William III by ye Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

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ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR, THE

Present State

OF

ENGLAND:

With Divers

REMARKS

UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By *EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE*,
Doctor of Laws.

The Nineteenth Edition, with great Additions and Improvements.

In Three PARTS.

Spartam quam nactus est hanc ornat.

LONDON,
Printed by *T. Hodgkin*, for *R. Chiswell*, *M. Gillyflower*, *S. Smith*, and *B. Walford*, *M. Wotton*, *G. Sawbridge*, and *B. Tooke*. 1700.

TO HIS

Most Excellent Majesty,

WILLIAM III.

KING

OF

Great-Britain, France, and *Ireland.*

Defender of the Truly Ancient, Catholick, and Apostolick Faith.

This Nineteenth Impression of the PRESENT STATE of ENGLAND *is Humbly Dedicated*

By EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE,

Doctor of Laws.

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Errata's *and* Additions.

ADD to Page 540, *Flint-Caſtle*, *Peter Whitley*, Eſq; Conſtable ; p. 541, l. 5, inſtead of *Sir Edmund Andras*, read *Colonel Francis Nicholſon*; p. *ib.* l. 6, inſtead of *Colonel Francis Nicholſon*, read *Colonel Blaxton* ; alſo l. 12, after *Penſilvania*, add *and New Providence* ; p. 543, laſt line of the 2d Column, add *Royal Sovereign almoſt finiſhed* ; p. 544, Column 2d, after line 7, *Revenge* 660 *Men*, 90 *Guns*, *Ib.* Column 1, after line 12, add *Cornwall* 476 *Men* , *Content* 446 *Men* ; p. *ib.* Column 2d. l. 18. dele *Revenge New*, 470 75 ; p. 545, Column 2d. l. 5. add *Medway* Prize : In Page 546, among the 5th Rates ſhould have been added the *Charles-Galley*, *Deal-Caſtle*, *Garland*, *Haſtings*, *Pearl*, *Rainbow* ; alſo among the 6th Rates ſhould have been added *St. Albans* Prize, *Diſcovery* and *Diligence*, Brigantines ; *Expreſs Advice-Boat*, *Eagle*, *Fly-Brigantine*, *Greyhound*, *Henry* Prize, *Jerſey*, *Jolly* Prize, *Intelligence Brigantine*, *St. Joſeph*, *Mercury* and *Meſſenger Advice-Boats* ; *Orford*, *Poſt-Boy Brigantine*, *Paramour Pink*, *Rupert* Prize , *Shark Brigantine*, *Spy Brigantine* ; *Scout Boat*, *Swift Advice-Boat*, *Sun* Prize.

KETCH.

Providence, 50 Men

Yatchs.	Men
Charlott	30
Cleveland	30
Fubbs	40
Henrietta	30
Iſabella	45
Iſle of Wight	6
Jemmy	4
Katharine	30
Merlin	30
Monmouth,	40
Mary	30

	Men
Navy	35
Queenborough	4
Soeſdyke	35
Squirrel	4
William and Mary	40

Bomb-Veſſels

Baſiliſk	30
Blaſt	30
Carcaſs	30
Comet	30

	Men
Firedrake	65
Furnace	30
Greyhound	20
Granada	30
Julian Prize	35
Kitchen	30
Mortar	65
Mary Ann	20
Owners Adventure	30
Phœnix	20
Portſmouth	50
Salamander	35
Society	30
Star	25
Serpent	30
True Love	22
Terrour	30
Machines	
Sea-Horſe	10
Endeavour, 1ſt *Smack*	4
John and *Martha*	4
Owners Good-will	4
Tenders	
Martin	15
Quaker	15
Roe	15
Store-Ships	
Joſiah made a Hulk,	120
Suffolk Hague-Boat	80
Katharine	30
Green-Fiſh	8
Hoſpital Ships	
Syam	45
Society	45
Briſtol	45

A Description OF ENGLAND IN GENERAL.

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimensions, Divisions.

Name. ENGLAND, the better part of the best Island in the whole World, with *Scotland*, was called by ancient Writers *Albion*, *White*; so termed, probably, by the first Discoverers of it, from its White Clifts (*a verbo* לבן 3ª.*Conj.* להלבין *albuit*, ἄλφον, *Fest. album*) as the Snowy Hills between *France* and *Italy* are called *Alpes*. Afterwards, as appears in the times of *Lucretius* and *Julius Cæsar*, it had the name of *Britannia*, from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted*, (for the same reason that some of them were afterwards called *Picts*, from painting their Skins in a manner terrible to their Enemies) and was about 800 years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, descended from the

Angles, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest part of this Country then was) named *Angle* or *Englelond*, thence by the *French* called *Angle terre*, by the *Germans Engeland*, and by the Inhabitants *England*.

Climate. It is situated between the Degrees 17. and 22 Longitude, as are *Brettany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of *Northern* Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*: advantageously for Traffick to all parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most *Northern* part is 17 Hours, 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most *Southern* parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions. It is in length from *Berwick* to the Lands-end, 386 Miles, its Diameter from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, 320 Miles; in breadth from *Sandwich* to the Lands-end, 279; in Compass (by reason of the many Bays and Promontories) about 1300 M. in Shape Triangular; Contains, by Computation of Mr. *Houghton*, 39938500 of Acres, 1175951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7500000 pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division. That part of *Britain* now called *England*, was in the time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Cæsariensis*. The first of these contained the *South* part of *England*, the second all that *Western* part now called *Wales*, and the third the *Northern* part beyond *Trent*.

When the *Britains* had received the Christian Faith under King *Lucius* about the year 180, they divided the same (for the better Government Ecclesiestical) into three Provinces, or Archishopricks, *viz.* the Archbishoprick of *London*, which contained *Britannia prima*, the Archbishoprick of *York*, which contained that part called, *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and the Archbishoprick of *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South Wales* upon the River *Uske*, under which was *Britannia Secunda*. Afterward the Heathen *Saxons* over-running this Country, and dividing it into 7 Kingdoms (the King of *Kent* being first converted to the Christian Faith by *Austin* the Monk, who lived and was buried at *Canterbury*) the Archiepiscopal See of *London* was there placed, and the other at *Caerleon* was

was translated to St. *David's* in *Pembrokeshire*, and at last subjected to the See of *Canterbury*: The *North* part of *England*, and all *Scotland*, was put under the Archbishop of *York*, and all *England* divided into Dioceſſes; and about the year 630, it was for better Order and Government, distinguished into Parishes, by the Care and Pains of *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, almost 200 years before it was divided into Counties or Shires, by King *Alfred*, by whom also those Shires, (so called from the *Saxon* Word *Scyre*, a Partition or Division) were subdivided into Hundreds, which at first contained ten Tythings, and each Tything ten Families.

At present, *England*, according to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, is divided first into two Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *viz.* *Canterbury* and *York*; these two Provinces into 26 Dioceſſes, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: Of which there is in both Provinces, 9913. hereof 3845 are Churches impropriate; *i. e.* in Lay-hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or *Appropriate*, *i. e.* annexed to Church-Dignities.

CHAP. II.

Of the Bishopricks of England.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the *South* part of *England*, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Dioceſs only part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches amidst other Dioceſſes. It was founded by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King of the *Kentish Saxons*, *Anno Dom.* 596. in the Person of *Austin* the first Apostle of the *English*. Valued in the King's Books at 4233 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* 3 *q.* Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croyden-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* lies in Ruins.

The Archbishoprick of *YORK* is a Province containing the *North* part of *England*, from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*; its Dioceſs *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Was Founded about the Year 652 by *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* in the Person of *Paulinus* his Queen *Ethelburga*'s Chaplain, the first

Apoſtle in the *Northern* parts of this Land. The Biſhoprick of *Hagnſtald* was taken out of it by King *Ecgfrid*, and loſt back again in the *Daniſh* Wars. Valued in the King's Books at 1000 *l. per annum.* Chief Seat *Biſhopſthorp* in *Yorkſhire.*

Biſhoprick of *LONDON*, Founded about the Year 606 by *Sebert* and *Ethelbert*, Kings of the *Eaſt* and *Kentiſh Saxons*, in the Perſon of *Melitus* Apoſtle of the *Eaſt Saxons.* This Dioceſs contains *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and part of *Hartfordſhire*, and hath not been altered ſince its firſt Inſtitution. Value 1117 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats, *London-Houſe* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, *London*, and *Fulham-Houſe*, *Middleſex.*

WINCHESTER, taken out of the Dioceſs of *Dorceſter*——That of

Dorceſter was a large Biſhoprick, whoſe See was at *Dorceſter* near *Oxford*; Founded by *Kinglis*, or *Kingils*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt Saxons*, about the year 640 in the Perſon of *Berinus* or *Birnius* an *Italian* Prieſt, who was ſucceeded by *Agilbert* a *Frenchman*, promoted thereto by *Kenwald* Son of *Kingils*, who afterwards diſliking the broken and bad *Engliſh* of *Agilbert*, divided the Biſhoprick into two; one to continue in the See of *Dorceſter* under *Agilbert*, and the other he Founded at

WINCHESTER about the year 660, in the Perſon of *Wina*, another *Frenchman*, but who could ſpeak better *Engliſh.* *Agilbert* diſcontented at this diviſion, left *England*, and ſo the two Biſhopricks were united again both in the See of *Wincheſter.* King *Ina* afterwards added his Conqueſts of the *South Saxons*, and the Biſhoprick of *Selſey* to it; ſo it became a vaſt Biſhoprick, containing both Kingdoms of the *South* and *Weſt Saxons.*

But about the Year 704. *Ina* took out of it the Biſhoprick of *Skerborne*, which was afterwards divided into the Biſhopricks of *Wells*, *Ramesbury*, *Kirton* and *Bodman*; but *Ramesbury* in *Wiltſhire* was reunited to *Skerborne* in Biſhop *Herman* by *Edward the Confeſſor*, *Bodman* was tranſlated to St. *Germans*, and after that united with *Kirton*, by King *Canutus.* *Anno* 711. the Biſhoprick of *Selſey* was reſtored to it by the *South Saxons.* But ſtill

WINCHESTER continues a large Dioceſs, containing *Surrey* and *Hampſhire*, the Iſles of *Wight*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, and *Alderney.* Value 3885 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Farnham* Caſtle in *Surrey*, *Wolveſey-Houſe* in *Winchеſter*, *Chelſey-Houſe* in *Middleſex.*

In

In the Year 733. *Dorceſter* was again made a Biſhops See, and its Dioceſs taken out of *Litchfield*.

LITCHFIELD, Founded by *Oſwy* King of *Northumberland* in the Perſon of *Diuma* a *Scotchman*, *Anno* 656. raiſed to an Archbiſhoprick by King *Offa* in *Adulph*, and had Authority over *Winchester*, *Hereford*, &c. But this dignity of the See did not ſurvive *Adulph*; the See was removed, *Anno* 1075. to *Cheſter*, and by *Robert de Limeſey*, *Anno* 1095. to *Coventry*, the reſidence of many of the ſucceeding Biſhops, on which Account it hath now the Title of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Out of this Dioceſs were taken the Biſhopricks of *Worceſter* and *Sidnaceſter* by King *Ethelred*, and ſoon after *Anno* 733, Thoſe of *Leiceſter* and *Dorceſter*. Laſtly by *H.* 8. that of *Cheſter*, which continues, as well as *Worceſter*.

This Biſhoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* at preſent contains all *Staffordſhire* and *Darbyſhire*, and part of *Warwickſhire*, and *Shropſhire*. Value 703 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats *Litchfield-Cloſe*, and *Eccleſhal-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire*.

Sidnaceſter, and *Leiceſter* became afterwards united to *Dorceſter*, and *Dorceſter* tranſlated to *Lincoln*.

LINCOLN, begun at *Dorceſter* near *Oxford*, and brought hither by *Remigius* (the Son of a Prieſt) by Order of a Synod at *London*, which Ordain'd, That the Sees of Biſhopricks ſhould be removed from ſmall and decayed Towns, to Cities of greater Note and Reſort. It contained then the middle of *England*, between *Thames* and *Humber*; But *Hen.* 5. took out of it the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, and *Hen.* 8. thoſe of *Oxford* and *Peterborough*. At this Day belong to it *Lincolnſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, and part of *Hartfordſhire*, being the largeſt Biſhoprick of *England*. Value 830 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Bugden* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*.

ELY, taken out of *Lincoln* by *Hen.* 5. tranſlating hither *Harvey* Biſhop of *Bangor*; contains only *Cambridgſhire*. Value 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Ely-Houſe* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Caſtle* in *Wisbich*, *Cambridgſhire*.

SARISBURY, tranſlated from *Sherborne* by the aforeſaid *Herman*, in the Reign of *William* the Conquerour; contains now *Wiltſhire* and *Barkſhire*. Value 1367 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Sariſbury Palace* in *Wiltſhire*.

EXCESTER, tranſlated from *Kirton* in *Devonſhire*, under *Leofricus*, by *Edward the Confeſſor*; which *Kirton* was

taken out of *Sherborne* as afore in the Person of *Adulph*, by *Edward* the Elder. Value 1566 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Seat, *Exeter Palace* in *Exeter*.

WELLS, taken out of *Sherborne*, and Founded by *Edward* the Elder, Monarch of the *English Saxons* in *Athelm*, afterwards in the Reign of *William Rufus*, the See was removed by *John de Villula* to *Bath*, retaining to this Day the Name of *Bath* and *Wells*; contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 527 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats, *Wells Palace*, and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*.

CHICHESTER, first Founded in *Selsey*, by *Edilwalch* the first Christian King of the *South-Saxons*, in St. *Wilfride*, the Exiled Archbishop of *York*; afterwards united to *Winchester*, and about the Year 711 divided again and restored to *Selsey*, and lastly, by virtue of the aforementioned Synodical Decree at *London*, removed to *Chichester* the chief Town of the Dioceſs under Bishop *Stigand*. It contains only *Sussex*. Value 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seat, *Chichester Palace* in *Sussex*.

NORWICH, Founded first at *Dunwich*, *Anno* 630. by *Sigibert* King of the *East Angles* in the Person of *Felix* a *Burgundian*; afterwards divided into two Bishopricks, *viz.* of *Dunwich* and *Elmham*. Long time after this joined again by King *Edwin* in *Athelf* at the See of *Elmham*; removed from thence by Bishop *Herfast* in the time of *William the Conqueror* to *Thetford*, and from thence 1086 by Bishop *Herbert* to *Norwich*. In this Dioceſs are *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*. Value 499 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER, was taken out of *Litchfield* in the Year 679. by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, *Boselus* being the first Bishop; contains *Worcestershire*, and part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1049 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Worcester Palace*, and *Hartlebury Castle* in *Worcestershire*.

HEREFORD Dioceſs was Founded *Anno* 680. in Bishop *Putta*; contains *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* Seat, *Hereford Palace* in *Hereford*.

ROCHESTER, Founded in the Year 606 by *Ethelbert* first Christian King of *Kent* in the Person of St. *Justus*; contains part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Bromley* House in *Kent*.

OXFORD, taken out of *Lincoln*, 1541 by *Hen.* 8. The first Bishop was *Robert King*, Abbot of *Oseney*; contains

tains *Oxfordſhire*. Value 354*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Seat, *Cuddeſdon* in *Oxfordſhire*.

PETERBOROUGH, taken out of *Lincoln* likewiſe by *Hen.* 8. Its firſt Biſhop was *John Chambers*, Abbot of *Peterborough*; contains *Northamptonſhire* and *Rutlandſhire*. Value 414*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Seats, *Peterborough Caſtle*, and *Caſtor* in *Northamptonſhire*.

GLOCESTER, taken out of *Worceſter* by *Hen.* 8. whoſe firſt Biſhop was *John Wakeman*, Abbot of *Teuksbury*; contains *Glocеſterſhire*. Value 315*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Seat, *Glocеſter Palace* in *Glocеſter*.

BRISTOL, Founded by *Hen.* 8. *Paul Buſh* the firſt Biſhop; contains the City of *Briſtol*, and County of *Dorſetſhire*. Value 383*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Seat, *Briſtol Palace* in *Somerſetſhire*.

LANDAFF, Founded by *Dubritius* its firſt Biſhop, in the Reign of *Aurelius Ambroſius* about the Year 490; contains *Glamorganſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, and *Radnorſhire*. Value 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Seats, *Mathern Palace* in *Monmouthſhire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganſhire*.

St. *DAVIDS*. The aforeſaid *Dubritius* afterwards, upon the Foundation of the Archbiſhoprick of *Iſca Silurum* or *Caerleon* in *Monmouthſhire*, was removed thither. His Succeſſor in this See, St. *David*, got it removed in the Reign of King *Arthur* to *Menevia* or *Mender*, called afterwards in honour of this Learned and Pious Prelate, who ſo oppoſed and vanquiſhed the *Pelagian* Hereſie, *St. DAVDS*. This Metropolitan See was afterwards made ſubject to that of *Canterbury*; it contains *Pembrokeſhire*, *Cardiganſhire*, and *Caermarthenſhire*. Value 457*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Seat, *Abergilly* in *Caermarthen*.

St. *ASAPH*, Founded by *Malgo* King of the *Britons*, *Anno* 560. in the Perſon of *Kentigern* the *Scotch* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and took its Name from St. *Aſaph* the ſecond Biſhop; contains *Denbighſhire* and *Flintſhire*. Value 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Seat, St. *Aſaph* in *Flintſhire*.

BANGOR, the time of its Foundation is not certainly known; but the firſt Biſhop on Record was *Herveus* (in the Reign of *Hen.* 1.) who was afterwards tranſlated to *Ely*. Value 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Seat, *Bangor Palace* in *Carnarvon*.

In the Province of YORK.

DURHAM, begun at *Lindisfarne* or the *Holy Island*, in *Aidan* the *Scot*, by *Oswald* King of the *Northumbrian Saxons*, translated to *Durham*, with its Bishop *Edmund* in the Reign of *Ethelred*; contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 2821 *l.* 1*s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Durham Palace*, and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*.

CARLILE, taken out of *Durham* by *Hen.* 1. who named *Athaulphus* the first Bishop thereof; contains *Westmorland*. Value 531 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* Seat, *Rose Castle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, taken out of *Litchfield* by *Hen.* 8. The first Bishop was *John Bird*, Provincial of the Friar *Carmelites*; contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire*, with part of *Cumberland*. Value 420 *l.* 1*s.* 8 *d.* Seats, *Cheshire Palace* in *Chester*, and *Wigan* in *Lancaster*.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope *Gregory* 4.

CHAP. III.

Description of the several Counties of England.

ENGLAND, including that part of it which is called *Wales*, is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction into fifty two Counties or Shires, and those into Hundreds, Laths, Rapes or Wapentakes (as they are called in some Counties) and those again into Tithings.

Bedfordshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in circumference; contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses: The Air is temperate, the Soil, especially in the *North* part, fruitful, its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*: The whole County is well stored with Corn and Cattle; some of its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese and Poultrey. It hath in it 116 Parishes, and 10 Market Towns. *Bedford* the Shire Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is most noted; *Dunstable* for Larks, *Woburn* for Fuller's Earth. It has many Noble

Noble Seats, as *Wreſt-Houſe* and *Harrold*, the Earl of *Kent*'s; *Woburn Abbey*, the Earl of *Bedford*'s; *Bletſho* and *Melchborn* the Earl of *Bullingbrook*'s; *Turvey*, the Earl of *Peterborough*'s; *Ampthil* and *Clophil*, the Earl of *Ailesbury*'s; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret*'s.

Berkſhire,

Is in *Salisbury* Dioceſs, 120 Miles circumference; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houſes. The Air is ſweet; the Soil plentiful; the whole County is well ſtored with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Wooll, and Wood, eſpecially Oak; its chief Rivers, *Thames*, *Iſis* and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Pariſhes, and 12 Market Towns: The chief in Note, are *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt; *Abington*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fiſh; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Farendon* a Market; *Windſor* is famous for its Caſtle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*; ſituated ſtrongly and pleaſantly; of late curiouſly adorned by King *Charles* II. with the Excellency of modern Painting and Carving: It hath many other fine Seats, as *Swallowfield*, the Earl of *Clarendon*'s; *Hamſtead-Marſhal* and *Aſhton Park*, the Earl of *Craven*'s; *Wyghtham*, the Earl of *Abington*'s; *Hurley*, the Lord *Lovelace*'s.

Buckinghamſhire,

In *Lincoln* Dioceſs, in circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 of Acres, and 18390 of Houſes: The Air good, the Soil rich; Its principal Rivers, *Tame*, *Ouſe* and *Colne*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Sheep and Oxen. *Buckinghamſhire Bread* and *Beef* is a Proverb for their goodneſs. It hath 185 Pariſhes and 15 Towns; the moſt noted are *Buckingham* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Ailsbury*, near a rich Vale; *High-Wickham* for good Building; *Newport-Pagnal* for Bone-lace; *Eaton*, a Village within a Mile of *Windſor*, hath a College nobly endowed, hath a Provoſt the Reverend Dr. *H. Godolphin*, and ſeven Fellows, beſides Choriſters, *&c.* and a Free School, now one of the moſt flouriſhing in *England*, where are 70 King's Scholars, taught and maintained *gratis*, and ſent yearly to the Univerſity

verſity as places become void; Founded by *Hen.* 6. Its chief Seats are *Buckingham-Houſe*, and *Waddom-Houſe*, both belonging to the late Duke of *Buckingham*; *Cheynes*, Earl of *Bedford*'s; *Aſhbridge*, the the Earl of *Bridgwater*'s; *Latimers*, Earl of *Devon*'s; *Wing* and *Ethrop*, Earl of *Carnarvon*'s; *Quarendon*, Earl of *Litchfield*'s; *Woburn* and *Over-Winchendon Houſe*, Lord *Wharton*'s.

Cambridgſhire,

In the Dioceſs of *Ely*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houſes: The Air moiſt, the Soil of divers ſorts; its principal Rivers *Ouſe*, *Cam* and *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn moſt excellent, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets: The *Northern* parts is called the Iſle of *Ely*: The whole contains 163 Pariſhes, and eight Market Towns; the moſt noted are *Cambridge* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble Univerſity; *Ely*, Biſhop's Seat for its Minſter; *Newmarket*, reſorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, *&c. Royſton* for Malt: Its chief Seats are *Thorney-Abbey*, Earl of *Bedford*'s; *Newmarket-Houſe*, Earl of *Suffolk*'s; *Catlidge*, Lord *North* and *Grey*'s.

Cheſhire.

In the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*, 112 Miles in circumference; contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houſes, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholſome, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for ſtrength, the Women for Beauty; the Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty and Hoſpitality; its Rivers, *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Mill-ſtones; contains 68 Pariſhes, and 13 Towns, the chiefeſt is the City of *Cheſter*, 140 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, upon which the whole City is built, *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Northwich*, for Salt-pits, *Maxfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves: chief Seats are *Clifton*, or *Rock-Savage*, and *Frodſham-Caſtle*, Earl of *Rivers's*; *Gawſworth* and *Aldford*, Earl of *Macleſfield's*; *Dutton*, Lord *Gerard's*; *Dunham-maſſey*, Earl of *Warrington's*.

Corn-

Cornwall,

In the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, in circumference 150 Miles; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houſes: The Air is clear and ſharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Paſture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tinn, not without Gold and Silver: The Men are ſtrong and boiſterous, great Wreſtlers, healthy, great Eaters of Garlick. This County is enrich'd likewiſe by the great Number of Fiſh, eſpecially Pilchards, which are taken on theſe Coaſts; here are Porcipiſces and Seels; its other Commodities are *French* or bearded Wheat, and other Corn: Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks eſpecially; the fine blue Slat, which the *French* call *Ardois*; tranſparent Pibbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreeſe in conſiderable Quantities: Here's plenty of *Roſa Solis*, and Sage, Hyſop and Roſemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; as alſo Samphire and Eringo Roots, or Roots of Sea-Holly. It hath many ſafe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vaſtly ſpacious, *&c.* The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camell* and *Fale*. It contains 161 Pariſhes, and 27 Towns, the chief is *Launſton*, or *Lanceſton*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of moſt Note are, *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *Wolſton* and *Lanow*, all the Earl of *Bath*'s; *Truro* and *Lanhydrock*, Earl of *Radnor*'s; *Bocconock*, Lord *Mohun*'s; *Trerife*, Lord *Arundel*'s; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongſt which *Mount Edgcomb* is a noble and pleaſant one, belonging to the Heir Male of Sir *Richard Edgcomb*.

Cumberland,

In the Dioceſs of *Cheſter* and *Carliſle*, in cicumference 168 Miles; contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houſes: The Air is ſharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers, the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many *Roman* Antiquities: Here is Fowl and Fiſh in great Plenty; in the Muſcels are found Pearls; here are great Mines of Copper, about *Newland* and *Keſwick*; Black Lead is found at *Keſwick* likewiſe, the only place, ſome ſay, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns; the City *Carliſle* a Biſhop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Caſtle, and Trade; 235 miles from *London*: *Cockermouth* is noted for Broadcloths,

cloths, *Penroth* for Tanners, *White-Haven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, are built for the most part, Castle-wise; the most noted are *Greystock-Castle*, and *Drumbugh-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Cockermouth-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset*'s; *Howard-Castle*, Earl of *Carlisle*'s; *Kirk Oswald* and *D'Acre-Castle*, Earl of *Sussex*'s.

Derbyshire,

In the Dioceſs of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 miles in circumference; contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houſes. The Air and Soil good, eſpecially the *South* and *East* parts; the *North* and *West* are Hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is ſtored with Corn, Cattle and Wood: here are Mines of Alabaſter, Marble, Chriſtal, Millſtone and Whetſtone: It has Pit-coal, Iron and Lead, the beſt in *England*, in great plenty: in ſome places are Antimony: Here are 106 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous, and rich; 97 miles from *London*: its chief Seats, *Bolſover-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Haddon*, Earl of of *Rutland*'s; *Chatſworth* and *Hardwick*, Earl of *Devon*'s; *Bretby*, Earl of *Cheſterfield*'s; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarſdale*'s; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrer*'s; *Stavely*, late Lord *Freſchville*'s. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton-Well* has two Springs; one of hot and the other of cold Water: the *Peake* is notorious for its three ſtrange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimenſions, called *The Devil*'s *Arſe*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool*'s-*hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, 200 miles in circumference; contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houſes. The Air ſharp and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody and Fruitful, as it is manured with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-ſide: its Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dant*: The Men are ſtrong and active; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wooll, Sea-Fiſh and Fowl, Kerſies, Serges, and Bonelace; beſide the production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and ſome quantities of Silver and Loadſtone, formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plimouth*, *&c.* It contains 394 Pariſhes, and

and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*, a Biſhop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and ſtrong Caſtle: It hath a good Trade, for Serges eſpecially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *VVenberry* and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bedford-Houſe* in *Exeter*, Earl of *Bedford's*; *Bideford*, Earl of *Bath's*; *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*.

Dorſetſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Briſtol*. 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houſes; a pleaſant Country, the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Paſturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, famed for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fiſh, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-ſtone, with ſome Marble. In the Iſle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tunn: It hath 248 Pariſhes, and 19 Towns; the Shire Town is *Dorcheſter*, noted for Trade, 85 Miles from *London*; *Shaftſbury* for its fine Proſpect and Market; *Shirborn* for the curious workmanſhip of its Church: *Britport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built and rich: The chief Seats are *Hook-Caſtle*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Cranborn-houſe*, Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Shirborn-Caſtle*, Earl of *Briſtol's*; *VVimborn St. Giles*, Earl of *Shaftſbury's*; *Buckland*, Lord *Pawlet's*; *Aſbley la Friery* near *Dorcheſter*, *VVinterborn*, Sir *Martin Frome's*; *VVhitfield*, Lord *Hollis's*. *Portland* is an Iſle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-ſtone.

Durham,

In the Dioceſs of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference; contains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houſes, is a County Palatine; the Royalty whereof belongs to the Biſhop, therefore it is called, *The Biſhoprick of* Durham: The Air is ſharp, the Soil divers; the *Eaſt* Rich, the *South* Mooriſh, the *Weſt* Rocky: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath ſome Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the *Weſt* parts. Rivers, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*: Hath 118 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 miles from *London*: The Biſhop's See, whoſe Palace is a fine Caſtle: *Biſhop-Auckland* is noted likewiſe for its Caſtle and good Air: *Darlington* for three Pits near it, of a wonderful depth, called *Hell Kettles*:

Kettles: It has divers good Seats, as *Lumly-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough*'s; *Hencknowle*, Earl of *Faulconberg*'s.

Essex.

In *London* Diocese, 146 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses: Its Air is temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames*, Moist and Agueish: The Soil in some places is so Rich, that after three Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 years together without dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford* by *Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England*; built by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, on the River *Lea*, and call'd *Stratford-Bow*, from its Arch, which was a piece of Architecture, perhaps new to the *English* Nation. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl and Fish: 'Tis of Note likewise for Cloaths, Stuffs, and Hopps: Here is 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns; the most noted are *Colchester*, 43 Miles from *London*; a Town of great Antiquity, pretending to have given Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian King, Empress and Emperour in the World: 'Tis now large, and has a great Trade for White Bays, and Oysters: *Chelmsford* is the Assize Town: *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, neareſt of any to *Holland*; *Walden* for Saffron. Here, over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong Block-house, upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are, *Audley-end*, a Noble and Royal Palace; *New-Hall*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bentlie*, Earl of *Oxford's*; *Chesterford*, Earl of *Suffolks*; *Copt-Hall*, Earl of *Dorset's*; *Leez Priory*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *St. Osith*, Earl of *Rivers*'s; *Havering*, Earl of *Lindsey*'s; *Park-Hall*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Moulsham-Hall*, and *Fryery*, and *Bishop's-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwater's*; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingarston-Hall*, and *Cranham-Park*, Lord *Petre*'s; *Gosfield-Hall*, *Epping-Place*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark*'s; *Easton-Lodge*, and *Ashdon*, Lord *Maynard*'s; *Tolesbury*, Lord *Howard*'s of *Elerick*, *Lawford-Hall*, Lord *Crew*'s.

Glocestershire,

In *Glocester* Diocese, 138 Miles from *London*; contains about 800000 Acres, 26764 Houses: The Air sweet, the Soil

Soil fruitful: Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Isis*, *Avon*: Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wooll, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Sider, and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Clothing, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have ſo fine a Wool, that the Spaniſh Strain ('tis ſaid) came from a Preſent *Ed.* 4. made of theſe Sheep to *Alphonſo* King of *Spain*: Here is 280 Pariſhes, and 26 Towns; the City of *Glocester* 81 Miles from *London*, is a Biſhop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewiſe ſtands the greateſt part of *Briſtol*, one of the biggeſt and beſt traded Cities of *England*, which is a County of it ſelf, and contains above 5000 Houſes. *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet, and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactury and Muſtard Balls. Near *Briſtol* is a place called *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard tranſparent Stones, reſembling Diamonds, which ſome take to be *Fluores*, or Melting-ſtones. At the bottom thereof is a hot Medicinal Well: Its nobleſt Seats are *Badminton* and *Wollaſton's-Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Stowel*, Earl of *Stafford's*; *Berkley-Caſtle*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Cambden-Houſe*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Over-Norton*, Lord Viſcount *Say* and *Seal's*; *Kempsford*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth's*; *Corſe-Court* and *Cockbury*, Lord *Coventry's*.

Hant or Hampſhire,

In the Dioceſs of *Wincheſter*, 100 miles in circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houſes, the Air temperate, the Soil rich: Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon: Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itchin*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerſies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Pariſhes and 16 Towns; the Shire Town (though it be a County of it ſelf) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 miles from *London*. *Wincheſter* is a conſiderable City 54 Miles from *London*, the Aſſize Town; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School; hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-maſters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed: Likewiſe here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles* II. but not finiſhed. *Portſmouth* is a ſtrong Citadel and Harbour, *Weymouth* a brave Harbour: The chief Seats are *Baſing-houſe*, *Abbots-ſtone*, the Duke of *Bolton's*, *Farnborough-place*, the Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Roxborn-houſe*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Woorwel*, the Lord *Delawares*; *Moliteſſont*, Lord *Sands's*; *Breamore*, Lord *Brooks's*.

South

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies, and wild Fowl: Its Wool is next in fineness to that of *Cotswold*: It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns: 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is 2*d*. *Sandham*, and 3*d*. *Yarmouth*, a fair strong Town: *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a place where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendevouz.

Hartfordshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 16569 Houses: The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part Chalky, but fruitful in Corn, Grass, and Wood: Its Rivers *Colne*, *Lea*: Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Mault: It has 120 Parishes, and 18 Towns, most of them very good: the Shire Town is *Hartford*, 20 Miles from *London*: *Barnet* is noted for Medicinal Waters; *Berkhamsted* for its ancient Castle, chief place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School, *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River Water: Its chief Seats are *Theobalds*, a Royal Palace, *Moor-Park*, the late Duke of *Monmouth*'s; *Hatfield-house*, *Hartford-Castle*, *Bygrave*, *Chesthunt*, *Quick's-Wood*, all the Earl of *Salisbury*'s; *Cashiobury*, *Haddam-Hall*, Earl of *Essex*'s; *Totteridge*, Earl of *Angleseys*; *Holloway-house* at St. *Albans*, Earl of *Marlborough*'s; *Aldenham*, Lord *Hollis*'s, and a vast number more it hath of Gentlemens Houses.

Herefordshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 660000 Acres, and 15006 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful: Its Rivers are *Wey*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*: This County exceeds in 4 things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water; in which last, Salmons are plentiful. This County is famous for Sider, especially for Red-streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most noted are the City of *Hereford*, the Shire Town, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathe-

Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital: *Lemster* noted for Bread, and the best Wool in the World: *Kyneton* for Narrow Cloths: At *Marly-Hill* was that notable Earthquake, 1571, when 26 Acres of Land intirely moved about from place to place, three days together, overturning a Steeple, and many Trees which stood in its way. Its chief Seats are *Goodrich Castle*, *Penyard Castle*, and *Eclefwall Castle*, the Earl of *Kent's*; *Wilton*, *Aconbury*, and *Dewfwell*, the Lord *Chandois's*.

Huntingtonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſs, 67 Miles in circumference; contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houſes: The Air is diverſe, for the moſt part moiſt: It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former times very wooddy: Its Rivers *Ouſe*, and divers leſſer: Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle: It contains 79 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns; the Shire and Aſſize Town is *Huntington*, 48 Miles from *London*, having a good Free School: *St. Ives* and *St. Neots* are in great eſteem for their neighbouring Medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for brave Husbandmen. Its chief Seats, *Kimbolton Caſtle*, the Earl of *Manchester's*; *Hintchingbrook*, the Earl of *Sandwich's*; *Great-Gidding*, Lord *Rockingham's*.

Kent,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, 162 Miles in circumference; the pleaſanteſt County in *England*, the People of it firſt civiliz'd of any, and boaſt they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villainage; contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houſes. It was formerly a Kingdom of it ſelf; it is now divided, by a uſual Proverb, into 3 parts; *The* Downes *have Health without Wealth*, *the* Marſh *or* Marſh *parts*, *Wealth without Health*; *the* Middle *Health and Wealth*. It is accommodated with two vaſt Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, beſides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other leſſer ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, eſpecially Pippins and Cherries the moſt celebrated in the World: Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hopps, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyl, Samphire, near *Deal*; Fowl and Fiſh: The *Medway*, which in one part runs under ground, yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choiceſt Salmon; and *Fordiich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large: The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than

now, when 1000 *l.* a year was thought no invidious an Estate for a Clothier or a Yeoman of this County; but here are some Yeomen have still great Estates: Those parts called the Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy*, are well stored with Sheep and Corn: At *Egerton*, where there is now a petrefying Spring, and *Sellenge*, about 100 years ago were Medicinal Waters, which at *Sellenge* are lately retriev'd. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns: The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of it self, 44 Miles from *London*; its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, noted for its rich Window, (destroyed by the Rebels,) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free School of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*. *Rochester* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church, and stately Stone Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Hen.* IV. At *Chatham* is the Harbour for the Navy-Royal: *Maidstone* is the Assize Town, noted likewise for Thread and Hopps: *Dover* for its Castle and Mole; *Feversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tunbridge* its Medicinal Waters; *Wye* its Free School; *Sevenoak* its Free School, and Hospital; *Dover*, *Hith*; *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are 4 of the Cinque-ports, the 5th. *Hastings*, and its two Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*: These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgesses are called Barons of the Cinque-ports. In the Procession of a Coronation, they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that day, a Table at the King's Right hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal: *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorset*'s; *Penshurst*, the Earl of *Leicester*'s; *Eastwell*, in the pleasantest Park of the Universe, and *Moat*, near *Canterbury*, the Earl of *Winchelsea*'s; *Hoathfield* and *Silom*, the Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Chevenning*, the Lady *D'Acre*'s; *Lingfield-Lodge*, Lord *Tenham*'s; *Leeds-Castle* and *Greenway-Court*, Lord *Culpepper*'s; *Allington-Castle* and *Maidstone-Palace*, Lord *Astley*'s; *Lees-Court*, Lord *Rockingham*'s; *Cobham-hall*, Lady *Clifton*'s; *Hever-Castle*, Lord *Walgrave*'s. The Priviledges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this County are threefold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Son enjoys his Inheri-

Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough.* Theſe three Priviledges, granted to them by *William* the Conqueror, are denominated *Gavelkind, quaſi*, give all Kin, *i. e.* the Kindred.

Lancaſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*, 170 Miles in circumference; contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houſes; a County Palatine: The Air is ſerene and ſharp; the Soil diverſe; the mooriſh part is not very fruitful; but this County is ſtored with all ſorts of Proviſion; The Rivers, *Merſey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*: The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are ſtrong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen eſpecially, thoſe of this County and *Somerſetſhire*, are the ſtatelieſt in *England*; Fowl, Fiſh, Pit-Coals (which ſerve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utenſils, little inferiour to Jett) and Flax: The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloaths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are but 36 Pariſhes, (moſt of them being exceeding large, therefore ſupplyed well with Chappels of Eaſe) and 26 Towns: The Shire-Town is *Lancaſter*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a Sea-port Town, and of late very much frequented: *Mancheſter* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen and Linnen Manufactures: Chief Seats are, *Cletherow-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Knowsley*, *Latham-hall*, *Croſt-hall*, *Greenhalgh-Caſtle*, *Pilkinton-Stand*, *Burſco-Abbey*, the Earl of *Darby's*; *Halſal*, the Earl of *Macclesfield's*; *Hornby-Caſtle*, Lord *Morley's*; *Wood-Acre-hall*, *Scarton-hall*, *Aſhton-hall*, Lord *Gerard's*.

Leiceſterſhire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſs, 96 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 18702 Houſes. The Air is mild and healthy, the Country Champain, the Soil diverſe, very rich in Paſtures; it abounds likewiſe with Peaſe and Beans, to a Proverb, *Leiceſterſhire Bean-Belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool, of its Sheep the largeſt in *England*. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Reek*, and *Swift*; it has 192 Pariſhes, and 12 Towns, *Leiceſter* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Aſhby-de-la-zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are, *Garington*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Burbage*, the Earl

of *Kent*'s; *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, and *Donington-Park*, the Earl of *Huntington*'s; *Broadgate-Hall* and *Grooby*, the Earl of *Stamford*'s; *Stanton-brudenel*, the Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Stanton-harald* and *Ragdal*, Lord *Ferrers*'s; *Ashby-folvile*, Lord *Carington*'s.

Lincolnshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in circumference; contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses; Divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey*, and *Kesteven*. The Air on the *South* and *East* parts, is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and barren: The *West* and *Northern* parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire Town, the Bishop's See, a County of it self, was once the greatest City perhaps in *England*, but now is much decayed, yet still is great and populous; 104 Miles from *London*: It has a stately Cathedral Church, in which is one of the biggest Bells of *England*, called *Tom of Lincoln*; *Wainfleet* is noted for its School, *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and *Grantham* for its Steeple, whose heighth seems to make it stand awry. The chief Seats are *Belvoyer-Castle*, part in *Lincoln*, and part in *Leicestershire*, Earl of *Rutland*'s; *Sempringham* and *Tattershall-Castle*, Earl of *Lincoln*'s; *Normanby*, Earl of *Mulgrave*'s; *Grimsthorp*, *Earesby*, Earl of *Lindsey*'s; *Blankrey*, Lord *Widdrington*'s; *Worlby*, Lord *Bellasise*'s; *Osgodby*, Lady *Bellasise*'s.

Isle of Man,

Lying westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad; is a Principality held by the Earl of *Darby*, of the Crown of *England*; the Proprietor was anciently called King, but of late Lord of *Man*; is a distinct Bishoprick: The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful: Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Wild-

Middlesex,

Is in the Dioceſs of *London*, 81 Miles in circumference; contains about 247000 Acres, and 100136 Houſes, including *London* and *Weſtminſter*. It has a ſweet and wholſom Air and fertile Soil, much improved by Compoſt brought from *London*. Its Rivers *Thames* and *Colne*; its Commodities, Cattle, Corn and Fruit; has 73 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns, beſides *London* and *Weſtminſter*, of which ſee more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, beſides thoſe in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *Hampton-Court*, a moſt magnificent Structure, part of which his preſent Majeſty has pulled down, and is re-edifying with greater Solidity and State; *Kenſington*, the late Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by his preſent Majeſty, and greatly enlarged for his Majeſty's Reſidence in the Winter. *Cambden-Houſe* at *Kenſington*, is the Nurſery of his Highneſs the Duke of *Glocester*; *Sion-Houſe* belongs to the Duke of *Somerſet*; the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Earl of *Lindſey*, and the Lord *Cheyne*, have each a Houſe at *Chelſey*; *Cambray* is the Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Holland-Houſe*, near *Kenſington*, the Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*'s. At *Highgate* is the Earl of *Kingſtone*'s; at *Cranford* is the Earl of *Berkley*'s; *Mordent-Houſe* at *Parſons-Green*, is the Earl of *Monmouth*'s; *Sutton-Court*, the Earl of *Faulconberg*'s; *Drayton*, the Lord *Pagett*'s; at *Hackney*, the Lord *Brook*'s; *Whitton*, Lord *Bellaſiſe*'s; at *Twittingham*, Lord *Berkley*'s; at *Highgate*, Lord *Hollis*'s.

Monmouthshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houſes. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its Rivers *Monnow*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Rumney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Pariſhes, and 7 Towns. *Monmouth* the Shire Town, is 100 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well-built Town. Its chief Seats are, *Troy-houſe*, *Monmouth-Caſtle*, *Ragland-Caſtle*, *Chepſtow-Caſtle*, *Chepſtow-Grange*, and *Tinturn-Abby*, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Abergavenny-Caſtle*, Lord *Abergavenny*'s; *St. Juliams*, Lord *Herbert*'s of *Cherbury*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Diocess, 140 Miles in circumference; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, most part Clayish, or of a fat Chalk; the Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Yare* and *Frin*: The People are industrious; the Gentry eminently Loyal to the Crown. The Commodities are Corn, Wooll, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about *Walsingham*; and on the Sea-coast are abundance of Herrings: Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worstead, Stuffs and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 1 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire Town, 90 miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100000 *l.* and of Stockings 60000 *l.* Here is a Cathedral Church, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s and the Bishop's Palaces. Here is a Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters and a fine Market-Cross. *Yarmouth* is a strong Town and excellent Harbour; *Lynn* a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are *Castle-rising*, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s *Oxnead-Hall*, *Paston-Hall*, Earl of *Yarmouth*'s; *Raynham-Hall*, and *Stifkey-Hall*, Lord Viscount *Townshend*'s.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Peterborough*, 120 miles in circumference; contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemen in it than any County in *England*; the Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers *Nen*, *Weland* and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Peter. It has 326 Praishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 55 miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt in great Splendour. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Oundle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellingborough*, and *Backley* have Free Schools. The chief Seats are *Grafton-Regis*, the Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Burleigh*, *Worthrop*, and *Wakerby*, the Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Castle-Ashby*, the Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Apthrop* and *Sewlhay-Lodge*, the Earl of *Westmorland*'s; *Drayton*, *Loosewick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudbrook*,

row, the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Althrop*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Denn*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *VVinwick*, Earl of *Craven's*; *Holdenby*, Earl of *Feversham's*; *Boughton* and *Barnwell-Caſtle*, Earl of *Mountague's*; *Great Billing*, Earl of *Thomond's*; *Kirby*, Lord Viſcount *Hatton's*; *Aſtwell*, Lord *Ferrers's*; *Eaſton-Maduit*, Viſcount *de Longueville's*; *Rockingham-Caſtle*, *VVarmington*, and *Stockalboni*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Steane*, Lord *Crew's*; *Dingley*, Lord *Griffin's*; *Eaſton*, Lord *Lemſter's*.

Northumberland,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Durham*, 143 miles in circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houſes; of a ſharp and piercing Air, the Soil is rough, Hilly and hard to be manured, but 'tis daily improved: Its Rivers are *Tweed*. and *Tine*: Its chief Commodities are Sea-Coal, Fiſh and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Pariſhes, which are large, having many of them Chappels of Eaſe, 11 Towns, the chief is *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, 212 miles from *London*; it furniſhes moſt of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, eſpecially *London* with innumerous many.

Templum, Portus, Caſtrum, Carbo, ſalina, Molaris,
Murus, Pons, Salmo, Schola, ſunt Novi *Gloria* Caſtri.

Berwick is a great ſtrong Town and Iſland on the River *Tweed*, between *England* and *Scotland*, but to which of the Kingdoms it belongs, is not known. Near and belonging to this County, are divers Iſlands, the 3 moſt noted, are *Cockett*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Iſland*. This being a Frontier County to *Scotland*, moſt of the great Seats are built Caſtle-wiſe, the chief are, *Alnewick-Caſtle*, *VVarkworth-Caſtle*, and *Prudoe-Caſtle*, the Duke of *Somerſet's*; *Ogler-Caſtle*, *Bothal-Caſtle*, and *Hepple-Tower*, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle's*; *Morpeth-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Carliſle's*; *Darwentwater*, *Dilſtone*, the Earl of *Darwentwater's*; *VVark-Caſtle*, *Chilingham-Caſtle*, *Dunſtaburg-Caſtle*, *Horton-Caſtle*, Lord *Grey* of *VVark's*; *VVidrington-Caſtle*, Lord *VVidrington's*.

Nottinghamſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſs, 110 miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houſes: has a wholſome Air, and different ſorts of Soil; the *South-Eaſt* part is Fertile, the *VVeſtern* Wooddy. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Iddle*, &c. The chief

Commodities here, are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-Coal, Wood, Fish and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Nottingham*, 96 miles from *London*; a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. Here are many Rooms, Chimneys, Stairs, Windows, &c. hewn out of the main Rock, Chambers Floor'd with a Plaister, harder than that of *Paris*, made of a Stone, which, before it be burnt, is softer than Alabaster. *Mansfield* is of Note for Malt, *Worksop* for Liquorice: *Newark on Trent* for Trade: Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Worksop*, the Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Nottingham-Castle* and *Wellbeck-Abby*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Rufford*, the Earl of *Halifax's*; *Clare-House* in *Nottingham*, and *Houghton*, the Earl of *Clare's*; *Holme Pierre-Point*, the Earl of *Kingston's*; *Shellford*, the Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Newsted-Abby*, *Bullwell Park*, *Linby*, Lord *Byron's*; *Averham*, *Kellham*, Lord *Lexington's*.

Oxford-shire,

Is in the Diocess of *Oxford*, 130 miles in circumference; contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its name, beside the *Charwell*, *Windrush* and *Evenlead*. Its chief Commodities, Corn Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Wood. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter. *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, and the first in *England*: *Tame* for its Free School, *Henly* for Malt, *Witney* for its Free School and Library: the rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese; *Burford* for Saddles: Its principal Seats are *Woodstock*, a Palace Royal; *Cornbury*, the Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Bletchington*, the Earl of *Angleseys*; *Caversham*, the Earl of *Craven's*; *Dichley* and *Lees-Rest*, the Earl of *Litchfield's*; *Rycott* and *Chesterton*, the Earl of *Abington's*; *Broughton*, *North-Newton* and *Shetford*, Lord Viscount *Say* and *Seal's*; *Sherborn-Castle*, Lord *Abergavenny's*; *Water-Eaton*, Lord *Lovelace's*; *Leadwell*, Lord *Carington's*; *Wroxston-Abby*, Lord *Guildford's*.

Rut-

Rutlandshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Peterborough*, 40 miles in circumference; contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houſes; has a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the moſt Parks, for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Welland* and *Wash*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wooll and Wood: It has 48 Pariſhes, and 2 Towns; *Ockham* the Aſſize Town, 74 miles from *London*, in whoſe Precinct there is this Cuſtom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shooe from his Horſe, unleſs he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Uppingham*: both have Free Schools and Hoſpitals. Its chief Seats are *Burghley on the Hill*, and *Numappleton*, the late Duke of *Albemarle*'s; *Martinſthorp*, the Earl of *Denbigh*'s; *Exton-Brook*, *Northluffenham*, the Earl of *Gainsborough*'s.

Shropshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 134 miles in circumference; contains about 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houſes. The Air is wholſome, the Soil fruitful, though Hilly and Mountainous towards the *South* and *Weſt* parts, the Inhabitants healthy; Old *Parr* of this County lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Clum*, *Rhea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*: Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-coal. It has 170 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns: The Shire Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 miles from *London*; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewiſe well built. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the moſt Caſtles of any in *England*, which are now the Houſes of Nobility and Gentry: The chief are *Pepper-Hill*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Elleſmer*, the Earl of *Bridgwater*'s; *Stoke* Caſtle, the Earl of *Craven*'s; *Shefnal*-Mannor, the Earl of *Stafford*'s; *High-Ercall*, and *Eyton*, Lord Viſcount *Newport*'s; *Botfield*, *Lye*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*'s; *Cherbury*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*'s.

Somersetshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Bath* and *Wells*; 204 miles in circumference; contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houſes:

Has

Has diverse sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its dirty ways make them say, *Bad for the Rider, good for the Abider.* Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Torr*, and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Bristol* Stones. *Mendip* Hills were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*. The Oxen in this Country vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Chedder* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 385 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief, *Bristol*; part of which stands in this County, and part in *Glocestershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in *Palsies*, *Gouts*, *Rheumatisms*, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrofulous Distempers: 94 miles from *London*. *Wells* a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and Populous. These two Cities jointly are a Bishop's See. *Taunton* for Cloths; in making of which, 8500 Persons are here weekly employed. *Glassenbury* for its ancient Abby; *Ilchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Clevendon-Court*, the Earl of *Bristol*'s; *Bruton-Court*, Lord Viscount *Fitz-Harding*'s; *Hinton St. George*, *Court of Wick*, *Kenn-Court*, *Walton*, Lord *Pawlett*'s; *Cannington*, Lord *Clifford*'s; *Somerton*, Lord *Stawell*'s; at *Claverton*, Sir *William Bassett*'s, 40 Hogsheads of good Wine have been made in one Vintage.

Staffordshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; 141 miles in circumference; contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful; the Soil diverse; its Rivers *Trent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tean*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, about *Castle-Hay*; and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize Town; well built, has a Free School; 106 miles from *London*; the City of *Litchfield*, 94 miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, is a Bishop's See; hath a fine Cathedral-Church; and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Blore-Hall*, the late Duke of *Newcastle*'s; *Alton-Castle*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s;

bury's; *Newborough*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Stafford-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Stafford's*; *Throwley*, Earl of *Argleſs's*; *Drayton-Baſſett*, Lord Viſcount *VVeymouth's*; *Chartley-Caſtle*, Lord *Ferrers's*; *Stourton-Caſtle*, Lord *Stourton's*; *Beaudeſert*, *Sinay-Park*, *Drayton*, Lord *Paget's*; *Rolleſton*, Lord *North* and *Grey's*; *Gerrard's-Bromley*, *Sandon*, *VVillow-bridge*, Lord *Gerrard's*; *Hamſtall-Ridware*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Dudley-Caſtle*, *Himley*, Lord *VVard's*.

Suffolk,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Norwich*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houſes: Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter exceeding good, and Cheeſe in great Plenty, its Manufacture Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; the chief, *Ipſwich*, 35 miles from *London*; large, populous, well-traded, and cleanly; hath a Free School and Library. St. *Edmondſbury* is noted for its Free School, and the majeſtick Ruines of its magnificent Abby; *Beckley* and *Buddeſdale* Free Schools, of good foundation: *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Euſton-Hall*, Duke of *Graſton's*; *Chriſt-Church* in *Ipſwich*, *Sudborn-Hall*, Earl of *Soham's* Lodge, Lord Viſcount *Hereford's*; *Denham-Hall*, Lord Viſcount *Townſend's*; *Toſtock-place*, Lord *North* and *Grey's*; *Broom-Hall*, *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*.

Surrey,

Is in the Dioceſs of *VVincheſter*, 112 miles in circumference; contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houſes. The Air is ſweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames*, *Mole* (which runs under Ground a Mile) *Wandle*, *Wey*. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Ryegate*, Fuller's Earth; it is worth 4 *d. per* Buſhel at the Pitt. It has 140 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; the chiefeſt are the Borough of *Southwark*, *Guildford*, the Aſſize Town, 25 miles from *London*. *Kingſton* has a fine Bridge; at *Croydon* is the Archbiſhop's Summer Palace; a Free School and Hoſpital founded by Archbiſhop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banſtead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Richmond*, *Nonſuch* and *Oſlands* Palaces

ces Royal; *Albury* and *Waybridge*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Wimbleton*, Marquess of *Carmarthen's*; *Rowhampton*, the Earl of *Devonshire's*; *Durance*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Flanchford*, Earl of *Plimouth's*; *Ryegate*, Earl of *Monmouth's*; *Towting-graveney*, Lord *North* and *Grey's*; *Pepper-harrow*, Lord *Hollis's*. At *Epsom* are celerated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, School-Master, and Usher. At *Monsuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Sussex,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Chicheſter*; 158 miles in circumference; contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. The Air is thick, yet esteem'd healthful; the Soil rich, the Land low, the ways in Winter deep. It has divers Rivers; but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattel, Malt, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Fish and Fowl; among which, the delicate *Wheat-ear* Bird is peculiar to this County: A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chicheſter* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are great Guns and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chicheſter*, a Bishop's See, 50 miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Arundel-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Petworth-place*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Buckhurst*, *Stoneland*, Earl of *Dorset's*; *Bulbrook*, Earl of *Thanett's*; *Herstmonceux*, Earl of *Sussex's*; *Battle-Abby*, *Cowdrey*, *Poynings*, Lord Viscount *Montague's*; *Eridge*, Lord *Abergavenny's*; *Upp-Park*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark's*; *Ifield*, Lord *Hollis's*.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Worceſter*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; 135 miles in circumference; contains about 670000 Acres, and 21973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich: Its principal River is *Avon*: Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Coal and Cheese. The medicinal Water of *Newenham*, is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self, 74 miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Assize Town, 68 miles from *London*; hath

hath a Free-School for Youth, and a College for decay'd Gentlemen: Within two miles of this Town is a ſalt and freſh Spring, within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polleſworth*, its School. Chief Seats are *Millcot-Houſe*, Earl of *Dorſet's*; *Compton*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Newenham-Padox*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Wormleighton*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Combe*, Earl of *Craven's*; *Hewel* Grange, Earl of *Plimouth's*; *Eltington*, Lord *Ferrers's*; *Warwick-Caſtle*, *Knowle*, *Beauchamp Court*, Lord *Brooks's*; *Stonely*, *Fletchamſtead*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Wottenwawen*, *Alne* Lodge, Lord *Carrington's*.

Weſtmoreland,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Cheſter* and *Carliſle*; 120 miles in circumference; contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory: the South parts are beſt. Rivers *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodity and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Pariſhes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendall*, 202 miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free School, well endowed, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lanſdall* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone Bridge, and good Trade for Cloth: *Appleby* has a Free School and Hoſpital. Chief Seats are *Arnſtead Tower*, and *Bethom Hall*, Earl of *Derby's*; *Appleby Caſtle*, *Brough Caſtle*, *Brougham Caſtle*, *Pendragon Caſtle*, the Earl of *Thanet's*; *Wharton Hall*, Lord *Wharton's*.

Wiltſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Salisbury*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houſes. A pleaſant and healthful Air and Soil; the Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Iſis*, *Kennett*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wooll, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn-Chaſe*. Here's Knot-Graſs, ordinarily 15, ſometimes 20 Foot long: its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Pariſhes, and 23 Towns, beſides the City of *Salisbury*; 70 miles from *London*; which has one of the fineſt Cathedral-Churches in the World, founded by *Oſwald*, Biſhop thereof, but built by *Roger* his Succeſſor. It has as many Doors as Months,

Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year; Its Steeple is the higheſt Spire of *England*: Moſt of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stoneage*: the ſtrange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington*, are ſuppoſed to have been the Tombs of ſome great Warriours. *Hendon* and *Clippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Marlborough-Houſe*, and *Allington-Houſe*, the Duke of *Somerſet's*; *Eddington*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Wilton* and *Falſton*, or *Fallerſdown*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, the Earl of *Berks*; *Longleat*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth's*; *Wardour-Caſtle*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, Lord *Hollis's*.

Worceſterſhire.

Is in *Worceſter* Dioceſs, 130 miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houſes: The Air ſweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Paſturage, eſpecially the Vale of *Eveſham*. Its Rivers *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheeſe, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Pariſhes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worceſter*, 86 miles from *London*, a Biſhop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, and great Cloth Trade. *Sturbridge* is noted for its Free School and Library, and *Kidderminſter* for Stuffs. Chief Seats are *Grafton*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury's*; *Leuchwick*, the Earl of *Craven's*; *Crombe Court*, *Alesborough*, *Severn-Stoke*, and *Feckenham* Lodge, the Lord *Coventry's*.

Yorkſhire.

Is in *York* Dioceſs, 320 miles in circumference; contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houſes. The Air diverſe, the Soil generally rich: 'Tis divided into three Ridings, Eaſt, North and Weſt, which is the largeſt. Its Rivers, *Humber* the conflux of many, *Are*, *Caldor*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nide*, *Ouſe*, *Swall*, *Toure*, *Warf*, *Tees*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, fine Horſes, Allom, Jett, Lime, Fiſh, Herrings neat *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures Cloth, Stockings, Knives and Spurrs. In the North Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondſhire*, whoſe Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Pariſh-Churches, with many Chappels of Eaſe, and 49 Towns; the Shire Town *York*, 150 miles from

from *London*, is the second City of *England*, large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-Bridge over the River *Ouse*, all of one huge Arch: 'Tis enclosed with a strong Wall; contains 30 Churches and Chappels, besides a magnificent Cathedral Church; is an Archbishop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the most impregnable Fortresses of *England*. *Sheffield* is noted for Smith's Trade; *Rotheram* for for three Schools; first for Languages, second for Musick, third for Writing; *Knaresborough* for Medicinal Waters, *Doncaster* for knit Wastcoats, Gloves and Stockings, *Leeds* for Clothiers, *Sherborn* for its Free School, *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough* and *Ripley* for Liquorice, *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spur-makers, *Boroughbridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal Stones, a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its Medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are *Sheffield Mannor*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *VVresel Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Slingsby Castle*, late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Bolton Castle*, and *Bolton Hall*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Thornhil*, Marquis of *Hallifax's*; *Kiveton*, *Thorp Hall*, *VVales Hall*, *Harthil Hall*, Marquis of *Carmarthen's*; *Snape*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Markingfield*, Earl of *Bridgwater's*; *Mulgrave Castle*, Earl of *Mulgrave's*; *Skipton Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Wentworth-Wood-House*, *Tankersley*, *Tinsley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Fryer-House*, Earl of *Strafford's*; *Hunderskelf Castle*, *Grimthorp*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Wharlton-Castle*, *Jerveaux-Abbey*, Earl of *Alesbury's*; *Lowns'brough*, *Boulton*, *Barden Tower*, Earl of *Burlington's*; *Hornby-Castle*, *Patrick-Brumpton*, *Hackforth*, *Anderby-Le-Miers*, Earl of *Wolderness's*; *Cockfwold Hall*, *Oulstone Hall*, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, *Newborough Abbey*, Earl of *Faulkenberg's*; *Aston*, *Aughton*, *Wales Mannor*, *Hardwick*, Lord *Conyer's*; *Easby Hall*, Lord *Eure's*; *Aike* and *Helaugh Mannor*, Lord *Wharton's*; *Wheldrake*, Lord *Howard* of *Escrick's*; *Holm* in *Spalding-Moor*, and *Dalton*, Lord *Langdale's*; *Wilton Castle*, Lord *Cornwallis's*.

WALES.

WALES

Is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Angleſey,

IS in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*, 80 Miles in circumference; contains about 200000 Acres, and 1840 Houſes: An Iſland incompaſſed by the *Iriſh* Sea on all ſides but the *South-Eaſt*, where it is parted from *Carnarvon* by the River *Menai*. How barren ſoever it looks, 'tis nevertheleſs called *The Mother of Wales* for the plenty of good Wheat it produces, and here are Mill-ſtones (good ſtore) to grind it. Here, as in *Rumney-Marſh* in *Kent*, and other parts of *England*, are great Timber Trees found lying along under ground, black like Ebony, and fit for uſe when dryed in the Sun. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattel, Fiſh, and Fowl. It has 74 Pariſhes, and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaurice*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships.

Brecknockſhire,

Is in *Landaff* Dioceſs, 106 Miles in circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houſes. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and ſome Otter Furr. It hath 61 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from *London*; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Uſk*. 'Tis a well built Town where the Aſſizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for clothing. Its chief Seats are, *Crickhowel-Caſtle*, and *Tretowre-Caſtle*, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s.

Cardiganſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of St. *David*'s, 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houſes: A plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, and Lead. Here have been found Mines of Silver, and thoſe pieces of Coin which have the *Prince of Wales*'s Arms on them, *viz. Three Oſtrich Feathers*, are of this Silver. It hath

77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyivye*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town, walled about, and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.

Carmarthenshire,

Is in the Diocese of St. *David's*, 102 Miles in circumference; contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town is *Carmarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State, 178 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, the Earl of *Carbury's*.

Carnarvanshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 110 Miles in circumference; contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales*, is plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Carnarvan* is the County Town, 180 Miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is in the Diocese of St *Asaph*, 116 Miles in circumference; contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses. The East part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are cheerful and long-lived. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats, and Sheep, and near *Moinglath*, of Lead: It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, the chief *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers; *Wrexham* has a neat Church and lofty Steeple: *Holt-Castle*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Darby*.

Flintshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*, 82 Miles in circumference; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houſes. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-lived. The chief Commodities are ſmall Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-ſtones, and Honey, with which they make good ſtore of Metheglin. It hath 28 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire Town, is ſo ſmall that it hath not a Market, yet it hath a noble Caſtle, though now 'tis old and ruinous. St. *Aſaph* is an ancient Epiſcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Cajervis* is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being well furniſhed of it ſelf. St. *Winifred*'s Well, hard by, is of note for curing Aches and Lameneſſes, Over the Head of this Spring is a curious Free-ſtone Chappel 150 Miles from *London*.

Glamorganshire,

Is in *Landaff* Dioceſs, 112 Miles in circumference: contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houſes. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are, Corn, and Cattel. Here are 118 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns. *Landaff* 226 Miles from *London*, the Biſhop's See, is a City, but ſo ſmall it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swanzey-Caſtle*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff-Caſtle*, and *Caerphilly-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Leiceſter's*. At *Newton* is a Well which ſwells up when the Sea ebbs, and ſinks as the Flood encreaſes.

Merionethshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in circumference; contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houſes; extreamly mountainous, and the Mountains ſteepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns. The chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of note heretofore for its ſtately Caſtle.

Mont-

Montgomeryshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of St. *David's*, 94 Miles in circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houſes: Delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys, breeds very good Horſes, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery* the Shire Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleaſantly ſeated, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. Its chief Seats are, *Powis-Caſtle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, the Marquiſs of *Powis's*; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Llyſſin*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*.

Pembrokeshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of St. *David's*, 93 Miles in circumference; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houſes. The Eaſt part is very pleaſant, and the whole County plentiful in all neceſſaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen.* 1ſt. Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fiſh, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; *Pembroke* the Shire Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradeſmen, fortified with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle; St. *David's*, the Epiſcopal See, whoſe Cathedral-Church was eminent for the higheſt Roof in *England*, was once a City of good account, but now ſo ruined that it is not a Market Town.

Radnorshire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in circumference; contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houſes: Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, ſtored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheeſe and Horſes. It has 52 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Caſtle. *Preſtain* is a large, well-built Town, where the Aſſizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

Here are in all 25 Cities, 750 great Towns, called, Market-Towns, 9913 Pariſhes, ſome of 40 or 50 Miles circuit, 61 Foreſts, and about 300 Parks.

The Rents of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is valued at about 8000000 *l. per annum*, and of Houses about half as much; and the judicious Sir *William Petty* esteems the People and Territories of the King of *England* to be naturally near as considerable for Wealth and Strength as those of *France*, and that a tenth part of the whole Expence of the King of *England*'s Subjects, is sufficient to maintain yearly 100000 Foot, 30000 Horse, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other charges of the Government both ordinary and extraordinary, if the same were regularly taxed and raised. *Polit. Arith.* p. 101.

England, without *Wales*, is divided into six Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in *Eyre* of the Forest, and by the Kings at Arms into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South* side of *Trent*.

CHAP. IV.

Of its Air, Soil, *and* Commodities.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Sea, the cold in Winter is less sharp than in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more *Southerly*.

And by reason of the continual Blasts of Wind from Sea, the very often interposing of Clouds betwixt the Sun and Earth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for some Months, and not much Wind felt.

As in Summer the gentle Winds and frequent Showers qualifie all violent Heats and Droughts, and make the Day pleasant; so in Winter the Nights are mostly serene and bright, and the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plants. In a word, here is no necessity of Stoves in Winter, nor Grotto's in Summer.

Soil.]

Soil.] It is bleſſed with a very fertile wholſom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might eaſily be made Navigable: It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally gentle pleaſant Hills riſing with eaſie Aſcents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Graſs, or Wood. The excellency of the *Engliſh* Soil may be learn'd (as *Varro* adviſed of old) from the Complexion of the Inhabitants, who therein excel all other Nations, or elſe from the high value put upon it by the *Romans* and the *Saxons*, who looked upon it as ſuch a precious ſpot of Ground, that they thought it worthy to be fenced in, like a Garden-Plat, with a mighty Wall, of Fourſcore Miles in length, *viz.* from *Tinmouth* on the *German* Sea, to *Solway-Frith* on the *Iriſh* Sea, and with a monſtrous Dike of Ninety Miles, *viz.* from the mouth of the River *Wye*, to that of the River *Dee*. Laſtly, the excellency of her Soil may alſo be learned from thoſe tranſcendant Euglogies beſtowed on her by ancient and modern Writers, who called *England*, *The Granary of the* Weſtern *World*, *The Seat of* Ceres, *&c.* That her Valleys are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Lebanon*, her Springs as *Piſgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*; That ſhe is a Paradiſe of Pleaſure, and the Garden of God. "Oh happy and bleſſed *Britain!* above all Countries in the World, "Nature hath enrich'd thee with all the Bleſſings of Hea-"ven and Earth: Nothing in thee is hurtful to Man's "Life, nothing wanting in thee that is deſirable; inſomuch "that thou ſeemeſt another World placed beſides, or with-"out the great World, meerly for the delight and pleaſure "of Mankind.

Commodities] As it is divided from the reſt of the World, ſo by reaſon of its great abundance of all things neceſſary for the Life of Man, it may, without the Contribution of any part of the World, more eaſily ſubſiſt than any of its neighbouring Countries.

Terra ſuis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis.

Firſt, For wholſom ſubſtantial Food, what plenty every where is here of Sheep, Oxen, Swine, Fallow-Deer, Coneys, and Hares? It wants not Red-Deer, Goats, nor Roes. What abundance are here of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkeys, Pigeons? Of Partridge, Pheaſants, Plovers, Teals, Thruſhes, Merles,

Field-fares, Quiſles, or Black-birds, Larks, Wild-Ducks, Wild-Geeſe, Coal-Geeſe, Swans, Wigens, Peacocks, Buntings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings?

It wants not Sandling, Knot, Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Cur, Ruff, Maychit, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Red-ſhanks, Rails, and Wheat-ears, Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Buſtards, Puffins, Godwits, Heath-cocks, Moor-pouts, or Grouſe-Thruſhes, and Throſtles.

Then for Fiſh, what plently of Salmons, Trouts, Lamperns, Loches, Gudgeons, Carps, Tenches, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eels, Breems, Roches, Dace, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mullets, Kingſtones, Dorees?

What great abundance of Herrings, which in former times kept themſelves altogether about *Norway*, but of late take their Rounds about Midſummer to *Scotland*, *July* to *Scarborough* in *Yorkſhire*, afterwards to the *Thames* mouth, and ſo round about by *Ireland* back into the North Seas in incredible Shoals; as on theſe Coaſts are likewiſe of Mackrel, Whitings, Cods, Gurnets, Haddocks, Pilchards, Sprats, Oyſters for goodneſs and number almoſt incredible? We have great plenty likewiſe of Lobſters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Muſcles, Cockles, Eſcalops, Cray-fiſh, *&c.*

We want not Soles, Conger, Turbets, Scate, Thorn-backs, Mades, Smelts, *&c.*

How doth *England* abound with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulſe, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheeſe, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine, and Pleaſure?

The Fields are ſufficiently full of Tares, Vetches, Clover-graſs, Hop-Clover, San-foil, Ray-graſs, Trefoil, Cinquefoil, Hops, Wood, Flax, Hemp, Rape-ſeed, Lucern, *Dantzick* Flax, Canary-ſeed, Muſtard-ſeed, *&c.*

For Drinks, *England* abounds with Beer, Ale, Sider, Perry, Metheglin or Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault or Apples, *&c.*

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods, and Hedges, are ſtored with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Wall-nuts, Small-nuts, Cheſtnuts, Filberts, Strawberries, Bullace, Sloes, Crabs for Verjuice, Blackberries, Huckleberries, Dewberries, Elderberries, Services, and the like.

But in Orchards and Gardens you have for *Apples*, the Pippin *Kentiſh*, *Kirton*, *Golden Ruſſet*, *Holland*, *French*, Pearmain, Reinet, Deux-ans or *John*, Queening, Greening, Julyflower,

lyflower, Harvey-Apple, Marigold, Early-ripe Junettings, and Quodlings, and innumerable many excellent ſorts for Sider, as Red-ſtreak, Genet-Moyle, *&c.* For *Pears*, the Summer and Winter Bon-Chrêtienne, the Bergamot, Poppering, Bœuries, Orange, Greenfield, Windſor, Lording, Meſſire-Jean, Sugar, Muſque, Catharine, Warden, and forty others.

For *Plums*, Pear-Plum, Damſons, Damazens, Muſſel, Perdrigon, Date, Imperial, St. Julian, Morocco, Great Anthony, Turkey, *&c.*

Cherries: May Cherries, Kentiſh, Black Cherries, Flemiſh, Carnation, Morella, Black Duke, Heartlib, Cornelians, Black Heart, Morocco, Egriot, *&c.*

Peaches: Nutmegg, Iſabella, Newington, Muſcat, Violet, Roman, Rambouillet, Crown, Bourdeaux, Malacoton, Mignon, Alberge, Syon, Orleans, *&c.*

Apricots, divers ſorts.

Nectarines: Murry, Tawney, Red, Roman, Green, Yellow.

Grapes: Ambois, Burgundian, Corinth, Cluſter-Grapes, Frontinac, Muſcats, Early-blew, Raiſon, Parſley, *&c.*

Figs: Scio, White and Purple, Yellow, Dwarf, Blew, *&c.*

Quinces: Barbary, Brunſwick, Portugal.

Gooſeberries; Chryſtal, Early-red, Amber, Engliſh, Yellow White, Dutch.

Corinths all ſorts.

Strawberries: Common Wood, Engliſh Garden, Virginian, White Coped, Long, Red, Green, Scarlet, Polonian.

All ſorts of *Raſpis*, *Mulberries*, *Berberries*, *Medlars*, *Services*, *Quinces*, *Filberts*, &c.

The Kitchin-Garden affords many excellent Diſhes, not only of pleaſant Fruit, but of ſubſtantial Food; as Aſparagus, Artichoaks, Aliſanders, Beans, Kidney, and Lupine Beans of all ſorts; Beets, Cabbage, Cardons, Carrots, Cauly-flowers, Clary, Cucumbers, Endive, Gourds of all ſorts, Lettuce of all ſorts, amongſt them that delicious one of Sileſia, thrives here as if it were its original Soil. Melons of all ſorts, Mekins, Parſnips, Peaſe of all ſorts, Potatoes, Pompions, Radiſh of all ſorts, Rochambole, Scirrets, Scorzonera, Sellery, Savoy, Turnips.

Nor doth every common Olitory want Baulm, Baſil, Baies, Borrage, Bugloſs, Chervil, Cole-worts, Corn Salad, Creſſes all

ſorts, Fennel, Garlick, Hyſop, Horſe-Radiſh, Lavender, Leeks, Marjoram, Marigold, Mint, Nauſturtium's, Onions, Parſley, Purſlain, Penyroyal; all ſorts of Pot-herbs, and edible Roots, and Salad; Roſemary, Sage, Savoury, Scurvy-graſs, Shallot, Spinage, Succory, Sorrel, Thyme.

The Flower-Garden hath Africans, Alaternus, Agnus caſtus, Almond-Trees, Aloes, Amaranth, Amomum Plinii, Anemonies, Arbutus, Auricula's, Balſamina, Balſamum Mas, Barbba Jovis, Belvedere, Bottles, Box, Chalcedon, Candy-tufts, Cana Ind, Capſicum, Carnations, Chamæ-Iris, Chamæleæa, Ciſtus, Cloves, Colchicum, Columbine, Convolvulus, Crocus, Cedrus, Libani, Crown Imperial, Cyanus, Cyclamen, Cypreſs, Cytiſus, Daffodils; Exoticks and Evergreens of innumerable many ſorts; Foxgloves, French Marigolds, Fraxinella, Fritillaria, Firrs, Gentianella, Geranium, Gladiolus, Hedyſarum, Hepatica, Hollyhoc, Holly-ſtriped, Humble Plant, Honey-ſuckles, Hyacinth, Jaſmines, Iris, Junquills, Larks-ſpur, Lentiſcus, Lillies, Limon Trees, Lupines all ſorts, Lychnis, Laurels, Lauruſtinus, Laburnums, Marum Syriacum, Martagon, Matricaria, Mezerion, Mirabile Peru, Muſcaris, Muſcipula, Myrtils all ſorts, Nigella, Oleander, Orange Trees, Olive Trees, Peonies, Paſſion-flower, Polyanthæa, Phillyrea, Pinks, Pomegranate, Pomum amoris, Poppies double, Pyracantha, Platanus, Primula, Ranunculus, Roſes all ſorts, beſide the Monthly Roſe, blowing in the midſt of Winter; Sea Ragwort, Spaniſh Broom, Sena, Stock-Gillyflowers, Sweet Scabious, Sweet Sultan, Sweet-Williams, Senſitive Plant, Tragacantha, Tulips, Tuberoſe, Valerian, Venus Looking-Glaſs, Navel-wort, Violets, Wall-Flowers, *&c.*

But many of the Exoticks are houſed in Winter; and if ſo, there is ſcarce any Plant in the World but will thrive here, witneſs the *Indian* Fig-tree, bearing ripe Fruit; and many other curious Exotick Plants in theſe two celebrated Phyſick Gardens, that of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and of the *London* Apothecaries in *Cheſſey*.

The Woods are not only ſtock'd with large and durable Timber Trees and Pollards, Alder, Aſh, Beech, Birch, Cheſtnut, Elm, Oak, Yew, *&c.* but every where with medicinal Herbs, which grow plentifully likewiſe in every Foreſt, Lawn, Shaft and Hedge; and what of Phyſical Druggs the Woods and Fields want, the Goodwife's Garden for the moſt part ſupplies.

Ale-

Alehoof, Angelica, Annis, Adders-tongue, Avens, Betony, Birthwort, Biſtort, Broom, Bryony, Burnet, Brooklime, Bloodwort, Bugle; Camomil, Carduus, Centory, Comfrey, Celandine, Cammock, Colts-foot, Cowſlip-flowers, Cummin; Dane-wort, Dill, Dodder, Drop-wort, Devils-bit; Egrimony, Elder, Epithymum, Eye-bright, Enulacampane; Fennel, Fleawort, Fumitory, Feather-few; Germander, Gromel; Hellebore, Hore-hound, Harts-tongue; Juniper, Ivy; Kneeholm, Knot-graſs; Lung-wort, Liver-wort, Lilly of the Valley; Madder, Mai[illegible]hair, Mallows, Melilot, Meſſeltoe of Oak and Hazel, beſide that on Fruit Trees, Mug-wort, Mouſe-ear; Orris; Plantain, Polypody, Pelitory of the Wall, Poppies; Roſa-ſolis, Rue, Rhubarb; St. Johnſwort, Spurge, Saxifrage, Scabious, Scordium; Tormentil, Tanſie; Violets, Vervein; Wormwood, Wild Time, Wood-ſorrel; Zedoary, *&c.*

Now of all theſe things there is ſuch a conſtant continuance, by reaſon of the clemency of the Climate, that ſcarce the leaſt Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* theſe 400 Years.

Then for *Raiment*, *England* produceth generally not only very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more laſting than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned againſt Wind and Weather; but alſo ſuch great abundance of Wooll, that not only all ſorts, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are cloathed therewith; but ſo much hath been heretofore tranſported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *Engliſh Woll*, that then brought ſuch plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Phillip*, ſurnamed *Bonus*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *Engliſh VVooll*, was in thoſe Days kept) he inſtituted (as ſome write) that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, at this day in higheſt Eſteem with the whole Houſe of *Auſtria*.

The Wooll of *Lemſter*, *Cotſwold*, and the *Iſle of VVight*, when truly manufactured by the *Engliſh* Clothiers, doth for ſoftneſs and fineneſs, vie with the choiceſt Silks; and altho' *Spaniſh* Wooll bears a Name amongſt us, as a thing *far fetch'd and dear bought*; yet the Clothiers and Merchants know that the greateſt part of that Wooll, which when manufactured, they call *Spaniſh Cloth*, doth grow in *England*; and ſo abſolutely neceſſary is *Engliſh* Wooll to the making of good Cloth, that the *French* can make no work of their own Wooll, without about one Part in three of ours is mixt

with

with it; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so much Riches to us.

This abundance and cheapness of Wooll in *England* proceeds not only from the goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, called *Fullers Earth*, is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, although there hath been much Linnen imported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linnen, to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and very much fine Paper made in several Places of *England*; and the Papermakers are incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The same incouragement hath also the Linnen Manufacture; and already we have so much made at home, as we need not send abroad for any.

Beside, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather for all sorts of uses, insomuch that the poorest people wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our Neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shooes of Wood, or none at all; whilst the poorest of our Labourers have not only Shooes, but good strong Leather Boots too, to preserve 'em from cold when they work in Ditches or other wet Places.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor *Ardoise* or Blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Mortar nor Lime, Lead nor Glass.

For *Firing*, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf. In many Places of *England*, a Horse-Load of good Sea-coal is bought for Twopence, and a great Waggon-load of Oaken Billiting for a Crown.

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber, (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, *viz. New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windsor-Forest* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron to make serviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, and all other Uses.

For

For *War*, for *Coach* and *Waggon*, for *Travelling Pads*, *Hunting* and *Racing*, no where ſuch plenty of Horſes; alſo for *Plough* and *Pack-Carriage*; inſomuch as Mules and Aſſes ſo generally made uſe of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly deſpiſed in *England*. Here are great Numbers likewiſe of excellent Milk-Cows; every Peaſant almoſt who rents but ten or twelve Acres of Land, keeps a Horſe or Mare to ride upon, and one or two good Cows to ſupply his Family with Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheeſe. And here it may be of Note to Foreigners, that Geldings are uſed more than Stone-Horſes twenty to one, as being more eaſily kept, and not ſo ſubject to Accidents.

Here are *Dogs* of all ſorts, ſizes and uſes, as Maſtiffs, Grey-hounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter; Terriors, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting Dogs, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-dogs, *&c.* The Bear and Bull-Dog Maſtifs, ſeem to be the boldeſt and ſtrongeſt Creatures of their ſize in the World; one of 'em will encounter ſingly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are ſet upon, and not give over to the laſt Breath of Life. Our *Game-Cocks* likewiſe are ſo ſtout and hardy, that if two of 'em are well match'd, they both become dying Conquerors, by ſlaying one another; but it is well known both of *Engliſh* Cocks and Dogs, that (as if Courage were more natural to the Climate than to the Creature) if they are carried into another Country, after ſome conſiderable time they degenerate. *Cats* are here not only very curious to the Eye, the *Cyprus* and *Tabby* Cats eſpecially, but of great uſe to preſerve Houſes and Barns from Rats, Mice, Weeſels, and all ſorts of vermin. Here are likewiſe divers ſorts of *Hawks*, as the Faulcon, Lanar, Lanaret, Lanius, Sparrow-hawks, *&c.*

Moreover, *England* produceth beſides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, ſome Braſs and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Braſs; much Alom, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Peter, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all ſorts of Graſs, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* and divers other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver, yielding more in their ſmall quantities of Oar, and therefore richer than thoſe of *Potoſi* in the *Weſt-Indies*, whence the King of *Spain* hath moſt of his Silver; thoſe yielding uſually but one Ounce and half of Silver in one hundred Ounces of Oar; whereas theſe in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancaſhire* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, yield ordinarily ſix or eight

Oun-

Ounces *per Cent.* but these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi.*

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Darbyshire*; and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, as at *Tunbridge*, *Epsham*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the Southern and middle Parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by King *James* the First; but a great part of the Natives, prone to Navigation, supplying *England* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of Wines, Silks, and all other Foreign Commodities, (according to that of an ancient Poet,

Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid desiderat usus,
Ex te proveniunt, vel aliunde tibi.)

it hath been found far better Husbandry to employ *English* Ground rather for producing Wooll, Corn and Cattel, for which it is most proper.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country under Heaven, whose Air is better stored with Birds and Fowls; Seas, Rivers and Ponds with Fish; Fields with all sorts of Corn; the Pastures with Cattle; the Forests, Parks, Warrens, and Woods, with wild Beasts (only for Recreation and Food;) the Mines with Metals, Coals, Alabaster, Marble, Free-stone, and other Minerals; the Country Farms with Hens, Capons, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Peacocks, Dove-houses, Fish-ponds, Coney-Warrens, Pigs, Milk, Fruit, *&c.* Where are fewer ravenous and hurtful Beasts, fewer venomous Serpents, or noisome Flies and Vermin, fewer Droughts, Inundations or Dearths; fewer unwholsome Serenes, pestilential Airs, tempestuous Hurricanes, subterraneous Fires, burning Mountains, or destructive Earthquakes: And altho' a Pestilence hath formerly visited us once in about twenty years, (yet never but when the Contagion hath been brought hither from other Countries.) God be praised 'tis now 32 years since we felt that Calamity, and God grant it may never more return. In a word, where is there a greater Abundance of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food? insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consum'd in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the number of People. Add to all this, That being en-

encompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for safety and Security (which is no small Praise) all the neighbouring Countries if not all the Countries in the World; and needs not much to fear any Nation but only that which grows Potent in Shipping; for they only can deprive us of our main Security, and of an Island can make us a Continent.

CHAP. V.

Of its Inabitants, *their Number, Language, Character.*

Inhabitants. ENGLAND hath been possess'd by five several Nations, and coveted by many more; and no wonder so fair and rich a Lady should have many Lovers, it being a Country (as was said of the Tree in the midst of Paradise) *good for Food, pleasant to the Eyes, and to be desired.* Whereas the Highlands of *Scotland, Biscay, Switzerland,* and other like Countries, continue still in the Possession of the *Aborigines,* of the first that laid claim to them, none since judging it worth their Pains to dispossess them.

The first Inhabitants in *England* are believed to be the *Britains,* descended from the *Gauls,* whose Language was once almost the same; subdued after by the *Romans,* who, by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were constrain'd to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Christ; whereupon the *Picts,* Inhabitants of *Scotland,* invading the *Britains,* they call to their aid the *Saxons,* who chasing away the *Picts,* soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains:* but these not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons,* after many Battles and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven, some of them into *Bretaigne* in *France,* (from whence some think they first came) but most of them into the two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons, Walishland,* instead of *Gaulishland*; as the *Germans* still call *Italy, Walishland,* because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britains, Le Pais de Gales.* The

The *Saxons* solely possess'd of all the best parts of this Isle, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this Day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Romish*, and *British* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants. To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the accurate Calculation of the judicious *Mr. Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, Printed *Anno* 1693. 1175951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all, 7055706 Souls, and amongst them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the most, 15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* being scarce 20000.

Their Language. The *English* Tongue being at present much refined, exceeding Copious, Expressive and Significant, (by reason of a Liberty taken by the Natives, of borrowing out of all other Languages what ever might conduce thereunto) is (as their Blood) a mixture, chiefly of the Old *Saxons*) (a Dialect of the *Teutonick*) and the Old *Norman*, (a Dialect of the *French*) not without some savour of the *Britains*, *Romans*, and *Danes* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their Tongue the *Latin*, to be generally used in this Country.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language wheresoever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learned at School by the *Saxons*; and for a long time, till 36. of *Edward* the 3d. Laws, Statutes, Pleadings, Sermons, Schools, Writings, were in *French*.

The *Latin* Tongue at present is made use of in Court-Rolls, Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Patents, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns, and Villages, Places and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most *Nouns Apellative*, and a great part of the *Verbs*. In

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are ſtill written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law Exerciſes, are wholly *French*; Declarations upon Original Writs, all Records are written in *French*; ſome old Statutes are ſtill in that Tongue: In Parliament the Aſſent or Diſſent to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Commons, is in *French*: Almoſt all our Terms in in Hunting, Hawking, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, *&c.* are ſtill *French*.

Character.] The Natives of *England*, by reaſon of the temperate Climate, mild Air, plenty of wholſome Food; and the uſe of Beer rather than Wine; are commonly tall and big of Stature, if compared with *Southern* Nations. They are fair, eſpecially the Women, whoſe Beauties are laſting, Shapes fine, mien agreeable, Air ſweet and charming. Both Sexes are here well proportioned in Body, and graceful in Carriage: grave, well-ſpoken, prudent, modeſt, free, ſincere, pleaſant, ingenious: The Men are ſtrong, courageous, warlike, (*Bellicociſſimi*, ſaith *Bodin* the *French* Politician) reſolute, enterprizing, conſtant, not knowing how to fly in Battel: liberal, to Prodigality, open-hearted, hard to be provoked, yet when exaſperated, ſtomachful till Satisfaction be given, and then they are eaſie to be reconciled: They are ſumptuous and ſplendid, great lovers of Hoſpitality, magnanimous and beneficent, learned, ſagacious, grateful: They are thought to be wanting in Induſtry, (excepting Mechanicks, wherein they are, of all Nations the greateſt Improvers) Caution, Suſpicion, Craft, Obſequiouſneſs, and which is moſt of all to be deplored, Contentedneſs: but theſe Wants are ſupplied by many eminent Qualifications, as, Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendſhip, Publick-ſpiritedneſs, *&c.*

The Daringneſs of the Soldier, the Profoundneſs of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, the Robuſtneſs of the Labourer, are not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any People of the World.

The Women are tender, chaſte, conſtant, prudent, loyal, induſtrious, paſſionately loving to their Relations, eſpecially their Husbands and Children, even to Fondneſs: They are not without Vanity (particularly in Cloaths, being changeable in their Faſhions and Furniture, which is ſometimes prodigal) Pretenſions to Satyr, Raillery, and the like: but no Women out-do 'em in Modeſty, Clemency, Simplicity

city, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness; and that which crowns all the rest, in the sincerity and zeal of religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a noble Critick observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of a warm and elevated Genius, of brisk and solid Parts, apprehensive and subtle; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially, as I said, Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are here improved to a greater height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, *&c.* The Queen hath a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth 1000 *l.* in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of 50, nay 100 *l.* a Lock. Watches so curious, that one part of the Movement of a Repeating Watch, comes to 10 *l.* which makes 'em ordinarily 50 or 60 *l.* a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send 'em into foreign Countries, so valuable and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compasses, *&c.* Why should I mention the various Musical *Automata*, in which very agreeable Consort is performed by Clock-work? the late great Improvements in making Glass; of polishing the insides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the bottom of the Sea; in fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 years ago: And many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as weaving Silk-Stockings; Mills of all sorts, *Mortlack* Tapestry, Earthen Ware of *Fulham*, Speaking Trumpets, Air Pumps, making of Lustring, Engines for rasing of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper; making Damask, Linnen, watering Silks; the way of separating Gold from Silver; Boulting Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane Chairs, making Horn ware, *&c.*

The Natives will endure long and hard Labour, insomuch, that after 12 hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrest-

ling,

ling, Cudgel-playing, or ſome ſuch like vehement Exerciſe, for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. A Man is not here accounted Old till 70, nor very Old till 80; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to 90; and here are ſeveral who get their Livelihood by Handicraft Work at 100 and upwards. Not many years ago, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-Dance, all living in one Manour in the Weſt of *England*, whoſe Ages put together, made 800 years; and in the year 1635, dyed old *Parr*, aged 152, who lived in 10 Reigns. But ſuch long Livers were born of healthy Parents, and lived temperate lives; whereas on the other ſide, by reaſon of intemperance, there is no part of the World wherein People are more ſubject to die ſuddenly.

CHAP. VI.

Of Religion.

THE Chriſtian Religion was planted in *England*, *Tempore ut ſcimus* (ſaith *Gildas*) *ſummo Tiberii Cæſaris*, which by Computation, will fall to be five Years before St. *Peter* came to *Rome*, and about five Years after the death of Chriſt.

It is alſo affirmed by ſome, That immediately after St. *Stephen*'s death, and the *Jews* diſperſion, *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, with twelve others, here preach'd and died: That the firſt Fabrick of a Chriſtian Church or Temple in all the VVorld, was at *Glaſtenbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, 31 Years after Chriſt's death; but ſome better Authorities ſpeak of *Simon Zelotes* and *Ariſtobulus*, mentioned by St *Paul*, their preaching the Goſpel here, and ſealing it with their Martyrdom. Afterwards, *Anno* 180, the Chriſtian Faith was here moſt undoubtedly profeſſed by publick Authority under King *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King in the VVorld, and with Chriſtianity, no doubt, came in the Epiſcopal Government, as may be ſeen in the Catalogue of *Britiſh* Biſhops: And it is certain, that at the Council of *Arles*, *Anno* 347, there were three Archbiſhops of *England*, *viz.* of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*; whereof the firſt had for his Province under him the *South*;

the second, all the *North*; and the third, all beyond *Severn*, or the *West* part of this Island. Under these three Archbishops, there were reckoned about that Age, twenty eight Bishops, all which did observe the Customs and Orders of the *Greek* or *Eastern* Churches, and particularly that of *Easter*, different from the *Latin* Customs, or *Western* Churches, notwithstanding *Victor*, Bishop of *Rome Anno* 200, had excommunicated all Churches that did so; nor did they acknowledge *Rome* to be the Mother of the *Britannick* Church. We were obedient to Christianity when we were strangees to *Rome*: Britannorum *inaccessa* Romanis *loca Christo vero subdita*, Tertul. *adv. Jud. cap.* 7. And if the Gospel was received here sooner than in *France* or *Spain*, it is one reason why we should have the Precedence. *Britain* was then a Patriarchal Jurisdiction in Substance, though perhaps not in Name, and so continued, until about the year 596, when *Austin* the Monk, sent hither from *Rome* by Pope *Gregory* the Great, assisted by the Fraud of forty other Monks, and by the Power of the then Heathen *Anglo Saxons* (who had long before driven the *Britains* into *Wales*) and their King *Ethelbert*, whom he had converted to the Christian Faith, constrained the *British* Bishops, here being then but seven, besides the Archbishop of *Caerleon*, to submit themselves to the Bishop of *Rome*, not without the Massacre of 1200 religious Persons at *Bangor*, who had opposed the Introduction of Papal Authority; so soon began the bloody Game here in *England*. After which by the Connivance or condescensions of the successive *Saxon* and *Norman* Kings, this Church was in some things subjected to the Bishop of *Rome*, as its Patriarch or Primate: But since *England* hath become one intire Monarchy, none of our Kings ever subjected themselves to any foreign Power, either Spiritual or Temporal, till King *John*, persecuted in the midst of his Barons War by the Pope, resigned his Crown to *Pandulphus* the Pope's Legate, and took it again from him as from the Pope: But, (as Sir *Thomas Smith* saith, from whom I have borrowed divers Passages in this Treatise,) "that Act being never ratified by "Parliament, was never of any force to bind this Realm, *Com. W. of* Eng. *pag.* 20. However, it could never free it self from Papal Usurpation, until *Hen.* 8. by his Royal Authority (as he and all other Kings might remove their Chancellors or other Officers, and dispose of their Offices to others) did remove the Primacy or Metropolitanship from the

the See of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*; as being far more agreeable to civil Policy and Prudence, that such a high Power should be placed rather in a Subject of our own Nation, than in a Sovereign Prince (for so is the Pope over several Territories in *Italy*) and he far remote beyond the Seas: Which ejection of the Pope's Authority was not done, as in other Nations, by popular Fury and Faction, but by the mature deliberate Counsel of godly and learned Divines assembled in Convocation, with the express Authority of the King, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The minds of *English* Christians thus delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Bishop of *Rome*, and the Dignity of *English* Kings from the Spiritual Slavery under him, King *Edward* the Sixth, and (after a direful interval of Queen *Mary*'s Reign) Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, and the Clergy, took this occasion more fully to reform the many Abuses and Errors crept into the Church, in length of time, by the great negligence and corruption of Governors; wherein the Wisdom of the *English* Reformers, had been to be admired to all Posterity, had not the Enemy sowed Sacrilegious Tares in this large Field of Reformation, which setting aside the yet inexpiated Robberies of Church-Lands and Goods committed in those times by the insatiable Avarice of prevailing Courtiers, was thus in all other respects, piously and prudently managed.

First, lest that (as it often happens in indiscreet Purges, and where-ever only the People hath been the Reformers) the *good* should be taken away with the *bad*; care was taken to retain all that could lawfully and conveniently be retained in the *Romish* Liturgy or Mass-Book, in their Ceremonials and Canons; to take out all the Gold, and to reject only the Dross: And it was resolved, not to separate farther from the Church of *Rome* in Doctrine or Discipline, than that Church had separated from what she was in her purest times. For Doctrine they embraced that excellent Counsel of the Prophet, *State super vias antiquas, & videte quænam sit via recta, & ambulate in ea*; they made a stand, and took a view of the purest primitive Christian times, and thence saw which was the right way, and followed that.

For the Discipline of this Reformed Church, they considered what it was in the purest times of the first good Christian

Emperors of the times of Persecution (before Temporal Princes embraced the Christian Faith) as they were most excellent times for Doctrine and Manners; so very improper and unfit for a Pattern or Example of outward Government and Policy. And had this Justice, Prudence, and Divine Policy been used in our neighbouring Reformed Churches, doubtless they had seen a far more plentiful Harvest.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in expres's Words of the Holy Scripture, in the 39 Articles, agreed upon in a Synod at *London* 1562, and the Book of Homilies.

The Worship and Discipline is seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons; by all which, it will appear to impartial Foreign Eyes, that the Church of *England* may warrantably be said to be the most exact and perfect Pattern of all the Reformed Churches in the World; and whosoever is so happy as to be a true Son of this Church, must confess, that it is the most Solid, Incorrupt, Innocent, Charitable, Humble, Learned, the most Primitive, most Decent and Regular Church in Christendom; That her Doctrine is *built upon the Prophets and Apostles*, according to the Explication of the ancient Fathers; the Government truly Apostolical, and in all essential parts thereof of Divine Institution; The Liturgy, an extract of the best Primitive Forms; the Ceremonies few, but necessary, and such as tend only to Decency and increase of Piety: that she stands upon the whole, and (nothing but the) true Catholick Foundation according to the Scripture, and the four first general Councils; that she adheres closely to Tradition truly Universal; that is, doth willingly receive, *quod ab omnibus, quod ubique, quod semper receptum fuit*; which is the old Rule of Catholicism; so that none can say more truly with *Tertullian* than the *English*, *in ea regula incedimus quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli à Christo, Christus, à Deo accepit*. Search all the Religions in the World, none will be found more consonant to God's Word for Doctrine, nor to the Primitive Example for Government; none will be found that ascribes more to God, or that constitutes more firm Charity amongst Men; none will be found so excellent, not only to the Community, as Christians; but also in the special Notion, as Reformed: for it keepeth the middle way, between the Pomp of Superstitious Tyranny, and the meanness of Fanatick Anarchy.

In two Points the Church of *England* is truly transcendent: First, It hath the grand Mark of the true Church, which most *European* Churches seem to want, and that is, Charity towards other Churches; for it doth not so engross Heaven to its own Professors, as to damn all others to Hell. Secondly, It is the great Glory of the *English* Protestant Church, that it never resisted Authority, nor ingaged in Rebellion, nor ever allowed of taking up Arms without lawful Authority, or invincible Necessity, in which only, known and universally acknowledged Laws and Constitutions are to direct, that it did ever maintain the Primitive Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance; a Praise, that makes much to her Advantage, in the Minds of all those who have read or heard of the dismal and devillish Effects of the Holy League in *France*, by Papists, the Holy League and Covenant of Puritans in *Scotland*, and the Solemn League and Covenant of Presbyterians in *England*.

As for the Scandal begotten by the late Troubles, and Murder of King *Charles* the First, which some of the *Romish* Incendiaries endeavour to throw upon the *English* Religion; it hath been sufficiently manifested, that not one Person that was a known Favourer, and Practicer of that Religion as now by Law established in *England*, was any way an Abettor of that horrid Murther; for that our Relion neither gives such Rules, nor ever did set such Examples; nor indeed can that be truly said to be an Act, either of the Parliament or People of *England*, but only of a few wretched Miscreants, Sons of *Belial*, that had no fear of God before their Eyes. In a word, here is nothing wanting in order to Salvation: we have the Word of God, both Old and New Testament, in the vulgar Tongue; the Faith of the Apostles, the Creeds of the Primitive Church, the Articles of the four first General Councils, a Holy Liturgy, and due Administration of Sacraments. We teach Faith and Repentance, and the necessity of Good Works, and strictly exact the severity of a Holy Life. We are taught Obedience to God, to be ready to part with all for his Sake, to Honour his most Holy Name, to Worship him at the mention of his Name, to confess his Attributes, and frequent his Ordinances; to have Places, Times, Persons, and Revenues consecrated and set apart for the Service and Worship of our Great God, Creator of Heaven and Earth.

We hold a charitable Respect toward all Christians: We confess our Sins to God, and to our Brethren, whom we have offended, and to God's Ministers and Priests, in case of Scandal, or of a troubled Conscience; and they duly absolve the penitent Soul. We have an uninterrupted Succession of Reverend, Learned, and Pious Bishop's, who Ordain Priests and Deacons, Consecrate Churches, Confirm the Baptized at a due Age, Bless the People, Intercede for them, Visit oft their respective Dioceses, taking care of all Churches, that they be served with as good and able Pastors as the small Maintenance can invite; keep Hospitality as St. *Paul* admonisheth, and Preach as oft as occasion requireth.

An ABSTRACT

Of the ARTICLES *of the Church of* England *which are a Summary of its Doctrine.*

1. THE Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Persons.

2. That the second Person, *The Word was made Flesh*, being in two distinct Natures, and one undivided Person, Christ, very God, and very Man; who suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried; a Sacrifice to God for original and actual Sin.

3. That he descended into Hell.

4. That he arose again from Death, and ascended into Heaven, and shall return again to judge all Men at the last Day.

5. That the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and the Son; of the same Substance, Majesty and Glory; very and Eternal God.

6. That Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to Salvation; *viz.* these Books, which are Canonical: *Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. Deut. Josh. Judg. Ruth*, 1 of *Sam.* 2 of *Sam.* 1 of *Kings*, 2 of *Kings*, 1 of *Chron.* 2 of *Chron.* 1 of *Esdras*, 2 of *Esdras*, *Esther*, *Job*, *Psalms*, *Prov. Eccles. Cant.* four greater Prophets, twelve less Prophets.

The *Apochryphal* are to be read for Example of Life, and Instruction of Manners; *viz.* third and fourth of *Esdras*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, the rest of *Esther*, *Wisdom*, *Ecclesiasticus*, *Baruch*, *Song of the three Children*, *History of* Susannah, *of* Bell *and the*

the Dragon, *Prayer of* Manaſſes, firſt and ſecond Book of *Maccabees*.

That all the Books of the *New Teſtament* as commonly received, are Canonical.

7. That the *Old Teſtament* doth agree with the *New*, in offering eternal Life by the Mediatorſhip of Chriſt: That the old Fathers look'd farther than on tranſitory Promiſes; and that altho' the Ceremonial and Ritual Law doth not ſtill bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, *viz.* of the Apoſtles, *Nicene*, and *Athanaſian*, ought throughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That Original Sin is the corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual propenſity to Evil, deſerving God's Wrath.

10. That we can do no good VVorks without the Grace of God by Chriſt preventing us.

11. That we are juſtified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt by Faith, and not for our own VVorks.

12. That good VVorks acceptable to God in Chriſt, do neceſſarily ſpring out of a true Faith, which is known by 'em as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no VVorks done before the Grace of Chriſt, and Inſpiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That the Doctrine of *Supererogation* (to wit, that there are good VVorks which God hath not commanded) is falſe.

15. That Chriſt alone was without Sin, and all of us offend in many things.

16. That after Baptiſm and the Holy Ghoſt received, a Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God may again ariſe, repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That ſome are Predeſtinated of God to Life eternal by Chriſt; ſuch are called accordingly, and through Grace, obeying the Call, are juſtified freely. That as the conſideration of Predeſtination is comfortable and beneficial to ſpiritual Men, ſo it is of dangerous concern to carnal Men: And that we muſt receive God's Promiſes as they are reveal'd, and acquieſce in his VVill as it is declared in Holy VVrit.

18. That no Man can be ſaved by living up to the Rules of any Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jeſus Chriſt.

19. That the Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men, in the which the pure VVord of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly ministred: And that the Church of *Rome* hath err'd in matters of Faith, as some other ancient Churches have done.

20. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith, yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's VVord, or expound any one place of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any thing to be believed for necessity of Salvation, beside what is in Holy VVrit.

21. That General Councils are not to meet without the Will of Princes; That they may err, and sometimes have err'd; nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as necessary to Salvation, but out of Holy Scripture.

22. That the *Romish* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worship of Images, Relicks, and Invocation of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture, but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.

23. That no Man ought to preach publickly, or administer the Sacraments, unless he be lawfully called, and sent thereto by publick Church Authority.

24. That Praying, or administring the Sacraments in an unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church.

25. That Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are not only Badges or Tokens of Christianity, but rather sure Witnesses, and effectual Signs of Grace, and God's good Will towards us. That the Two Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are Baptism and the Supper of the Lord; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extream Unction, are not Gospel Sacraments, having no visible Sign or Ceremony in the Gospel. That the Sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or carried about in Procession, but for a due use, and that they have a wholsome effect only upon worthy Receivers, and a quite contrary to others.

26. That the Unworthiness of Ministers make none of Christ's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy Receivers.

27. That Baptism is a visible Sign and Seal of Regeneration; and that the Baptism of young Children is most agreeable with the Institution of Christ.

28. The

28. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to worthy Communicants, a partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ: That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it: That the Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten only after an Heavenly and Spiritual manner by Faith; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.

29. That the Wicked are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ; but rather, to their Condemnation, do eat and drink the Sign of so great a thing.

30. That the Cup is not to be denied to the Laity.

31. That the one Oblation of Christ, as a Propitiation and Satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross; and that the *Popish* Sacrifices of Masses were Blasphemous.

32. That Marriage of Priests is not unlawful.

33. That the Conversation of Persons Excommunicated, is to be avoided.

34. That Traditions and Ceremonies are variable, according to the Authority of every particular and National Church.

35. That the Second Book of Homilies contains that Doctrine which is godly and wholsome.

36. That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and Ordering of Priests and Deacons, set forth in the time of *Edward* the Sixth, is Religious and Godly; and they that are Consecrated and Ordained according to the same Rites, are rightly, orderly and lawfully Consecrated and Ordained

37. That the Sovereign Person in this Realm, is chief Governour in this Realm, of all Estates, in all Causes Ecclesiastical or Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all Godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself: That the Bishop of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England*: That the Laws of the Realm may punish Christian Men with Death for heinous Offences. That it is lawful for Christian Men at the command of the Magistrate, to wear Weapons, and serve in the Wars.

38. That the Goods of Christians are not common, yet that Almsgiving is every Man's Duty, according to his Ability.

39. That

39. That as vain and rash Swearing is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle St. *James*, so when the Magistrate requires a Man may testifie upon Oath in a Cause of Faith and Charity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

This is a faithful Summary or Abridgment of the 39 Articles, agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation held at *London* 1562, for the avoiding of diversities of Opinions, and for the establishing of Consent touching true Religion, with the Assent of Queen *Elizabeth* of happy Memory, and again confirm'd by the same Authority Anno *Dom.* 1571. The Articles themselves at large, with the Learned Annotations of Mr. *Rogers* upon them, is well worth any Man's perusal.

Even since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some few Families in several parts of *England*, have persisted in the *Romish* Religion, and are usually called *Papists* from *Papa*, the old Title of the Bishop of *Rome*. Against these there are divers severe Laws still in force, but those Laws have been more rarely put in execution; that the clemency and gentle usage shewn to them here, may beget in *Romish* States and Potentates abroad, the like gentle treatment of their Protestant Subjects, and of the *English*, living within their Dominions.

And tho' there be several other Perswasions in this Nation that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and were liable to some Inconveniences because of their Perswasions, till of late; such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, *Anabaptists*, *Quakers*, and others: Nevertheless since this happy Revolution, all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of *England*, are by an Act *Primo Guliel. & Mariæ*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. And as it was observable, that many of our eminent Clergy were instrumental and active in procuring this Indulgence for their weak Brethren, so the Clergy in general, to shew how far they are from a Spirit of Persecution, are fully satisfied and pleased with it, provided the Dissenters will be so too, and not trouble again the Stream of Unity that should now run clear. So that a free Toleration is granted to all the dissenting Protestants, and none is to be molested upon any account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to his present Maje-

Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enjoyn'd in an Act of 30 *Car.* 2. Entituled, *An Act to prevent Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament, when tendred to them.*

There is also a Toleration granted to certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of *England*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the *Declaration* every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows:

I A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King WILLIAM: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my heart abhor, detest and renounce as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed, or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no Forreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Preheminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B. Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

Touching the *Jews*, which by the late Usurper were admitted at *London*, and since continued by the bare permission of the King, and suffered to hire a private House, wherein to hold their Synagogue; they are not considerable either for Number, making not above 80 or 100 Families; or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Trade.

NExt to the purity of our Religion, we are moſt conſiderable of any Nation in the World, for the vaſtneſs and extenſiveneſs of our Trade. Trade is either *Inland*, or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purſes. The King's *Exchequer*, as in other Countries, doth not hoard up the greateſt part; nor is it in the Hands only of Nobles and Patricians, no nor of Merchants and Bankers, much leſs of Monopolizers and Uſurers; but the generality of Traders find ſufficient for their uſe, buying and ſelling for ready payment, not as formerly at 3, 6, or 9 Months end, but with ready Money; which hath here a ſwift and conſtant Circulation; and which makes all ſorts of Commodities cheap amongſt us, altho' Money be plentiful; for Men can raiſe themſelves (with God's Bleſſing) good Eſtates, from the modeſt Gains of 3 or 4 *per Cent.* ſooner than they could formerly at 10 and 12; becauſe ſelling for ready Money, there are great numbers of Traders who can make 3 or 4, nay, ſome 5 or 6 returns of their Money in a year: A Woollen-Stapler, or Corn-Merchant, (for inſtance) can buy 100 pounds-worth of Ware, and ſell it again in two Months time at 3 or 4 *per Cent. gain*, upon the Foot of his Account, and can immediately go to Market both with the principal Money and the Improvement; which if he be induſtrious and fortunate enough to return 6 times a year, and continues Trading from 20 years of Age to 60 (when it is time you'll ſay to leave off) his 100 *l.* will have gained him 6 or 7000 *l.* the Improvement of another 100 *l.* being ſufficient to maintain him all that time; and when he hath traded for himſelf 7 or 8 Years, if he marries a Wife with 2 or 300 *l.* he may by juſt and righteous dealings, maintain his Family handſomely, and leave an Eſtate to his Wife and Children of 10000 *l.* whereas a Student who hath ſpent 500 *l.* in an Univerſity, is ſeldom known, beſide his Patrimony and Wife's Portion, to leave 1000 *l.* behind him. What I ſay might eaſily be exemplified by *Clothiers*, *Dyers*, *Tan-*

Tanners, *Bakers*, *Woodmongers*, *Cordwainers*, *Vinters*, *Wine-Coopers*, &c.

But that which makes moſt conſiderable in the eye of the World is, the wonderful greatneſs of our *Maritime Trade*; for upon the 3 Articles of *Exportation*, *Tranſportation*, or *Re-exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the firſt of theſe; *Spain*, *Italy* and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the firſt and third; *Holland*, only vies with us in the ſecond.

Firſt then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the moſt ſubſtantial and neceſſary Commodities in the World: as, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cloth*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Copperas*, *Pit-Coal*, *Allom*, *Saffron*, &c.

Our *Corn* ſometimes preſerves other Countries from ſtarving; as at preſent *Holland* and *Flanders*. Our *Horſes* are the moſt ſerviceable in the World, and highly valued for their Hardineſs, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, of all Nations. With Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultrey, Biskets, we Victual, not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we Export Manufactur'd in great Guns, Carcaſſes, Bombs, *&c.* Our *Cloth* is ſent to all parts of the World, the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, &c.

The Manufacture of *Wooll* in Broad-Cloth, long and ſhort; Northern Dozens, Raſhes, Kerſies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Penniſtons, Stockings, Caps, Ruggs, *&c.* Exported; may be computed to amount to 2000000 *l*, *per Annum*. *Lead*, *Tin*, and *Coals*, to the value of 500000 *l. per An.*

Prodigious and almoſt incredible is the value likewiſe of other Goods from hence Exported; *viz. Hops*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Hats*, *Shooes*, *Ale*, *Beer*, *Red Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Oyſters*, *Saffron*, *Liquorice*, *Watches*, *Ribbands*, *Toys*, &c.

The Veſtments, Hats, Shooes, Houſhold-ſtuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, is computed at 200000 *l.* I mention not Wooll and Fullers Earth, becauſe they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 50000000 Chaldrons of Sea-coal, 1200000 pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Allom; of all which great quantities are exported to foreign Parts.

Secondly our *Tranſportation* or *Re-exportation*, to wit, of Commodities brought hither from other Nations, and exported

ported again, is very considerable, and of great advantage to the Kingdom for the increase of our Shipping, and Mariners, Money and Credit. And first, we make great advantage herein by the Kingdom of *Ireland*; enriching that our Nation by buying their Commodities, and our selves by transporting 'em to other Countries, with gain: For the Wooll, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majesty, have been reckoned at 500000 *l. per An.*

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, beside what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cacao-Nuts, *&c.* to 600000 *l*, *per An.* besides in Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, *&c.* from *New-England* and the Northern parts of *America*, 200000 *l. per An.*

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the value of our Transportations from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, *Guinea*, &c. The most considerable of all is that from the *East-Indies*, from the first beginning of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, *viz. Anno* 1613, of Pepper only, beside what we consumed at home, we transported in one year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the value of 200000 *l.* and now of late years, our Exportation of what we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supplied our selves, hath been computed at 800000 *l. per Ann. viz.* in Pepper, Salt-Petre, Calicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds, Pearls, *&c.*

The Third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves, and which is of great advantage to us, when we deal with such Nations as are willing to take our home Commodities in exchange for theirs, as *Turkey*, *Spain*, &c. are; for this increases still our Shipping, encourages Mariners and Merchants, and makes foreign Princes set a greater value upon us, than on those Hucksters, who deal with 'em only for Lucres sake: whereas the generous *English* are the greatest Consumers of foreign Commodities of any Nation in the World: and yet by the richness and excellency of our own Product, we can keep even the Balance of Trade, without impoverishing our selves, unless when we deal with such a Nation as *France*, who in times of profound Peace, used to lay intolerable Impositions upon *English* Commodities, especially our principal one of Woollen Cloth, to discou-

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rage our ſending any over thither; whilſt at the ſame time, we let in moſt of their Commodities of a great deal leſs uſe, upon eaſie Terms; to the great Detriment of this Nation, as the ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Diſcourſe of Trade, hath made appear; where he tells us, that we yearly imported from *France*, almoſt 1600000 pounds-worth of Goods, more than the value of what we exported thither; *viz.* of Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoyſins, Poudeſoy's, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the value of 600000 l. *per Annum*. Linnen 400000 *l. per Ann.* Wines 600000 *l. per Ann.* Serges and Chalons 150000 *l. per Ann.* Hats 120000 *l. per Ann.* Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glaſſes, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Caſes, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150000 *l. per Ann.* Paper 100000 *l. per Ann.* Houſhold-ſtuff, as Beds, Matreſſes, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, *&c.* 100000 *l. per Ann.* Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, *&c.* 100000 *l. per Ann.* Caſtle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, *&c.* 150000 *l. per Ann.* Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, *&c.* 20000 *l. per Ann.* Perfumed and Trimm'd Gloves, 10000 *l. per Ann.* Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40000 *l. per Annum.* All which, beſides Salt, Cork, Roſin, and other things to a great value, amount to 2540000 *l. per Annum.*

And at the ſame time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Coals, *&c.* did not amount to above 1000000 *l. per Annum.* So that the Nation was yearly impoveriſhed by the *French* Trade, almoſt 1600000 *l. per Annum.* Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence Strong Drink, and Fripperies, to the debauching and emaſculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys and Trumperies of other Nations we likewiſe expend great Sums of Money, or leſſen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greateſt ſhame of all to us) even for bare Freight; ſuffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemmings*, and *Hamburghers*, to be the common Carriers between us and all parts of the World; a Grievance which *Cromwel's* Government (the worſt of times) remedied, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

Every

Every way we are indeed too lavish of our Silver and Gold; not only expending great quantities needlessly, but wasting it prodigally and irreparably. About 80 years ago, upon examination it was found, that more than 800000 *l. per Ann.* was yearly wasted here in *England* in Silver Thread, Purles, Spangles, *&c.* besides *Gold*; and how much more we now spend, may be easily computed by the increase of our Luxury: for whereas we complain of Taxes, it may reasonably be supposed, that the superfluous Expences of Women and Children, would almost have half maintain'd the late War.

And indeed, should I discourse fully of all our disadvantages, with the causes of 'em, in reference to the balance of *Trade*, to *gain*, and *profit* as it is a National concern, it would take up too great a share in this Book. Every one knows well enough, how lazy, prodigal, and expensive, even Servants, and the poorest sort amongst us are; how much we want Hands for the Improvement of our Manufactures, and yet how many Beggars and unimploy'd Persons there are in the Nation! How many Loyterers and Vagabonds are every where to be met with, who might do themselves and their Country good Service by Sea or Land, and earn 2000000 *l. per Ann.* more than they now do! How little our Fishing Trade, that might be of so great advantage to the Kingdom, is encouraged! The Fish which swims on our Coasts, is said to employ the *Hollanders* 12000 Ships and 200000 Men. Sir *Walter Raleigh* made appear to King *James* the First, that the *Dutch* yearly sell of Herrings catch'd on our Coast, to the value of 1372000 *l.* beside what they spend themselves, and send to the *Streights*, *Spain*, and a great part of *France*. Sir *Josiah Child*'s Book tells us, they gain 5000000 *l.* a year by our Fish: and with how much more advantage we can be the gainers when we please than they, let any Man judge: How much likewise we should enrich the Land by so much Treasure got out of our own Seas, which afford Ten Millions of gain to our Neighbours yearly, if we reckon others with the *Dutch*; how many poor People it would set at work: how plentiful and cheap such an increase of Edibles would make all sort of Provisions; How it would increase Shipping, be a Nursery of Mariners; so that we should never want Men to set out a Fleet, if our Fishery were encouraged, as it might easily be.

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Instead of such Encouragements for the improvement of Trade, how many Misfortunes do we lie under? The *Dutch* have got most of the *Eastland* Trade from us, and almost all that of *Russia*; they have quite outed us in a manner of the *Greenland* Trade, only we have some hopes that a late Act of Parliament may have some good Effect for the retrieving that; but still they are like to engross the great Trade for *China* and *Japan*, and greatest part of the Plate Trade from *Cadiz*, as they have all the *East-India* Trade for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and most of the Trade from our own Territories of *Scotland*, if not *Ireland*.

Why should I mention how much we contribute to these Misfortunes by our own Carelessness, not to say Disingenuity, the false making of our Cloth (tho' the falser *Flemmings* stretch it sometimes to unreasonable lengths) and the false Packing of our Fish, *&c.* I am weary of this ungrateful Topick, and leave it for abler hands to pursue.

The Advantages in which we shine are still very great, and of late years in many respects vastly improved.

In ancient times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wooll, which Foreigners coming from all parts, bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of *English* Wooll Exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted at 20 *s.* a Pack, to 250000 *l. per Ann.* an immense Summ of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wooll soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Sanguinary Laws against Exportation of VVooll are now found to do: Yet most of this VVooll being sent but just cross the Seas to *Flanders*, *France* or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discovered to our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after but few Ships of any considerable Bigness. In the Year 1540, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, beside the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each; but then they began here to build great Ships apace; for about the middle of King *James* the First's Reign, *viz.* 1615, the *East-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; amongst which the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as an old Ship; and

ſo was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. And how little our *Maritime* Trade in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time was, appears by the Cuſtoms in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40000 *l. per Ann.* And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath ſince King *James*'s time encreaſed, may in part be compute by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 years Purchaſe, and now at 18 or 20.

Our Trade, notwithſtanding the troubleſomeneſs of late Times, and of this VVar, is even at preſent vaſtly great. VVe have a great Trade to *Turkey*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Baltick*, the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*. Our Fiſh-Trade would be very conſiderable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *Weſt*, Cod-fiſh in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

We Trade with almoſt all the World, and have Stock enough, (ſaith Sir *William Petty*) to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World; and we have a vaſt number of Shipping; they that compute the Caſh, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtleſs very ſhort of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600000 Tun, I am perſwaded he doth not exceed.

We daily get Artificers from the *French* for the Improvement of divers Manufactures. VVe are pretty ſecure of keeping the Red-Herring Trade to our ſelves; not only becauſe they ſwim on our Coaſt, but becauſe they muſt be ſmoak'd with VVood, which they cannot afford to do in *Holland*. And the Pilchards are almoſt peculiar to us, and are cured where they are taken in the remote Parts of *England*, where Proviſions are cheaper than in *Holland*.

VVe have divers very conſiderable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks and deep Knowledge in the Myſteries of Trade; the *Merchants Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *Eaſt-India*, the *Muſcovy*, the *Eaſtland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spaniſh*, the *African*, the *Hudſons-Bay* Companies. Some of theſe Trade in Joynt-Stock, as the *Eaſt-India* and *African* Companies, that part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon Separate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a word, *England* may juſtly be accounted the principal Nation for Trade in whole VVorld, and indeed the moſt pro-

proper for Trade, being and Iſland having innumerable many large, ſafe and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent and natural Products, conſiderable and Staple Manufactures, all contributing to the Increaſe of its Exportive Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vaſt and ſtrong Territories abroad, the great encouragement it hath from the State for the ſake of Cuſtoms and Duties paid, the breeding of Seamen, and the Increaſe of Shipping; the great Concourſe of Foreign Merchants, by reaſon of Freedom in Religion; the Pleaſure and Healthfulneſs of our Clime, the Eaſe and Security of our Government, and the Reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous Dealings: All no leſs conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no leſs Advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is eaſily purchaſed. We have very few Holidays beſides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work, *viz.* ſcarce 12 in a Year, except occaſional Faſts. We have, in favour of Diſſenters, a Relaxation of *Eccleſiaſtical Laws*; a thing which hath been ſo popularly exclaim'd for by ſome eminent Traders. The Intereſt of Money is here but 6 *per Cent.* at the utmoſt, and upon ſome Securities, but at 5, 4, or 3.

And thus having given the Reader a ſhort and curſory Deſcription of this Nation, I proceed to the *Second Part of the Preſent State of* ENGLAND.

THE Present State OF ENGLAND.

Part II.

GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England *in general.*

OF *Government* there can be but *Three kinds*; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; if *More*, then it is an Assembly of all the most choice Persons, an *Aristocracy*; or of a few, an *Oligarchy*; if *All*, (that is, the Assembly of the People) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all *Governments*, the *Monarchical* as most resembling the *Divinity*, and nearest approaching to *Perfection* (Unity being the Perfection of all things) hath ever been esteemed the

most Ancient, as appears by the *Patriarchs* (who were *Monarchs*) in the *Old Testament*, and throughout the whole *Jewish Oeconomy*, the Government was *Monarchical*; be the Title *Duke*, or *Prince*, or *Judge*, or *Captain*, or *King*.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,
Εἷς βασιλεύς.——— Hom. Il. α.

For the Transgressions of a Land, many are the Princes or Rulers thereof, Prov. 28. 2.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotical*, where the Subjects, like Servants, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign, as the *Turks* and *Barbarians*. Others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs-Male, as in *France* hath been long practised; or to the next Blood, as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland* and *Hungary*, and till of late in *Denmark* and *Bohemia*.

Of Hereditary *Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of Earthly Potentates; and are oblig'd to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Scotland* (tho' this be stiffly denied by *Scotch* Writers) and of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, as appears plainly by the Writs of Summons to Parliament, directed to the King of *Scotland* before the time of *Edward* the Third, *in fide & homagio*, and afterwards *in fide & legiantia*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superiour upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

England is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme *Independent* Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European* Kingdoms, a Freedom from all Subjection to the *Emperor*, or Laws of the *Empire*: (for that the *Roman Empe-*

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rors obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of Subjection to the Bishop of *Rome*, and thereby from divers inconveniencies and burdens, under which the Neighbouring Kingdoms groan; as, *Appeals to* Rome *in sundry Ecclesiastical Suits, Provisions, Dispensations, Confirmations, Bulls*, &c. on several Causes to be procured from thence; many *Tributes* and *Taxes* paid to that Bishop, *&c.*

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many Mischiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

England is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary subordinate Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy* as by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the *Industry*, *Liberty* and *Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a *Monarchy*, that without Interruption hath been continued almost 1000 Years (and till of late) without any attempt of Change of the Government: so that to this sort of Government the *English* seem to be naturally inclined.

CHAP. II.

Of the King of ENGLAND, *and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.*

Name. THE KING is called from the *Saxon* Word *Koning* or *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating *Power*; or *Ken*, *Knowledge*, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be invested.

Title. The *Title* anciently of the *Saxon* King *Edgar* was *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, King, or Emperor of the *English*, and Lord of the four Seas, *viz.* The *British*, *German*, *Irish*, and *Deucalidonian* Seas: *sive Anglorum Basileus omnium que Regum, Insularum, Occaniique Britannicarum circumjacentis, cunctarumque Nationum quæ infra eam includuntur, Imperator & Dominus*: Which Word *Basileus* hath an Imperial Signification, it being in the *New Testament* applied to the *Roman* Emperors.

The Modern Title more modest, is *Dei Gratia of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith.*

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of *England*, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more affixt, by a Bull from Pope *Leo* the Tenth, for a Book written by *Henry* the Eighth against *Luther*, in defence of some Points of the *Romish* Religion, but since continued by Act of Parliament for Defence of the Ancient, Catholick and Apostolick Faith,

Primogenitus Ecclesiæ belongs to the Kings of *England*, because their Predecessor *Lucius* was the first King in the World that embraced Christianity.

Christianissimus was by the *Lateran* Council under Pope *Julius* the Second, conferred on the Kings of *England* in the Fifth Year of *Henry* the Eighth though before used by *Henry* the Seventh, and since only by the *French* King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of *Henry* the Fourth; to *Henry* the Sixth, *Excellent Grace*; to

to *Edward* the Fourth, *High and Mighty Prince*; to *Henry* the Seventh, ſometimes *Grace*, and ſometimes *Highneſs*; to *Henry* the Eighth, firſt *Highneſs*, then *Majeſty*, and now *Sacred Majeſty*, after the Cuſtom of the *Eaſtern* Emperors that uſed Ἁγία Βασιλεία.

The King of *England*, in his Publick Inſtruments and Letters, ſtiles Himſelf *Nos*, *We*, in the Plural Number. Before King *John*'s time, Kings uſed the Singular Number; which Cuſtom is ſtill ſeen in the End of Writs, *Teſte meipſo apud Weſt.*

In ſpeaking to the King is uſed often (beſides *Your Majeſty*) *Syr*, from *Cyr*, in the *Greek*, Κυρ, an Abbreviation of Κύριος, *Dominus*, much uſed to the *Greek* Emperors; but *Syr* or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all of better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergy-men*, prefixt before their Chriſtian Names; now in that manner only to *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*; yet in *France*, *Syr* or *Syre* is reſerv'd only for their King.

Perſon.] *Rex Angliæ eſt Perſona mixta cum Sacerdote*, ſay our Lawyers; he is as it were a *Prieſt* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd; an Honour (ſaith *Guillim*) which the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarr*, and divers other Kings have not; at which Coronation he is Anointed with Oyl, (a Ceremony that hath been here in uſe theſe 1000 Years) as the Prieſts were at firſt, and afterward the Kings of *Iſrael*, to intimate that his Perſon is Sacred and Spiritual. *Inunguntur Reges* (ſaid *Thomas Becket*) *in Capite, etiam pectore & brachiis, quod ſignificat, Gloriam, Sanctitatem & Fortitudinem*; and therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a *Sacerdotal Garment*, called the *Dalmatica*, or *Colobium*, and other Prieſtly Veſts; and before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup in the Lord's Supper was denied to the Laity, the King, as a Spiritual Perſon, received in both kinds; and he is capable of Spiritual Juriſdiction.

The *Ring* at his Coronation is a Symbol of *Faithfulneſs*; a *Bracelet*, *good Works*; a *Sceptre*, *Juſtice*; a *Sword*, *Power* or *Vengeance*; *Purple Robes*, *Reverence or Majeſty*; a *Diadem*, *Glory*; a *Globe*, Extent of *Empire* by Sea and Land; the *Croſs* on it, *Faith*.

Of this Sacred *Perſon* of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* are ſo tender, that

that they have made it *High Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King. And because by imagining or conspiring the Death of the King's Counsellors, or Great Officers of his Houshold, the Destruction of the King has thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at, (saith *Stat.* 3. *H.* 7.) that also was made Felony, to be punished with Death, although in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *English*-man may not in other Cases be punished with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges, executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Money, is made *High Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented: and *High Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his Heirs also are to lose the same for ever, and to be sunked amongst the Peasantry and Ignoble, till the King shall please by Act of Parliament to restore them. *Est enim tam grave crimen* (saith *Bracton*) *ut vix permittatur heredibus quod vivant*, High Treason is so grievous a Crime, that the Law not content with the Life, and Estate, and Honour of the Criminal, can hardly endure to see his Heirs survive him.

And rather than Treason against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For if an Ideot or Lunatick (who cannot be said to have any Will, and so cannot offend) during his Ideocy or Lunacy, shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High Treason.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Physick* ought to be administred to Him without good Warrant, this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; nor other Physicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant, are to administer to Him; the Physicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to use the assistance only of such Chirurgeons, as are prescribed in the Warrant.

He

He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country: And ſo precious is the *Perſon* and *Life* of the *King*, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance, to defend His *Perſon* in His *Natural* as well as *Politick* Capacity, with his own *Life* and *Limbs*; wherefore the Law ſaith, That the *Life* and *Member* of every Subject, is at the Service of the *Sovereign*.

Office.] The *Office* of the King of *England*, in the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, is thus deſcribed, *Rex quia Vicarius ſummi Regis eſt, ad hoc conſtituitur ut Regnum Terræ & populum Domini, & ſuper omnia ſanctam Eccleſiam ejus veneretur, regat, & ab injuriosis defendat*: And (according to the Learned *Forteſcue*) it is, *Pugnare bella populi ſui, & eos rectiſſime judicare*, to fight the Battles of his *People*, and to ſee Right and Juſtice done unto them.

Or more particular (as is promiſed at the Coronation) to preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm, to do Juſtice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, *&c.*

Supremacy and **Sobereignty.**] Whatſoever things are proper to *Supreme Magiſtrates*, as *Crowns*, *Sceptres*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe* and *Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of *England*, as to any other Prince in *Europe*; he holdeth not his Kingdom in *Vaſſalage*, nor receiveth his Inveſture or Inſtalment from another: Acknowledgeth no Superiority to any but God only. Not to the Emperour; for *Quorum poteſtatem habet Rex Angliæ in Regno ſuo quam Imperator vindicat in Imperio*; and therefore the Crown of *England* hath been declared in Parliament long ago to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledgeth only Precedence to the Emperor, *Ea quid Antiquitate Imperium omnia regna ſuperare creditur.*

He acknowledgeth no *Superiority* to the Biſhop of *Rome*, whoſe long arrogated Authority in *England* was 1535. in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of *England* declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Cauſes, over all Perſons, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil, Supreme Governour.*

The King hath the Supreme *Right of Patronage* through all *England*, called *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices of *England*; ſo that if the mean Patron preſent not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the

Right

Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of all *England*: He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is derived. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the Execution of the *Law*, and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself, so that he may sit in any Court, and take Cognizance of any Cause (as anciently Kings sate in the Court now called the *King's-Bench*; *Henry* the Third in his Court of *Exchequer*, and *Henry* the Seventh, and King *James* the First, sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*) except in Felonies, Treasons, *&c.* wherein the King being Plaintiff, and so Party, he sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of *England* there lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of *Rome*, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of *Europe*; nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the *Spanish*, and other Dominions of *Christendom*: nor in either to the People of *England* (as some of late have dream'd) who, in themselves or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever *Subordinate*, and never *Superiour*, nor so much as Coordinate to the King of *England*.

Power and Prerogative.] The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extrordinary *Powers*, *Pre-eminences* and *Privilege* inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers, *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof some the King holds by Law of Nations, others by Common Law (excellent above all Laws in upholding a Free Monarchy, and conserving the King's *Prerogative*) and some by Statute Law.

The King only, and the King alone by his Royal *Prerogative*, hath power without Act of Parliament, *to declare War, make Peace, send* and *receive Ambassadors, make Leagues* and *Treaties* with any *Foreign States*, give *Commissions* for levying *Men* and *Arms* by Sea and Land, or for pressing *Men*, if need require, disposing of all *Magazines*, *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Fortresses*, *Ports*, *Havens*, *Ships* of *War*, and *Publick Monies*; appoint *the Metal*, *Weight*, *Purity* and *Value* thereof, and by his Proclamation make any Foreign Coin to be lawful Money of *England*.

By

By his Royal Prerogative he may of his meer Will and Pleasure, *Convoke*, *Adjourn*, *Prorogue*, *Remove*, and *Dissolve Parliaments*. May to any *Bill* passed by both Houses of *Parliament*, refuse to give (without rendring any Reason) his *Royal Assent*, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleasure encrease the Number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more *Barons*, and bestowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns, to send *Burgesses* to *Parliament*. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and Officers of State: of all *Bishops*, and other High Dignities in the *Church*; the bestowing of all *Honours*, both of *higher* and *lower Nobility* of *England*; the power of determining *Rewards* and *Punishments*, either by pardoning the Offence, or by alleviating or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent, may erect new *Counties*, *Universities*, *Cities*, *Boroughs*, *Colleges*, *Hospitals*, *Schools*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Courts of Justice*, *Forests*, *Chaces*, *Free-Warrens*, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath power to enfranchise an *Alien*, and make him a *Denizon*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. Hath power to grant Letters of *Mart* or *Reprisal*, to grant *Safe Conducts*, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath had at all times the right of *Purveyance*, or *Pre-emption* of all sorts of Victuals near the Court, and to take *Horses*, *Carts*, *Boats*, *Ships* for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates; also by Proclamation to set reasonable Rates and Prices upon *Flesh*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Oats*, *Hay*, &c. which his Majesty King *Charles* II. was pleased to release, and in lieu thereof to accept of some other Recompence.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of *Executorship*, and *Administratorship*; and until the King's Debt be satisfied, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrein for the whole Debt upon one Tenant, that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Ancestor's* Debt of the Heir, though not especially bound; is not oblig'd to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrein where he list.

No *Proclamation* can be made but by the King.

No

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

No Forest, Chace, or Park to be made, nor Castle to be built without the King's Authority.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him, prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are privileged from serving in any Offices that require their Attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Constable*, *Church-warden*. &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptant to him for any of his Revenues, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times; for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy by a *Quominus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of personal Action; supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King, and in this Suit, the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In *Doubtful Cases*, *Semper præsumitur pro Rege*.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially Named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Gavelkind*, the Rules of *Joynt-Tenancy*: No *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments entred against the King's Title, are entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*, That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

The King by his Prerogative might have demanded reasonable *Aid-Money* of his Subjects, to Knight his Eldest Son at the Age of Fifteen, and to marry his Eldest Daughter at the Age of Seven Years: which reasonable Aid is Twenty Shillings for every Knight's Fee, and as much for every Twenty Pounds a Year in *Soccage*. Moreover if the King

King be taken Priſoner, Aid-Money is to be paid by the Subjects to ſet him at Liberty.

The King upon reaſonable Cauſes Him thereunto moving, may *protect* any Man againſt Suits at Law, *&c.*

In all Caſes where the King is *Party*, his Officers with an *Arreſt*, by force of a *Proceſs at Law*, may enter, and (if Entrance be denied) may break open the Houſe of any Man, although every Man's Houſe is ſaid to be his Caſtle, and hath a Privilege to protect him againſt all other *Arreſts*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not *full* againſt the King by *Inſtitution* only without *Induction*, although it be ſo againſt a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea* of *falſe Judgment* in the Courts of his *Tenants*.

The King of *England* by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Cuſtos*, and hath the Cuſtody of the Perſons and Eſtates of ſuch, as for want of Underſtanding cannot govern themſelves, or ſerve the King: ſo the Perſons and Eſtates of *Idots* and *Lunaticks* are in the cuſtody of the King: that of *Idots* to his own uſe, and that of *Lunaticks* to the uſe of the next Air.

The King by his Prerogative is *Ultimus Heres Regni*, and is (as the *Great Ocean* is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Eſtates, when no Heir appears; for this cauſe all Eſtates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, *Revert* or *Eſcheat* to the King. All *Treaſure-Trove*, (that is, *Money*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Plate* or *Bullion*, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; ſo all *Waifs*, *Strays*, *Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings; all *Waſte Ground* or *Lands* recovered from the Sea; all *Land* of *Aliens*, dying before *Naturalization*, or *Denization*, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All *Gold* and *Silver* Mines, in whoſe Ground ſoever they are found: *Royal Fiſhes*, as *Whales*, *Sturgeons*, *Dolphins*, &c. *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not marked, and ſwimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the *Church*, the King's *Prerogative* and *Power* is extraordinary great. He only hath the Patronage of all *Biſhopricks*, none can be choſen, but by his *Conge d' Eſlire*, whom he hath firſt nominated; none can be Conſecrated *Biſhop*, or take poſſeſſion of the Revenues of the *Biſhoprick*, without the King's Special Writ or Aſſent. He is the *Guardian* or *Nurſing Father* of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did ſo reckon amongſt their principal Cares, as in

the

the Three and Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the First, it was alledged in a *Pleading*, and allowed. The King hath power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances*, and *Constitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; Reform and Correct all *Heresies*, *Schisms*, punish *Contempts*, &c. and therein and thereby to declare what Doctrines in the Church are fit to be published or professed; what *Translation* of the *Bible* to be allowed.

The King hath a power not only to *Unite*, *Consolidate*, *Separate*, *Enlarge* or *Contract* the Limits of any Old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also by his Letters Patents may erect new *Bishopricks*; as *Henry* the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King *Charles* the *Martyr* intended to do at St. *Albans*, for the Honour of the first *Martyr* of *England*, and for contracting the too large Extent of the *Bishoprick* of *Lincoln*; may also erect new *Archbishopricks*, *Patriarchates*, &c.

In the Twenty Eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the House of Commons would have passed Bills touching Bishops granting *Faculties*, conferring *Holy Orders*, *Ecclesiastical Censures*, the *Oath Ex Officio*, *Non-residency*, &c. The Queen, much incensed, forbad them to meddle in *any Ecclesiastical Affair*, for that it belonged to her *Prerogative*.

The King hath power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesiastical Laws*; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, *& non malum in se*: As, for a *Bastard* to be a *Priest*, for a *Priest* to hold *two Benefices*, or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*, or to be *Non-residents*, &c. For a *Bishop* to hold a *Vacant Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice* in *Commendam* or *Trust*.

Hath power to dispence with some *Acts* of *Parliament*, *Penal Statutes*, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the *Rigour* of the Laws according to *Equity* and *Conscience*; to grant special *Privileges* and *Charters* to any Subject; to *pardon* a Man, by Law condemned; to interpret by his Judges Statutes, and in *Cases* not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass Sentence.

And this is that *Royal Prerogative*, which in the Hand of a King, is a *Scepter* of *Gold*; but in the Hands of Subjects, is a *Rod* of *Iron*.

This

This is that *Jus Coronæ*, a Law that is parcel of the Law of the Land; part of the *Common Law*, and contained in it; and hath the precedence of all Laws and Customs of *England*; and therefore void in Law is every Custom, *Quæ exaltet se in Prærogativum Regis*.

Some of these *Prerogatives*, especially those that relate to *Justice* and *Peace*, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and *make* the Crown; they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inseparable from it; and therefore it hath been held by some great Lawyers, That a *Prerogative* in point of *Government*, cannot be restrained or bound by *Act* of *Parliament*, but it is unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*: Wherefore the *Lords* and *Commons* (*Rot. Parl.* 42. *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 7.) declared, That they could not assent in Parliament to any thing that resided to the *Disherison* of the *King* and the *Crown*, whereunto they were sworn; no, though the King should desire it. And every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in possession, and to endeavour the recovery of those, whereof the Crown hath been dispossest; and when any King hath not Religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of *England* to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of the best of Kings, *Charles* the First, that *The King's Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties strengthen the King's Prerogative.*

The *Laws* of *England* looking upon the King as *God's Vicegerent* upon *Earth*, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men; so the Law will have no *Imperfection* found in the King; as, no *Injustice*, no *Error*, no *Negligence* or *Laches*, no *Infamy*, no *Stain* or *Corruption* of *Blood*; for by taking of the Crown, all former, though just *Attainder*, (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority*; or his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural*, not *Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*. Higher than this, the Law attributeth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say Immortality to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is

said not to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* in himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation, Ceremony*, or Act to be done *Ex post facto*.

Moreover, the *Law* seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Non-suited* (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are some things that the King of *England* cannot do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injuste potest*, and the King cannot *divest* himself, or his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power, Prerogative* and *Authority, inherent*, and annex to the *Crown*.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an *Oath* at his Coronation, and indeed, without any Oath, by the *Law* of *Nature, Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to the *Enacting* of *good Laws*. Two things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the consent of both *Houses* of *Parliament*, *viz.* make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*: Therefore, that all occasion of Disaffection towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils*, and *the Light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these, should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending Domesticks by the *Laws* of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram* of *Nogent* in *France*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions. The ancient *Dominions*, of the Kings of *England*, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, even to

the Shores of all the neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Ligeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded leave to *Fish*, and pass in these Seas, and do at this day *lower* their *Top-sails* to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometimes hath happened) are accounted *natural* born Subjects of the King of *England*, and need no *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To *England Henry* the First annext *Normandy*, and *Henry* the Second, *Ireland*, being stiled only *Lord* of *Ireland*, till the Three and thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth, although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Henry the 2d also annext the Dukedom of *Guyenne* and *Anjou*, the Counties of *Poictou*, *Tourain* and *Mayn*; *Edward* the First all *Wales*, and *Edward* the Third the *Right*, tho' not the *Possession* of all *France*.

King *James* the First added *Scotland*, and since that time there have been superadded sundry considerable Plantations in *America*.

The Dominions of the King of *England*, are at this day in possession (besides his just Right and Title to the Kingdom of *France*) all *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, Three Kingdoms of large extent, with all the *Isles* about 'em, above 40 in number, small and great, whereof some very considerable; and all the *Seas* adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *Bermudos*, *New Netherlands*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North parts of *America*, by right of first discovery, to *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *New-found-land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, though not *Possession*. Besides all these Kingdoms and Countries, there belongs to the present King *William* the Third, many considerable Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seignories, *&c.* all which will descend to the Heirs of his Body, as the Principality of *Orange*.

[Strength.] The mighty Power of the King of *England*, before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total Subjection of *Ireland*, which were usually at Enmity with him, was notoriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our

Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been since was never fully tryed in the four last Reigns: but now, the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms seem to vie which shall most readily comply with their Sovereign's Desires and Designs, all *Europe* begins to be sensible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let him be considered abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortress, or garrisoned Town, fenced, not only with strong Works, her Port-Towns with a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; then abundantly furnished within with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it, provided it be at Unity in its self.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *Offensive* Puissance. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that the King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raise *English-Men* Two hundred thousand, and of *English* Fifty Thousand (for so many during the late Rebellion 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both sides) (which is admirable) scarce any miss of them in any City Town or Village. And when they shall consider, the valiant and martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness, and Stedfastness is such and their fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever durst abide Battle with them, either at Sea or Land: When they shall consider, that for transporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at command near Two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two hundred stout *English* Merchant Ships, little inferiour to Ships of War; that he can soon Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers (if not the best Sea Mariners) in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent time may be raised only by a Land-Tax, and for a long time by a moderate Excise, and that upon such Commodities only as naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When they consider that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the most ingenious Sir *William Petty* at Six Hundred

Hundred thousand Tun, all which, with Forty thousand stout and skilful Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he shall think fit, for the safety of his Crown and Dominions to require, or if need be, Impress 'em.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be not wanting to himself, or his Subjects wanting to him) must be Master of the Sea; and that on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field is also said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said, in some sort, to be Master of every Country, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conquest, as some affirm, all the Lands of *England* (except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own Hands in *Demesn*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed amongst his Subjects a great part thereof, reserving some Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reservation is now as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands, the rest he reserved to himself in *Demesn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Domains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Prædium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus est Author nisi Deus*: All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superiour, depend mediately, or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possest by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none; being *Sacred*, cannot become *Profane*, are, or should be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated. However, there is yet left, or was lately, almost in every County of *England*, a *Forest*, a *Park*, a *Castle*, or *Royal Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers Counties there are many *Parks*, *Castles* or *Palaces* and *Forests*, still belonging to his Majesty, for to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit those parts: A

Grandeur not to be paralleli'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying the *Domains* and *Fee-Farm Rents*, almost enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charge exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, and of the many Factions, mutinous and rebellious Spirits at home, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve Hundred thousand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts, upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths; which last Branch his present Majesty and the late Queen of ever-blessed Memory were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament, to remit, so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the Tenth part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above One hundred and fifty Millions of *Livers*: that is above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth part of the whole Revenues of *France*. And the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purses, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary charge of the Government in times of serene and profound Peace, is estimated at Six hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* besides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown of *England* at present is as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of so great a consideration in the World; the greatest Debt upon it, is that which King *Charles* the Second contracted, by shutting up the *Exchequer*, whereby the Credit of that Bank hath sustained great damage, and many hundreds of Families been almost undone; but during the

Reign

Reign of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, the Interest-Money was duly paid; and we must not doubt, but that Intereſt or Principal will be paid, as ſoon as we are a little more recovered from the Encumbrances which the late War with *France* brought upon us; for after ſeveral grave and deliberate Hearings of late on both ſides, the King's Judges and the ableſt Lawyers have declared, That the Debt is upon the Poſſeſſor of the Crown of *England*; and we may acquieſce in this, That King *William*, who profeſſeth to hold the Crown of *England* upon the Title of Juſtice, will give to others their due, as well as claim his own.

Reſpect.] In conſideration of theſe, and other tranſcendent Excellencies, no King in *Chriſtendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence*, *Honour* and *Reſpect* than the King of *England*. All his People at their firſt Addreſſes kneel to him: He is at all times ſerved upon the Knee; all Perſons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) ſtand bare in the Preſence of the King, and in the Preſence-Chamber, though in the King's abſence. Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the Firſt, for ſome eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Preſence; but perhaps in imitation of the like liberty allowed by King *Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain* at this day, to ſome of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandees* of *Spain*.

Any thing or Act done in the King's Preſence, is preſumed to be void of all *deceit* and *evil meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is preſumed to be preſent, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth diſable to tranſact.

The King's only Teſtimony of any thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any *Record*; and in all Writs ſent forth for the diſpatch of Juſtice, he uſeth no other Witneſs but himſelf, *viz. Teſte meipſo.*

Arms.] The *Saxon* Kings before the Conqueſt bare *Azure*, a *Croſs Formy* between Four *Martlets*, *Or*.

Afterwards the *Daniſh* Kings reigning in *England*, bare *Or*, *Semi de Harts*, *Gules*, 3 *Lions Paſſant Gardant*, *Azure*.

After the Conquest, the King's of *England* bare Two Leopards, born first by the Conqueror, as Duke of Normandy till the time of *Henry* the Second, who in right of his Mother, annext her Paternal *Coat*, the *Lion* of *Aquitain* which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lyons* as at present.

King *Edward* the Third, in right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of *France*; with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure*, Semi *Flower-de-Luces*, *Or*; afterwards changed to Three *Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry* the Fifth of *England*, caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise. King *James* upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, caused the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quartered with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and are thus Blazoned.

The King of *England* beareth for his Sovereign Ensign *Armorial*, as followeth:

In the first place *Azure*, *Three Flower-de-Luces*, *Or*, the Royal Arms of *France*, quarterd with the *Imperial* Ensigns of *England*, which are *Gules*, *Three Lyons Passant Gardant in Pale Or*. In the second place, within a *Double Tressure Counter-flowre de lys*, *Or*, a *Lion Rampant*, *Gules*, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the third place, *Azure*, an *Irish Harp*, *Or*, *stringed*, *Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth place, as in the first. These Ensigns Armorial are charged since the Accession of King *William* to this Crown, with an Escutcheon of the House of *Nassau*, which is *Azure*, Semi-*Billets*, a *Lion Rampant*, *Or*, *Languid* and *Armed*, *Gules*; all within the *Garter*, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order; above the same an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, *doubled Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and *surmounted* for a *Crest* by a *Lyon Passant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the like; supported by a *Lyon Rampant Gardant*, *Or*, *Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent*, *Gorged*, with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain* affixt, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflex'd over his Back, *Or*; both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* his Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*.

The Supporters used before the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, were the *Dragon* and *Lion*.

The

The Arms of *France* plac'd first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom; and becauſe from the firſt bearing, thoſe Flowers have been always Enſigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforeſaid, and probably becauſe thereby the *French* might be the more eaſily induc'd to acknowledge the *Engliſh* Title.

The Motto upon the *Garter*, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thereof thinkath*, was firſt given by King *Edward* the Third, the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Deſign therein was any other than Juſt and Honourable, he cauſed thoſe Words to be wrought in every *Garter* that he beſtowed: Whereof more in the Chapter *of the Knights of the Garter*.

The Motto *Dieu & mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*, was firſt given by *Richard* the Firſt, to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vaſſallage of any Mortal Man, but of God only; and afterward taken up by *Edward* the Third, when he firſt claimed the Kingdom of *France*. This Motto hath been continued till the coming in of King *William* the Third, now Reigning; who always uſed this following Motto, *Je maintiendray*, *I will maintain*; and hath commanded, that it ſhall henceforth be placed ſometimes in the place of the former Motto; yet that this former Motto ſhall be uſed in the *Broad Seal*, and elſewhere. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Caſtle, yet to be ſeen in many places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the *Beaufort's*, Sons of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, becauſe they were born at his Caſtle of *Beaufort* in *France*.

The *White Roſe* was the ancient bearing of the Houſe of *York*, and the *Red Roſe* that of *Lancaſter*.

The *Thiſtle* belongs to *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

Of *Succeſſion to the Crown of* England, *and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Abſence.*

THE King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Domi-

Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England*, (as by the Law and many Examples in the *English* Histories, it doth manifestly appear) is, and is immediately King, before any *Proclamation*, *Coronation*, *Publication*, or *Consent* of *Peers* or *People*.

The Crown of *England* descends from *Father* to *Son* and his Heirs: For want of *Sons*, to the Eldest *Daughter*, and her Heirs: For want of *Daughter*, to the *Brother* and his Heirs: and for want of *Brother*, to the *Sister* and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no more force than it had anciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain*, and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among *Turks* and *Barbarians* the *French* Custom is still, as ever was in use. So the King dying without Issue or younger Brothers, it returns to his Eldest Sister, whether by the same or another *Venter*, or for want of such, to the next Branch.

At the Death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

Minority. During the *Minority* of the King of *England* whatsoever is Enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards at the Age of 24 Years, *Revoke* and utterly *Null* by his *Letters Patents*, under his Great Seal, and this by *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *C.* 17.

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament, appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; and sometimes for want of such appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature or Alliance, hath most Interest in the preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward* the Sixth, his Uncle by the Mother's side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*, and when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved of ill consequence.

Absence. If the King be absent upon any Foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a *Vicegerent* by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity

Affairs

affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden*, or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the *general Power* of a King, as was practised during the Absence of *Edward* the First, Second and Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth: but *Henry* the Sixth, to the Title of *Warden* or *Guardian*, added the Title of *Protector* of the Kingdom, and of the *Church* of *England*, and gave him so great Power in his Absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, wanting the *Sceptre*, but not wearing the *Crown*; executing Laws, summoning *Parliaments* under his own *Teste*, as King, and giving his Assent to Bills in *Parliament*, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's Absence, the *Kingdom* hath been committed to the Care of several Noblemen, and sometimes of Bishops, as less dangerous for attempting any Usurpation of the Crown; sometimes to one Bishop; as *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was *Vice-Roy* of *England* for many Years; and when *Edward* the Third was in *Flanders*, though his Son then but Nine Years old, had the Name of *Protector*, *John Stratford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Governour both of the King's Son, and of the Realm; so King *Henry* the First, during his Absence (which was sometimes three or four Years together) usually constituted *Roger*, that famous Bishop of *Salisbury*, sole Governour of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Government.

Lastly, sometimes the Queen, as twice during the Absence of *Henry* the Eighth in *France*.

Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, becomes uncapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector* or *Guardian* to Govern.

King *Edward* the Third being at last Aged, Sick, and Weak, and by Grief, for the Death of the *Black Prince*, more broken in Body and Mind, did of his own Will create his Fourth Son, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Guardian* or *Regent* of *England*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the present King of England; *and therein of his Birth, Name, Surname, Genealogy, Arms, Title, Education, Marriage, Exploits, and Accession to the Crown of* England.

THE King of *England* now Reigning, is *WILLIAM* the Third of that Name, born at the *Hague*, the 4th of *November*, 1650. Nine Days after his Father's Death, was baptized by the Name of *William Henry*, had for God-fathers the *Lords States General* of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Scout of the Cities of *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Amsterdam*.

His present Majesty is the only Off-spring of *William* Prince of *Nassau* and of *Orange*, whose Father was *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, who was younger Brother to Prince *Maurice*, and Son to that most Excellent *William* Prince of *Orange*, that laid the *Foundation* of the most puissant *Commonwealth* of the *United Netherlands*, and was chief of that most Ancient and most Illustrious House of *Nassau* in *Germany*, which hath lasted near One Thousand Years, and hath been grac'd with the Imperial Dignity, in the Person of *Adolphus* of *Nassau*, Emperour of *Germany* Four hundred Years ago.

His present Majesty is also the only Off-spring of the Royal Princess *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to *Charles* the First of that Name, King of *Great-Britain*, and *Henrietta Maria* Daughter of King *Henry* the Great of *France*; from which Royal Stock he hath in his Veins some of all the Royal Blood of *Europe*, and is by his Mother Lineally *descended* from the *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and *Scotish* Kings and Princes of this *Island*. From the first *British* King his present Majesty is reckoned the 141*st*. from the *Scotish* the 111*th*. from the *Saxon* the 48*th*. and from the first of the *Norman Line* the 28*th*. So that for Royal Extraction and long Line of Descent, his Majesty now *Reigning* excels all the Monarchs of all the Christian, if not of all the whole World.

The present King is the Fifth King of *Great Britain*.

At Eight Years of Age he was sent to the University of *Leyden*, and even then was observed to be of a reserved and thinking Temper, far beyond those of his Age; and being educated in all *Princely* Exercises, after many Appearances and Tokens of surpassing future Bravery, he was in the Year 1672, being then but 22 Years of Age, invested with the High Title of his Ancestors, *viz. Stadtholder*, *Captain* and *Admiral-General* of all the *United Netherlands*; all which Country at that Juncture of time was just upon the point of being utterly and irrevocably ruined and lost, had not his then *Highness* by his great Prowess, rescued it out of the very Jaws of the *French* King, whom in a few Months his *Highness* drave quite out of the *United Netherlands*, and then took infinite pains in *changing*, *reconciling* and *settling* the Magistrates of several Towns and Provinces with most admirable Success.

After this, in the Year 1674. the *States General* in Consideration of the ineſtimable Benefits accruing to them by the wise Conduct, undaunted Courage, indefatigable Pains of his *Highness*, and the often Hazards of his Life, thought fit to confirm not only the high Title of *Stadtholder*, or *Lord Lieutenant* of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Westfriezland* in this Prince during his Life, (as his Ancestors held it) but settled it likewise upon the Heirs-male of his Body begotten in lawful Marriage.

About Three Years after, his *Highness's* Uncle *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, having taken special Notice how his Nephew had signalized his Wisdom, Courage and Conduct upon divers Occasions, more especially at the Sieges of *Narden* and *Bon*, at the Battels of *Seneff*, *Cassel*, &c. invited him over into *England*, and judged him well worthy to espouse the most Excellent Lady *Mary*, who was Eldest Daughter to his *Royal Highness*, *James*, then Duke of *York*, next Heir to the Crown of *England*; and accordingly upon the $\frac{4}{14}$ of *November* 1677. being the Prince's Birth-day, the Marriage was solemnized, and the Ceremony performed by the Bishop of *London*.

At the End of the same Month his *Highness*, with his most Illustrious Spouse, sailed over into *Holland*; and the next Year, near *Mons* in *Hainalt*, took Occasion for the Defence of his Country, to show his *wonted Magnanimity* against a mighty *French* Army, commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*,

burg, an Experienced General, and to hazard several times his Person and Life, which *Der Heer van Overijssel* saved by venturing his own with Singular Courage and Fidelity.

Immediately after, (the Peace being concluded at *Nimeguen*) his *Highness* applied himself to the settling of the Government at home, where he gained as great Applause in managing the *Civil Concerns*, as he had before abroad in *Martial Affairs*. About the Beginning of *September*, 1688 his *Highness* went to *Minden* in *Westphalia*, and had a Conference with the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*, and divers other Protestant Princes; and soon after in Execution of the Councils there taken and agreed, his *Highness* sent away from his Camp then at *Moker Heyde* (with incredible Expedition and Secresie of his Design) several Regiments of Horse and Foot to be embark'd at *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Helvoet Sluys*, *Zealand*, &c. On the 16*th*. of *October* the Prince set sail with the whole Army, consisting of above 3600 Horse and Dragoons, and above 10600 Foot, in a Fleet of Ships, small and great, about 600; but the Wind turning against them, they all returned into Harbour, not without much Dammage, 500 Horse having been flung over-board; yet with much undaunted Courage they refitted, and set sail again on the fifth of *November*, with a most favourable Wind, and upon the fifth (being *Gunpowder-Treason-Day*) came all into *Torbay* in *Devonshire*; whence his *Highness* march'd speedily to *Exeter*, and after some Days of Refreshment, advanc'd with his whole Army towards *Salisbury*, where King *James* was posted with a Royal Army, which began there to desert him. So that upon the Advancing of the Prince's Army, the King thought fit to retreat to *London*, and upon the 10*th*. of *December* to send away the Queen at Three of the Clock in the Morning, with her supposed Son, of just half a Year old, for *France*, and the next Morning about the same Hour, the King in Disguise followed after her.

Upon the 14*th*, of *December* the Prince came to *Windsor*, and upon the 16*th*. King *James* (having been stopt by some Watermen near *Feversham* in *Kent*) returned to *Whitehall*, and upon the 18*th*. of the same Month, about Ten of the Clock in the Morning withdrew again from thence, and upon his own Choice went to *Rochester*, guarded thither with the Prince's Soldiers; from whence, soon after, without any

any Let or Hindrance, he privately went for *France*. In the mean time upon the ſame 18*th*. of *December*, his *Highneſs* the Prince of *Orange*, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, entred into the Suburbs of *London*, being invited by Dr. *Sancroft*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and almoſt all the Lords then in *London*, to take upon him the Government, and lodged that Night at the Palace of St. *James's*, to the unſpeakable Joy of all the City, which on the 20*th*. in a ſolemn Speech by their Recorder Sir *George Treby*, now Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, unanimouſly declared to his *Highneſs*, not only their moſt humble and hearty Thanks for his coming, but acknowledged alſo that he was the only Perſon under Heaven, that was able to relieve them; that he and his Anceſtors enjoyed a Dignity ſingular and tranſcendent, to be Champions of Almighty God, ſent forth in ſeveral Ages to vindicate his Cauſe againſt the moſt mighty Oppreſſors, *&c.*

About the end of *December* the Prince (at the humble Requeſt of divers of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled) took the Government upon him, and ſent forth his Circular Letters to all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to all the Counties, Cities and Burroughs of *England*, freely to elect fit Perſons to aſſemble at *Weſtminſter* on the 22*d*. of *January* following, upon which Day there was a very full Convention both of Lords and Commons, who after mature Deliberation, concluded and voted, That King *James* having *abdicated* the Government, the *Throne* was become vacant: Whereupon they (after having aſſerted and declared the Rights of the Subjects of *England*) reſolved and declared the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, (*Scotland* not yet having had time to come to the like Reſolution) and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging; to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity during their Lives, and the Life of the Surviver of them; and that the Exerciſe of the Regal Power be only in the *Prince* of *Orange*, yet in the Names of both the *Prince* and *Princeſs*; and after their Deceaſe, the Crown and Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions to be in the Iſſue of the ſaid *Princeſs*; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Iſſue of her Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs of the Body of the Prince of *Orange*.

This

This was decreed *February* 12. And the very same Day the Princess of *Orange* came from *Holland*, and landed at *Whitehall*; at the Gates whereof the next Day, being the 13th. of *February*, the Prince and Princess of *Orange* were solemnly Proclaimed King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c.

——— *Ultro se purpura supplex*
Obtulit, &c. ———

Upon the 11th. of *April* following, their Majesties were, with all the wonted Ceremonies, Crowned at *Westminster*.

Since that, *Scotland* in a Convention of the Three Estates, and *Ireland* in a full Parliament, have made an ample *Recognition* of their Majesties Titles to those Kingdoms, and they were thereupon fully invested with the ancient Dignity and Stile of their Predecessors, *viz.* *King* and *Queen* of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c.

The Resolution and Bravery in Arms that his Majesty hath since shew'd, the Difficulties and Dangers he hath gone through, the signal Victories and Deliverances he hath obtained, and the providential and amazing Successes by Sea and Land, both at home and abroad, he hath met with, are well known to all the Christian World; and will doubtless shine out in the brightest Paragraphs of Modern History.

His Majesty's Character is so universally known, not only in *England* and *Holland*, but in all the Courts of *Europe*, that as the Writing of it might appear a Needless Undertaking to those that are already well acquainted with it: so to others, if it were done with the true Faith of an Historian, it might perhaps look more like a *Panegyrick* than a *Relation*; and being withal conscious of my own Weakness, I shall content my self with saying, That he is the true *Inheritor* of that Mighty and Heroick *Genius* which hath rendred his Family in all Ages, and himself most of all, the Envy and Terror of all *Tyranny*.

His Majesty's Titles are (besides all those of his Predecessors, Kings of *England*, all, and more than any of his *Ancestors*, Princes of *Orange* enjoyed; *viz.* *William Henry*, by the *Grace* of *God*, *Prince* of *Orange* and of *Nassau*, Earl of *Catzenellebogen*, *Vianden*, *Dietz*, *Lingen*, *Meurs*, *Buyren*, *Leerdam*, &c. Marquis of *Der Vere*, and of *Flushing*, Lord and

Baron of *Breda*, of the City of *Grave*, and of the Land of *Cuick, Dieſt, Grimbergen. Herſtal, Cranendonck, Warneſton, Arley, Noleroy, St. Vith, Daesborgh, Polanen, Willemſtat, Nieuwaert, Iſſelſtein, St. Martenſdyck, Steenbergen, Gertrudenberg, Turenhout, Zevenbergen*, of the *Upper* and *Lower Swaluwen, Naeltwyck, Diest, Baron*, the *Eem*, the *Inward* and *Outward Immeland*, &c. Hereditary Marquiſs of *Antwerp*, and of *Beſançon* in *Burgundy*, Hereditary Marſhal of *Holland*, Governour and Hereditary *Stadtholder* of *Guelderland*, and County of *Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Weſtfriezland, Utrecht, Over-yſſel*, and Country of *Drenthe*, Hereditary Captain-General and Admiral of all the *United Netherlands*, &c.

CHAP. V.

Of the late Queen Conſort, and Sovereign of England.

HER moſt Serene Majeſty, *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of the late King *James*, by his firſt Wife, was born at the Palace of St. *James*, the 30th of *April*, 1662. Her Godfather was Prince *Rupert*; her Godmothers, the preſent Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, and the late Dutcheſs of *Ormond*.

Upon the 4th of *November*, 1677. after ſhe had been piouſly educated in the Religion of the Church of *England*, and had acquired all other Princely Accompliſhments, ſhe was given in Marriage to the moſt Illuſtrious *William Henry of Naſſau* then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*, which was ſolemnized by the preſent Lord Biſhop of *London*, Brother to the late Earl of *Northampton*, who had a great ſhare in the Religious part of both their Royal Highneſſes (her, and her Siſters) Education.

Soon after ſhe was conducted by the ſaid Prince into *Holland*, where ſhe reſided above Eleven years, until the Month of *February* 168⅞. that ſhe came over to *England*, and on the 12th of the ſame Month landed at *Whitehal*, and the next day, as is before ſaid, was ſolemnly proclaimed Queen, *&c.*

Her Majeſty was an *Equal Sharer* with her Royal Husband in the Regal Sovereignty, Supremacy, and Authority in all

the Dominions and Rights belonging to the Crown, the Administration and Execution thereof was lodged ly in the King, according to a Sanction of the aforesaid C vention; but in the King's absence out of *England*, by a of Parliament afterwards made, the Queen had solely the assuming it always at the King's departure, and resigning his return.

To give such an Account and Character of her Ma as she deserved, would take up a Volume, and be uns ble to all other Accounts given in this small Treatise; for her Majesty's Honour, and some satisfaction to her lo Subjects, some few of her most eminent and Rare Quali tions and Endowments shall here be briefly noted.

First, for her Disposition and Temper of Mind: was Affable and Courteous, of a Quiet and Meek Spirit most Gracious Sovereign to her Subjects, a very Obli Wife to her Husband, and an excellent Mistress to Servants.

Her Majesty's Stature was Tall, her Mien Majestick Graceful, her Countenance and Air Serene and Pleasing Features Beautiful, her Complexion Ruddy.

Her Intellectuals and Abilities of Mind both Natural Acquired, were Transcendent, having always taken m delight, and spent much of her time in reading the Books, and hearing Discourses of divers Learned Men Skill in Languages, especially in the *French* and I Tongues, her acurate Knowledge in all sorts of Ne Works (wherein almost every day her Majesty empl her self, her Ladies and Maids of Honour) are al markable.

Her Easiness of Conversation and Affability, as it been the Characteristick or Peculiar Mark of some of Family, so was it most eminent in her. In her Discours was very innocent and inoffensive, without Reproach Reflections upon any Person.

She had a great and natural Disposition to Bounty Munificence, taking all occasions to help those who in Necessity, so that some thousands did daily taste of Charity; nor is there any Princess in Christendom who a way more to charitable Uses than she did, with so litt stentation.

Above all, her Majesty's Piety and Devotion, and Constancy therein, both in publick and private, was

ever parallelled by any Queen: Her Majesty having been bred up in the Religion of the Church of *England*, establisht by Law, she had always profess'd it both at home and abroad, seldom or never missing Prayers, Sacraments, or Sermons, during all the time of almost Eleven years abode in *Holland*; Her Concern for Religion, and her Zeal was such, that she could not forbear to reprove those who misbehaved themselves therein. Her Devotion was without any kind of Affectation, she coveting rather to be good, and to make others so, than to be prais'd for either, having always had an Aversion to Flattery.

All these Vertues and Accomplishments made her the Darling and Delight of that Country which enjoyed her so long. Never any Princess more affectionately beloved, respected and honoured, whilst she resided in *Holland*, or more universally bewailed and lamented when she was obliged to leave them.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Queen of England *when she is Consort only, not Regent.*

THE Queen is called from the *Saxon Ko*, or *Cuningin*, whereof the last Syllable is pronounced by Foreigners, as *Queen* in *English*, it being not unusual to cut off the first Syllables; as an *Alms-House* is sometimes called a *Spital*, from *Hospital*, and *Sander* from *Alexander*.

She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

Prerogative.] From the *Saxon* times the Queen Consort of *England*, though she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King, she be *Feme Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedit*, brought by her, *Plenarty* by the Presen-

tation of another, is no more a Bar against *her*, than it w
gainst the *King*.

She shall not be *Amerced*, if she be *Non-suited* in any
ction, *&c.*

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Reg*
as the Records call it, which was the tenth part of
much, as by the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts*
Grants, &c. came to the King.

Of later times she hath had as large *Dower* as
Queen in Christendom; hath her Royal Court apart,
Officers, *&c.*

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petition*
if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need
have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, *&c.*

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to m
it *High Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate
Chastity.

Her *Officers*, as *Attorney* and *Sollicitor*, have Respe
bove others, and Place within the *Bar* with the
Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence*, and *Respect* that is du
the King is exhited to the Queen, both by Subjects
Foreigners, and also to the Queen *Dowager*, or Wi
Queen, who also, above other Subjects, loseth not her
nity, though she should marry a private Gentleman:
Queen *Katharine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, b
married to *Owen ap Theodore* Esq; did maintain her
on as Queen of *England*; much less doth a Queen
Inheritance, or a Queen Sovereign of *England*, follow
Husband's Condition, or is Subject as other Queens,
is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* w
King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed up
Parliament.

CH

CHAP. VII.

Of the present Queen Dowager of England.

DONNA CATHARINA, *Infanta* of *Portugal*, being now *Queen Dowager*, and the Third Person in the Kingdom, was Daughter of *Don Juan*, the Fourth of that Name, King of *Portugal*, descended from our *English John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and King of *Castile* and *Leon*, Fourth Son of *Edward* the Third, King of *England*, and of *Donna Lucia*, Daughter of *Don Guzman el Bueno*, a *Spaniard* Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, who was lineally descended from *Ferdinando de la Cerde*, and his Consort *Blanche*, to whom *St. Lewis*, King of *France*, her Father, relinquished his Right and Title to *Spain*, descended to him by his Mother *Blanche*, Eldest Daughter and Heir of *Alphonso* the *Spanish* King.

She was born the 14th of *November* 1638. at *Villa Viçosa* in *Portugal*. She was Baptized CATHARINA, signifying in *Greek*, PURE, her Father being then Duke of *Braganza* (though right Heir to the Crown of *Portugal*) the most Potent Subject in *Europe*; for a third part of *Portugal* was then holden of him in Vassallage. She was only Sister of *Don Alphonso*, the Sixth of that Name, and the Three and twentieth King of *Portugal*, who in the year 1657, was dethroned and kept Prisoner in *Portugal* for some time, from whence he was sent to the *Terceera* Islands, where he was under confinement for certain years, and then brought back and kept in the Palace of *Cintra*, about fifteen Miles from *Lisbon*, where he died in the year 1683. His Brother, the Prince *Don Pedro*, born in the year 1648. the present King, was after his Brother's removal, made Prince Regent of *Portugal*, and married to the Queen his Brother's Wife, after her Divorce, by whom he hath one Daughter living.

She had another Brother called *Don Theodosio*, the eldest Son of that King, who was the most gallant and hopeful Prince of all *Europe*, but died 1653. aged about 18 years, yet his Life thought worthy to be written by divers grave Authors of *Portugal*.

She having been most carefully and piously educated by her Mother, and at the age of 22 desired in Marriage by King *CHARLES* the Second; the Marriage was not long after concluded by the Negotiation of Sir *Richard Fanshaw*, his Majesty's Ambassador in the Court of *Portugal*, and *Don Francisco de Melo, Conde de Ponte, Marquis de Sande*, the Extraordinary Ambassador of the King of *Portugal*, and solemnized at *Lisbon* by his Excellency the Earl of *Sandwich*. She embark'd for *England* upon the 23d of *April* 1662. being the Festival of St. *George*, Patron as well of *Portugal* as *England*, and was safely, by the Earl of *Sandwich* conducted with a Squadron of Ships to *Portsmouth*, where the King first met her, and was remarried.

On the 23d of *August* 1662. her Majesty coming by Water from *Hampton-Court*, was, with great Pomp and Magnificence, first received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* at *Chelsey*, and thence conducted by Water to *Whitehall*.

The Portion she brought with her, was Eight hundred Millions of *Reas*, or Two Millions of *Crusados*'s, being about Three Hundred Thousand Pounds *Sterling*, together with that ancient City of *Tangier*, upon the Coast of *Africk*, and the Isle of *Bombaim*, near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, with a Privilege, that any Subjects of the King of *England* may Trade freely in the *East* and *West-India* Plantations, belonging to the *Portugueses*.

Her Majesties Joynture, by the Articles of Marriage, is Thirty Thousand Pounds *Sterling per Annum*; and King *Charles* out of his great Affection towards her, did, as an Addition, settle upon her Ten Thousand Pounds *per Annum* more.

The Queen's Arms, as Daughter of *Portugal*, are *Argent* 5 *Scutcheons*, *Azure*, *cross-wise*, each *Scutcheon* charged with 5 *Plates*, *Argent*, *Sailter-wise*, with a *Point Sable*, the Border *Gules*, charged with 7 *Castles*, *Or*. This Coat was first worn by the Kings of *Portugal*, in Memory of a signal Battel obtained by the first King of *Portugal*, Don *Alphonso*, against Five Kings of the *Moors*, before which Battel appeared Christ Crucified in the Air, and a Voice was heard, as once to *Constantine* the Great. *In hoc signo vinces*. Before that time the *Portugal* Arms were *Argent* a Cross *Azure*.

Queen

Queen CATHARINE is a Peſon of rare Perfections of Mind and Body, of great Piety, Modeſty, and many other eminent Vertues.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of *England*, are called the *Sons* and *Daughters* of *England*, becauſe all the Subjects of *England* have a ſpecial Intereſt in them.

Eldeſt Son.] The *Eldeſt Son* of the King was called in the *Saxon* times, *Clito*, *quaſi* Κλυτὸς, *illuſtris*; thoſe People making the moſt of that little *Greek* they had: And ſo likewiſe *Æthelíng* or *Atheling*, a Patronymick of *Athel Nobilis*. As *Eadgring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, ſo *Atheling*, the Son of a Noble, was afterwards uſed only for the King's *Eldeſt Son*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν. He is born Duke of *Cornwal*, and, as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day preſumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age: ſo that he may that day ſue for the Livery of the ſaid Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the ſame, as if he had been full 21 years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whoſe *Inveſtiture* is performed by the Impoſition of a *Cap of State*, and *Coronet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge* of *Gold*, the Emblem of *Government*, and a *Ring* of *Gold* on his Finger, to intimate, that he muſt be a Husband to his Country, and Father to her Children. Alſo to him is given and granted Letters Patents, to hold the ſaid Principality, to him and his Heirs, *Kings* of *England*, by which Words, the ſeparation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke's*; his Coronet is of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was ſolemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir apparent of the Crown of *England*, ſhall uſe and bear his Coronet of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces*, with one Arch, and in the midſt

a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only, but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes*, who are not of the Royal Family.

From the day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *Prince of Wales*, a Title which is ancient, and was first given by King *Edward* the First, to his eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernarvon Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, if *they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of* English, *and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince* of *Wales* and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince* of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniæ Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince* of *Wales*. As Eldest Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothsay*, and Seneschal of *Scotland* from his Birth.

The King of *England*'s Eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stil'd Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Princes Arms of *Wales*, whilst they were Soveraigns, bare *quarterly Gules*, and *Or*, *four Lyons passant gardent counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince* of *Wales* at this day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a *Label*, of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*, and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed with *Ich dien*, which in the *German*, or old Saxon Tongue, is, *I serve*, alluding perhaps to that in the Gospel, *The Heir, whilst his Father liveth, differeth not from a Servant.* This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by

Jus,

John King of *Bohemia*, ſerving there under the *French* King, and there ſlain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*, ſince worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Princes Arms*.

Dignity.] The Prince in our Law, is reputed as the ſame Perſon with the King, and ſo declared by a Statute of Henry the Eighth, *Coruſcat enim Princeps* (ſay our Lawyers) *Radiis Regis Patris ſui, & cenſetur una perſona cum ipſo.* And the Civilians ſay, the King's Eldeſt Son may be ſtiled a King.

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Perſons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treaſon.*

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance* as the King.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he ſhall pleaſe.

To the Prince, at the Age of 15, was a certain Aid of Money from all the King's Tenants, and all that held of him *in Capite*, by *Knights-Service*, and *Free-Soccage*, to make him a Knight.

Yet as the Prince in Nature is a diſtinct perſon from the King, ſo in *Law* alſo, in ſome Caſes, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seignories* of the King, giveth the ſame Reſpect to the King as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, ſince much of the Lands and Demeſns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are eſpecially out of the *Tinn-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 *l.*

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, ſurveyed Three Hundred Years ago, was above 4680 *l.* yearly; a rich Eſtate, according to the value of Money in thoſe Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales*, were wont to be diſpoſed of by Commiſſioners, conſiſting of ſome principal Perſons of the Clergy and Nobility.

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or younger Sons of *England*, are created (not *born*) *Dukes* or *Earls*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaſeth.

They

They have no certain *Appanages*, as in *France*, but only what the good pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are *Consiliarii nati*, by Birth-right *Counsellors of State*, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs in the Kingdom.

The *Daughters* of *England* are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which had an *Aid*, or certain Rate of Money paid by every Tenant *in Capite*, *Knights-Service*, and *Soccage*, towards her *Dowry* or Marriage-Portion; and to violate her unmarried, is High-Treason at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; all Subjects are to be *uncovered* in their presence, to *kneel* when they are admitted to kiss their Hands, and at Table, they are (out of the King's presence) served on the *Knee*.

The *Children*, the *Brothers* and *Sisters* of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the King's *Sons*, *Grandsons*, *Brothers*, *Uncles*, and *Nephews* of the King, are by *Stat.* 3. *Hen.* 8. to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there *in terminis*, but is understood (as Sir *Edward Cook* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The *Natural*, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here sometimes by Courtesie, as in *France*, precedence of all the Nobles, under those of the Blood-Royal.

They bear what *Surname* the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a *Border Gobionne*, or some other mark of *Illegitimation*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood; and first of her Royal Highness the Princess ANNE of Denmark.

THE next Heir to the Crown of *England* is the Princess *Anne*, second Daughter to the late King *James*, and only Sister to the late *Mary*, Queen *Regent* and *Consort* to his present Majesty of *England*; was born the 6*th*. of *February* 1664. whose Godfather was *Gilbert* late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and her Godmothers were the young Lady *Mary*, her Sister late Queen of *England*, and the Dutchess of *Monmouth*. She had her Education together with her Royal Sister, under the Government of the Honourable Lady *Frances Villiers*, Daughter to the Earl of *Suffolk*, and Mother to the present Earl of *Jersey*. Their Chaplains and Tutours were the Reverend Doctor *Doughty* and Doctor *Lake*, under the Direction and Superintendance of my Lord Bishop of *London*.

In the Year 1683, after a Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*, she was disposed of by the Care of her Uncle King *Charles* II. (who was so tender of the Peace of *Great Britain*, as to Match both his Nieces to *Protestant Princes*) in Marriage to his Royal Highness *George*, Prince of *Denmark*, on the 28*th*. of *July*, being St. *Anne*'s Day; by whom her Royal Highness hath had divers Children, the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Anne*, the Duke of *Glocester*, another Lady *Mary*, and a Son Named *George*, &c. of which there is only living his Highness *William* Duke of *Glocester*.

The *Princess*, is a Lady, whose *Perfections* Natural and Acquired, are equal to her High Birth: She is of just Height and Proportions, Decorous in Mien, Noble in Aspect, Fine and Tender in Complexion, and withal bright and healthful. She is quick of Apprehension, mild in Discourse, and humble in Address; Governs her Court with great Order and Easiness, and is her self an Illustrious Example of *Piety*, *Honour*, *Munificence*, *Temperance*, *Abstemiousness*,

ness, and all kind of *Probity*, not only in publick to all, but to her Ladies and Women that wait on her in private; shining always like a true Gem, tho' it be in the dark.

And that which is above all, she is a devout Worshipper of God, a Frequenter of his Word and Sacraments, and in all respects a true Daughter of the Church of *England*.

In case this *Princess* should survive Prince *George*, it was agreed by the Articles of Marriage, that her Dowry should be 6250 *l. Sterling per Annum*, and this secured upon the Bailage of *Wardingburg*, and the Island of *Fehmarn*.

Prince *George*, Hereditary Prince of *Denmark* and *Norway*, &c. second Son of *Frederick* the Third, late King of *Denmark*, &c. and only Brother to this King *Christiern* the Fifth, was born at *Copenhagen* in *April* 1653; where his Royal Highness was educated in a Prince-like manner, till the Year 1668, then went to travel into *Holland*, *France*, *England* and thence into *Italy*. In the Year 1670. came back to *Copenhagen*, and about three Years afterwards, being Twenty Years old, he travelled into *Germany*, and took a View of the two puissant Armies then encamped near the *Rhine*, whereof one belonged to the Emperor, and the other to the *French* King. In the Year 1675. his Royal Highness served in the War against the *Swedes*, and was at the taking of *Wismar*. The next Year he commanded a part of the *Danish* Army at the signal Battel of *Lunden* in *Schonen*, against the King of *Sweden*. In the Year 1677. he commanded again a part of the *Danish* Army at the famous Battel of *Landskroon*, where he greatly hazarded his Royal Person, and signalized his Valour.

Afterwards, his Royal Highness made several Voyages into *Germany*, and continued some years abroad.

In *July* 1683. he was married to her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne*, by whom he hath had several Sons and Daughters, as aforesaid. By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*. All his Officers and Servants to be from time to time appointed by and with the Approbation of the King of *England*. His Revenue coming from *Denmark* to be Seventy thousand Crowns yearly, or Seventeen thousand five hundred pounds *Sterling*, of which one part arises from a *Branch* of the Customs assigned for this purpose, the rest comes from his Highness's *Lands* and *Demesns*, viz. out of the Isle of *Fehmarn* from the Bailages

Wardingburg and *Jongſhoff*, a Revenue in that Country greater than thrice as much in *England*. His Royal Highneſs's Revenue here is Fifty thouſand pounds *per annum* paid by the King; ſo that the whole amounts yearly to 77500 *l. Sterling*.

Prince *George* hath four Siſters, the firſt married to *John George* the Third, late Prince Elector of *Saxony*. The ſecond to *Chriſtiern Adolph*, Duke of *Holſtein Sunderburg*. The third to the Prince *Elector Palatine* of the *Rhine*, lately deceas'd without Iſſue; and the fourth to the late King of *Sweden*, *Charles* the Eleventh.

Of the Duke of Gloceſter.

HIS Highneſs *William* Duke of *Gloceſter*, only Son to their Royal Highneſſes, was born at *Hampton-Court* the 24th of *July*, 1689. His Godfathers were his Majeſty King *William* and the Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold; and his Godmother *Gertrude* Marchioneſs of *Halifax*. His Highneſs is a Child of fine Shape and pleaſing Features: is very inquiſitive and apprehenſive; hath an apt Memory, a quick Invention, a wonderful Plenty of Words, a becoming Briſkneſs, a gracious Inclination to good things, and whatever Excellency of Parts can render a Child the Object of three Kingdoms hopes. His Governeſs is the Right Honourable *Barbara*, Viſcounteſs *Fitzharding*, Daughter of the aforementioned Lady *Frances Villiers*.

Of the Princeſs Henrietta.

THE next Heir (after the aforementioned) to the *Engliſh* Crown was the Princeſs *Henrietta*, youngeſt Siſter to the late King of *England*.

She was born the 16th of *June*, 1644. at *Exeter*, during the Heat of the late Rebellion; after the Surrender of *Exeter*, conveyed to *Oxford*; and thence 1646. to *London*; thence, with her Governeſs, the Lady *Dalkeith*, ſhe eſcaped to *France*; was there educated, as became her high Birth and Qua-

Quality; but being left wholly to the Care and Maintenance of the Queen her Mother, at *Paris*, embraced the *Romish* Religion.

At the Age of 16 Years, she came with the Queen-Mother into *England*, and six Months after returning into *France* was married to the only Brother of the *French* King, the illustrous Prince *Philip*, then Duke of *Anjou*, till the Death of his Uncle, and now Duke of *Orleans*, whose Revenue is 1100000 Livers *Tournois*, besides his *Appanage* not yet settled.

This Princess left Issue two Daughters. She was usually stiled *Madam* only, as being the first Lady in *France*. She died suddenly in *June* 1670.

The Eldest Sister is called *Madamoiselle* only, or *sans queue*, κατ' ἐξοχήν, because she is the first Gentlewoman of *France*. She was in *December* 1670. married to *Charles* the Second of that Name, King of *Spain*, and died without Issue.

The Younger Sister is called *Madamoiselle de Valois*; married to the Duke of *Savoy*.

The next Heir of the Crown of *England*, is the Princess *Loviſa*, only Daughter of *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, born in *May* 1652. and afterwards married to the present Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to the *French* King now reigning, by whom her Royal Highness hath divers Children, whereof the Eldest is Duke of *Chartres*.

The next Heirs to the Crown of *England* after the Issue of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, were three *French* Ladies, Daughters of Prince *Edward* lately deceased, who was a younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, whose Widow, the Princess Dowager, Mother to the said three Ladies, is Sister to the late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter, and Co-Heir to the last Duke of *Nevers* in *France*; amongst which Three Daughters, there was a Revenue of about 12000 *l. Sterling* a Year.

The Eldest of these was married to the Duke *d'Enguien*, now Prince of *Conde*. The other two Daughters died without Issue.

Last of all is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague*, 13 *Octob.* 16[illegible] and in 1658. wedded to *Ernest Auguste*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, late Duke of *Hanover* and Prince Elector of *Brunswick*, by whom she had six Sons and one Daughter. The Eldest Son, named *George Lodowick* in the Year 1682. married the Lady *Sophia*, the Daughter of the Elector of *Brandenburg*. The only Daughter of the

Prin-

Princeſs Palatine *Sophia*, was married to the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*. The ſaid Princeſs Palatine *Sophia*, is ſaid to be a Perſon of the beſt Addreſs, and moſt accompliſh'd Lady in *Europe*.

So that of the Blood-Royal of the Crown of *England*, lineally deſcended from King *James* the Firſt, and King *Charles* the Firſt, there are (to to the Joy of all loyal *Engliſh* Men) above Twenty Princes and Princeſſes now living in ſeveral parts of *Europe*.

CHAP. X.

Of Eccleſiaſtical Government.

THE Government of *England* is *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil* and *Military*; of which three Articles, I ſhall, for Methods ſake, ſpeak ſeparately and diſtinctly, although in all reſpects the Government is harmoniouſly united and indiviſible under one Head, who is Supreme in all Cauſes.

As ſoon as the Chriſtian Faith was, by Authority receiv'd into *England*, one of the Clergy was in every City, and in ſome great Towns Ordained a Biſhop, who hath (to avoid Confuſion, which uſually ſprings from Equality) a Preeminence over the reſt of the Clergy within certain *Precincts*.

Afterwards the Biſhops being neceſſitated to meet about publick Affairs of the Church at Conſecrations, Conſultations, for remedy of general Diſorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Biſhop ſhould be called in Queſtion, or Appeals from Biſhops, *&c.* it ſeemed requiſite to our Anceſtors (according to other Chriſtian Churches ever ſince the firſt *Nicene* Council) to have, amongſt a certain Number of Biſhops, one to be the Chief in Authority over the reſt, from thence named *Archiepiſcopus*, Arch or Chief Biſhop, whereof we have Two in *England*, called *Primates*, *Metropolitans* or *Archbiſhops*, that is, *Chief Biſhops*; the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, beſides their peculiar Dioceſs, a *Province* conſiſting of ſeveral Dioceſſes, and by Grants of ſeveral Kings, they have each one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties* and *Immunities* in their own States.

Under

Under these two Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whose 21 are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence to all other Barons, both in Parliament and in other Assemblies; amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*; who, by ancient Right is accounted *Dean* of the Episcopal College of that Province, and by whose Mandate thereof, is to signifie the pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Mandates, to disperse his Missives on all Emergency of Affairs, to preside in Convocations of Provincial Synods, *&c.* during the necessary Absence of the Metropolitan.

Next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English* Bishop consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; without whom none of these may be done.

The Jurisdiction of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Dioceses; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the Jurisdiction it self, or what is vested in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is Established partly by Statute Law; as to License *Physicians*, *Chirurgeons* and *Schoolmasters*, to Unite and Consolidate small Parishes; to Assist the Civil Magistrates in Execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs; to compel the payment of *Tenths* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the King's Writ, to certifie the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages.

And partly by Common and Eccleſiaſtical Law together, as to cauſe Wills of the Deceaſed to be proved, to grant Adminiſtration of Goods of ſuch as die inteſtate, to give Order for the gathering and preſerving of periſhable Goods, where none is willing to adminiſter, to cauſe Account to be given of Adminiſtrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Inſtitutions to Benefices upon Preſentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the Collecting and preſerving of the Profits of vacant Benefices, for the uſe of the Succeſſors, to defend the Franchiſes and Liberties of the Church, to viſit their particular Dioceſſes once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, *&c.* of Miniſters, of Church-wardens, of the reſt of the Pariſhioners, and amongſt them, eſpecially of thoſe that profeſs themſelves Phyſicians, Chirurgeons, School-maſters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hoſpitals, how they performed their ſeveral Duties and Truſts; alſo of all other profeſſing Chriſtianity, and offending either againſt Piety, as by Blaſphemy, Idolatry, Superſtition, Perjury, Hereſie, Errors againſt the Thirty nine Articles, Schiſm, Conventicles, abſence from Divine Service, unlawful Abſtinence from the Sacrament; or elſe offending againſt Juſtice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or pious Uſes, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking Uſury beyond the Rate allowed by Statute, Simony, *&c.* or by offending againſt Sobriety, as by Drunkenneſs, Inceſt, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chaſtity, Clandeſtine Marriages, as for want of thrice publiſhing the Banns the want of Parents Conſent, the want of Witneſſes, which muſt be above Two, or marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now, for the better exeeuting of this Juriſdiction, the Law of *England* hath furniſhed the Biſhops with a Power of *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures*, whereof ſome may be inflicted both upon Lay-Men and Church-Men, as Suſpenſion from entring into the Church, or elſe from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, *&c.* Other may be inflicted only upon Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Sequeſtration of their Eccleſiaſtical Profits, Suſpenſions, ſometimes *ab Officio*, ſometimes *à Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation* and *Depoſition*, which is ſometimes Verbal, by *Sentence* pronounced againſt them,

and sometimes real by *Degradation*. Here note, That of these Censures, *Excommunication* is never to be inflicted only for *Contumacy*; as when a Person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

Archbishop] Before the coming of the *Saxons* into *England*, the *Christian Britains* had three *Archbishops*, viz. *London*, *York* and *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of South *Wales*, upon the River *Uske* (as before-mentioned) Afterwards the *Archiepiscopal See* of *London*, was by the Saxons placed at *Canterbury*, for the sake of *Austin* the Monk who first preached the Gospel there to the *Heathen Saxons* and was there buried. The other of *Caerleon* was translated to St. *Davids* in *Pembrokeshire*, and afterwards subjected wholly to the See of *Canterbury*; since which, all of *England* and *Wales* reckon but Two Archbishops, *Canterbury* and *York*.

Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, That the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Archbishop until the Year 1152; and therefore in the time of the two first *Norman* Kings it was declared, That *Canterbury* was the Metropolitan Church of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, with the Isles adjacent. He was therefore sometimes stiled a *Patriarch*, (and a *Patriarch* was a chief *Bishop* over several *Kingdoms* or *Provinces*, as an *Archbishop* is of several *Dioceses* and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa*, *& orbis Britannici Pontifex*; and Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs, thus; *Anno Pontificatûs nostri primo*, *secundo*, *&c.* He was *Legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual *Legantine Power* was annexed to that Archbishoprick near one thousand Years ago; whereby no other *Legate*, *Nuncio*, or *Ambassador* from the Bishop of *Rome* could here exercise any *Legantine Power*, without special License from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that according to the practice of God's own People the Jews where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moses*, and according to the practice of most other Christian States, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign, is usu-

chiefeſt Perſon of the Clergy, he was accounted the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed ſome ſpecial Marks of Royalty, as to be Patron of a Biſhoprick, (as he was of *Rocheſter*) to coin Moneys, to make Knights, and to have the Wardſhip of all thoſe who hold Lands of him *Jure Hominii*, (as it is called) altho' they held in *Capite* other Lands of the King; a Princely *Prerogative*, even againſt the King's written *Prerogative*.

In an ancient Charter granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he is to hold his Lands with the ſame freedom, *in Dominio ſuo*, (as the Words are) as the King holdeth his *in Dominio ſuo*, except only in two or three Caſes, and thoſe of no great Importance.

It is an ancient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, that whereſoever any Mannors or Advowſons, do belong unto that See, that Place forthwith becomes exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed a Peculiar, and of the Dioceſs of *Canterbury*.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Favour of our King is judged fit to enjoy ſtill divers conſiderable Pre-eminences. He is *Primate* of all *England*, and *Metropolitan*, hath a Super-eminency, and ſome Power, even over the Archbiſhop of *York*; hath Power to ſummon him to a National Synod, and *Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis venire debet cum Epiſcopis ſuis, ad nutum ejus, ut ejus Canonicis diſpoſitionibus obedions exiſtat*.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is at this Day *Primus par Regni*, the firſt Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family to precede not only all Dukes, but all the Great Officers of the Crown.

At the ſolemn Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, it was expreſly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient cuſtom, the Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſhould precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is ſtiled by the King in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi*, and writes himſelf *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Biſhops write *Divina Permiſſione*; and he is ſaid to be *Inthroned*, when he is inveſted in the Archbiſhoprick.

To Crown the King belongs to him, and it hath been reſolved, that whereſoever the Court ſhall happen to be,

the King and Queen are *Speciales Domestici Parochiani Domini Ar. Can.* and had anciently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King and Queen, wheresoever the Court should happen to be, if his Grace were there present. He hath also the Power of appointing the *Lent Preachers.*

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellour*, and the Bishop of *Rochester* his *Chaplain.*

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace*, (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God.*

He hath by Common Law the Power of *Probate* of Testaments, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocess wherein he died; or Ten Pounds worth within the Diocess of *London*; or the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocess where he died. Also to make Wills for all such as die intestate within his Province, and to Administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to pious uses, according to his Discretion: Which most transcendent Trust and Power is so anciently in *England* belonging to Bishops, that the best Antiquary cannot find the first Original thereof.

By *Stat.* 25. *Hen.* 8. he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendum* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two *Benefices* with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, *&c.* to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a Benefic'd Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some time; to grant *Dispensations* to sick, to old People, to Women with Child, to eat Flesh on days whereon it was forbidden; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licenses*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for all the new late Acquisitions

tions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Barbados*, *Bermudas*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Dioceſs of *London*. He hath alſo the Power to grant *Literas tuitorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may proſecute the ſame without any moleſtation; to beſtow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Dioceſs within his Province, otherwiſe in the Gift of the Biſhop thereof, which ſoever he ſhall chuſe, which is therefore called the Archbiſhop's *Option*, upon every Creation there of a new Biſhop; who is alſo to provide a ſufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbiſhop, or to maintain him till it be effected.

By the *Stat. primo Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen, by the Advice of the Archbiſhop, might ordain and publiſh ſuch Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for Edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to conſecrate a Biſhop (though it muſt be done in the preſence, and with the aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops, as every Biſhop gives Ordination, but uſually with the aſſiſtance of *Presbyters*) to aſſign *Coadjutors* to infirm Biſhops, to confirm the Election of Biſhops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be *Moderator* in the Synods or Convocations, to give his Suffrage there laſt of all; to viſit the whole Province; to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the vacancy of any Biſhoprick within his Province, whereby all the Epiſcopal Rites of that Dioceſs belong to him, all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, as Viſitations, Inſtitutions, *&c.*

The Archbiſhop may retain and qualifie eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which ſhall be handled particularly.

Theſe and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wiſdom of our firſt Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Perſon (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

York.] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high repute in this Nation, and had under his Province, not only divers Bishopricks in the *North* of *England*, but all the Bishopricks of *Scotland* for a long time, until the year 1472. when Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth created the Bishop of St. *Andrews*, Archbishop, and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*

He was also *Legatus natus*, and had the Legantine Office and Authority annex'd to that Archbishoprick.

He hath still the place and precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan of his Province, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of the *Isle of Man*, only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other of the forementioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Bishops.] The next in place amongst the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so called from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek*, Ἐπίσκοπος, *Speculator*, *Explorator*, *vel Superintendens*, an Officer among the Heathens, so called, *Quia præerat pani & victui quotidiano*, *Episcopus enim apud Christianos præest pani & victui spirituali*.

All the Bishops of *England* are Barons and Peers of the Realm; they are Barons by a threefold manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annex'd to their Bishopricks; they are Barons by *Writ*, being summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts: In Parliament have place in the *Upper House*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; for before they were Barons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdom, and there ever placed on the

the King's Right Hand, not only to give their Advice as Judges do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, ſtatuendum, definiendum*, &c. They have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Biſhops in *England* have one or two tranſcendent Privileges, which ſeem almoſt Regal, as in their own Court to judge and paſs Sentence alone by themſelves, without any Colleague or Aſſeſſor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Biſhop's Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magiſtratus ſui*, and though all Juriſdiction in *England* is inſeparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Biſhops ſend out Writs in their own Names; *Teſte* the Biſhop, and not in the King's Name; as all the King's Courts, properly ſo called, do.

Moreover, Biſhops have this other tranſcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Biſhops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commiſſaries*, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Biſhops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-Lords, *viz.* That in whatſoever Chriſtian Prince's Dominions they come, their Epiſcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged: and they may, *quatenus Biſhops*, confer Orders, *&c.* Whereas no Lay-Baron, Viſcount, Marquiſs, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged ſuch, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred thoſe Honours.

The Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* are ſo tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Perſons of Biſhops, our Spiritual Fathers, that none might (without ſpecial Licenſe from the King firſt obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

Upon ſevere Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raiſe Reports, whereby Scandal may ariſe to the Perſon of any Biſhop, or Debate and Diſcord between them, and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Tryals where any Biſhop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Biſhop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the Array, if one Knight at leaſt be not returned of the Jury, and it ſhall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In Criminal Tryals for Life, all Biſhops by *Magna Charta*, and *Stat.* 25 *Edw.* 3. are to be tryed by their Peers, who

are Barons, and none under; notwithstanding the Conceit of some Lawyers, that because Bishops may not on the Criminal Tryals of a Peer, therefore are not to tryed by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be tryed by common Jury, because they may not be on the Tryal of such Men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Tryal of Peers, and yet they are to be tryed by Peers of the Realm: and there is no Legal Precedent in *England* of a Bishop, remaining a Bishop, that ever was tryed for his Life, but by Peers of the Realm. Anciently indeed, Bishops were so exempted, as not at all to be tryed by Temporal Judges, till after *Deprivation* and *Degradation*, and thus being thereby rendred no Peers, but common Persons, they might be tryed by common Juries.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant Bishops* have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, (to the Envy of *Nonconformists*) and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England* for their manner of Tryal for Life. As for that common Assertion, *That the Lords of Parliament are to be tryed by their Peers, but such as sit there*, Ratione Nobilitatis, *and that all Lay-Lords have place in Parliament for that Reason*, it is not only false but frivolous in the Judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed how absurd and unreasonable must it needs be (let all Men judge) that an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who is acknowledged to be *primus par Regni*, should be tryed by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest Lay-Baron, though created but yesterday, may not be tryed by any under the Degree of Barons.

In *Parliament* the *Bishops* and *Barons* may be present and vote at the Tryal and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm; only before Sentence of Death, or loss of Member be pronounced, (that they may have no Hand in Blood, no Hand in destroying, but only in saving.) They have, by Canon-Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common Law to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expresly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tryed in that particular by their Peers.

The *Bishops* of *England* enjoy at this day many other Privileges, as freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *pro Equitaturam*, or in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the King's Forests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from

from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Impoſts, &c.

The Perſons of Biſhops may not be ſeized upon Contempt (as the Perſons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be ſeized.

Every *Biſhop* may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth ſo very much to the Word of a *Biſhop*, that not only in the Tryal of *Baſtardy*, the *Biſhops* Certificate ſhall ſuffice, but alſo in the Tryal of *Hereſie*, which toucheth a Man's Life: Upon the *Biſhops* bare Certificate, that any Man hath been convicted before him of *Hereſie*, the Secular Power puts him to death without any Tryal by his Peers, till the late Parliament, for ſome emergent Cauſe, thought fit to alter that Courſe.

The Perſons of the Spiritual Governors of the Church of *England*, are of ſuch high and tender Reſpect in the Eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the ſame from a Clergy-man to his Biſhop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father, and therefore made the Offences of *Parricide* and *Epiſcopicide* equal, *viz.* both Petty-Treaſon.

Next to the two Archbiſhops of *England*, the Biſhop of *London* amongſt all the Biſhops hath the pre-eminence. *Epiſcopus Londinenſis* (ſaith an ancient Record) *ſpeciali quadam dignitate cæteris ante ponendus, quia Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis Decanus eſt Provincialis.* Being Biſhop over the *Imperial* and *Capital* City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later times expreſſly provided, that he ſhould have the preference and precedence of all the Biſhops of *England*, whereby he is become (as heretofore, the *Lord Prior* of the *Order* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the Lord *Abergavenny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongſt thoſe of the *Epiſcopal College*, is the Biſhop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine ſix or ſeven hundred years: Wherefore the common Seal of the Biſhoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a naked *Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath alſo at this day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Biſhoprick by the King.

In the fifth place, by virtue of the forementioned Statute is the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and ſo ſtiled in the Statutes of the *Honorable Or-*

der

der of the Garter, by Henry the Eighth; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of.

After these aforenamed, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration, unless any Bishop happen to be made Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, or Secretary of State; which anciently was very usual, as reputed for their Piety, Learning, single Life, Diligence, &c. far more fit for the Advantage and Service of the King and Kingdom, than any Lay-men: and in such Case, a Bishop being Lord Chancellor, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being a Secretary of State, had place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Next follow the *Common Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, when the number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocess was large, there were ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*. Accordingly, in the *English* Church, of a long time, there have been such ordained by the name of *Bishops Suffragans*, or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Stile, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan, whose *Suffragan* he is.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocess of *Canterbury*, must be at *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntington*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Malton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath* and *Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgenorth*; for *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely* at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at St. *Germans*; for *Carlisle*, at *Pereth*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many

to each Dioceſs, as above-mentioned. In publick Aſſemblies they were to take place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the abſence of the Biſhops, imployed oft upon Embaſſies abroad, or reſiding at Court, to adviſe the King, theſe did uſually ſupply their places. A *Suffragan Biſhop* is made, in caſe the *Archbiſhop*, or ſome other *Biſhop*, for the better Government of his Dioceſs deſire the ſame; and in ſuch caſe, the Biſhop is to preſent two able Men for any one place aforenamed, whereof his Majeſty chuſeth one; but we have none now in *England* of this kind, unleſs the Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man* may be reckon'd one.

For ſupply of able and fit Perſons to aſſiſt Biſhops, or to make Biſhops, it ſeemed good to Reverend Antiquity, that in every Dioceſs a certain number of the more prudent and pious Paſtors ſhould be placed in a *Collegiate* manner, at every *Cathedral*, or *Epiſcopal See*; where they might not only be ready to aſſiſt the Biſhop in certain weighty Caſes, but alſo fit themſelves, by gaining Experience (and loſing by little and little their former Familiarity with the inferiour Country Clergy) for Government and Authority of the Church. Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in *England*, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean* in *Latin*, *Decanus*, from Δέκα; becauſe anciently ſet over ten Canons at the leaſt; who is ſometimes ſtiled *Alter Epiſcopi Oculus*, (the other being the *Archdeacon*, who though a *Presbyter* himſelf is ſo named, for his charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Biſhop.

Note, That there are ſome Deans in *England*, without any Juriſdiction, only for Honour ſo ſtiled; as the Dean of the Chappel-Royal, who at preſent is Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*: The Dean of *Rippon*, Dr. *Wivel*, and all the Deans created by *Hen.* 8.

Moreover, ſome Deans there are without any Chapter, yet enjoying certain Juriſdictions; as the Dean of *Croyden*, the Dean of *Battle*, the Dean of *Bocking*.

Dean and Chapter.] Anciently Biſhops did not ordinarily tranſact Matters of moment, *ſine concilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Eccleſiæ*, and Colleagues of the Biſhops, repreſented in ſome ſort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and ſome of the Prebends, are upon the Biſhop's Summons, to aſſiſt him in *Ordinations*, in

in *Deprivations*, *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnation* of t
ſtimate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in ſu
like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King
Writ of *Conge d' eſlire* (as before-mentioned) the *Dean* a
Prebendaries are to elect the Biſhop of that Dioceſs. Ca
dral and *Collegiate Churches* are, as it were, Seminaries o
Seed-plots, whereout from time to time may be choſen f
perſons to govern the *Church*: For having left the Country
and living here in a Society together, they learn Experienc
they read Men; they, by little and little, put off the ſ
miliarity of the Inferiour Country Clergy, and the
by render themſelves more fit to be ſet over them i
Government. The *Dean* and *Prebendaries*, during their r
quired Reſidence in their *Cathedral* or *Collegiate-Churches*, a
to keep Hoſpitality upon all Feſtivals, to read Divinity l
their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or Set-Spe
ches in the Pulpit; at due time to adminiſter the Lord'
Supper; to frequent publick Divine Service; to inſtruct
the Country Clergy, and direct them how, and wha
to preach, whereby they may beſt profit their Auditor
In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are there
fore ſtiled *Prelates*; ſo by their more eminent Piety an
Charity, they are to be Examples and Patterns to the Infe
riour Clergy.

In almoſt every Cathedral, or Biſhop's See, there is a *Dea*
and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whoſe number is in ſom
more, in ſome leſs.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Sup
preſſion of Monaſteries, are brought to their Dignities much
like Biſhops; the King firſt ſending forth his *Conge d' eſlire*
to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his
Royal Aſſent, the Biſhop confirms him, and gives his *Man*
date to inſtal him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppreſſion of *Ab*
bies or *Priories*, transformed by *Hen.* 8. into *Dean* and
Chapter) are by a ſhorter courſe Inſtalled by Virtue o
the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or
Confirmation.

Among the *Canons* or *Prebendaries* in the old Foundations
ſome are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendum ſedile in Choro, &*
jus ſuffragii in Capitulo; others are *Canonici in Herba* (as they
are called) having right to the next *Prebend* that ſhall be
come void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no
Vote in the *Chapter*.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda.*

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the *English* Church, may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Dioceſs; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus* (the other being the *Dean.*) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon*, is, upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials, as *Bishops* have: whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons* are the *Archipresbyteri* or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their over-sight of ten Parish-Priests. They were here anciently called *Decani Christianitatis. Seld. not. ad Eadmerum, p.* 208. Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signifie to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars, quasi vice fungentes Rectorum.* Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to catechize the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismaticks, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to preach, if the Bishop shall think fit; to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly,

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office is to take care of the P... Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the L... Supper, by giving the Cup only, *&c.*

In *England* are Two *Archbishops*, Twenty Four *Bishops*, ... *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of *Cath...* and *Collegiate Churches*, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebend...* many *Rural Deans*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vi...* besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist ... *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Chur... than one.

After this brief Account of *Ecclesiastical Persons*, somew... may here not unfitly be added, touching those Persons, w... though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relat... to the Church, and are *quasi semi Ecclesiastici*: as first, P... trons of Churches, who, by first building of Churches, ... first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for th... and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whi... Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk (when the Chur... is void) to the Bishop to be by him Canonically instituted ... and to protect the said Church as far as he can from ... Wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the Place, ... give notice to the Bishop.

Note, That although the Gift of the Higher Dignities ... the Church of *England*, as *Bishopricks* and *Deanaries* are ... in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of t... best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and very many great, and fa... smaller *Parsonages*, which are under the Visitation of the B... and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and ... *Chappels*, which are subject to the Visitation only ... the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdi... on of any *Bishop*.

Next are the *Oeconomi*, *vel Ecclesiæ Guardiani*, the *Church... wardens*, whose Office is to see that the *Church* be in go... Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Se... vice, Sacrament and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* ... sufficiently bounded or enclosed; That there be an ex... Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; and if any thing belonging ... the Church be detained, to sue for the same; to observe th... all Parishioners come daily to Divine Service; to requ... the penalty for Absence: to inquire after, to admonish an... to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers; to collect th... *Charity* of Parishioners for the poor Strangers; to decl... and to execute the Orders of the *Bishop*; to see that no...

presume to vent his own *Conceptions* in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special Licence so to do. The *Church-wardens* are Elected every *Easter*-Week, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joyned with the *Church-wardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Church-wardens* in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate* and *Church-wardens*.

CHAP. XI.

Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, *and first of the Convocation.*

FOR the Church *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each *Province*, for summoning all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his *Dean Provincial*, first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province to such a place, and such a day prefixt in the Writ; but directeth withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferiour Clergy, of each Dioceſs, may suffice. The Bishop

shop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the B shop of every Dioceſs of the Province, citing them i like manner to appear, and to admoniſh the *Dean* a *Archdeacons* to appear perſonally; and the *Cathedrals*, Co *giate Churches*, and inferiour Clergy of the Dioceſs, t ſend their *Proctors* to the place, and at the day appointed, t certifie alſo to the Archbiſhop the Names of all ſo ſumm ned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in th Province of *Canterbury*, hath uſually been held, was S *Paul*'s Church in *London*, but of later times, St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the Seventh, whe there is (as in Parliament) a higher and lower Houſe, t a Houſe of Lords-Spiritual, and a Houſe of Common Spiritual.

The higher Houſe of Convocation in the Province o *Canterbury*, conſiſts of Twenty two Biſhops, whereof th Archbiſhop is Preſident, ſitting in a Chair at the upper en of a great Table, and the Biſhops on each ſide of the ſam Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbiſhop Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Biſhops with *Minever*.

The lower Houſe conſiſts of all the Deans, Archdeacon one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all th Clergy of each Dioceſs, in all 166 perſons, *viz.* Twen ty Two Deans, Twenty Four Prebendaries, Fifty Fou Archdeacons, and Forty Four Clerks repreſenting the Di ceſan Clergy.

The firſt day, both Houſes being aſſembled, the high chuſeth a Biſhop for their Prolocutor, and the lower bei required by the higher, chuſe them a Prolocutor a Speaker; which done, they preſent him to the upp Houſe by Two of the Members, whereof one makes Speech in *Latin*, and then the Elect Perſon makes ano ther Speech in *Latin*. Laſtly the Archbiſhop anſwers *Latin*, and in the Name of all the Lords, approves o the Perſon.

Both Houſes debate and tranſact only ſuch Matters a his Majeſty by Commiſſion expreſly alloweth.

In the upper Houſe things at firſt are propoſed, and the communicated to the lower Houſe.

The Major Vote in each Houſe prevails,

Out of Parliament time they uſually aſſemble every da about Nine of the Clock; and firſt the Junior Biſhop ſa Pray

Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, &c. And in the lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In *Convocation* are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and aforetimes of giving his Majesty Assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy could not, till they voluntarily resigned that Privilege, be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in *Convocation*.

The Clergy in *Convocation* might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent make *Canons* touching matters of Religion, to bind not only themselves, but all the Laity, without Consent or Ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making of *Canons*, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil *Sanction* (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, so prized by the late Lord *Coke*.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like manner, and by constant Correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury*.

All *Suffragan Bishops*, and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars* have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the lower House of *Convocation*.

High-Commission Court.

NOW for the Executive power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes, was the *High-Commission Court*; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted *primo Elizabethæ*, That her Majesty and Successors, should have power by Letters Patents, under the great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm, to visit, *reform*, and *correct* all *Errors*, *Heresies*, *Schisms*, *Abuses*, and *Inquencies*, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power be corrected or reformed.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided 25 *Hen.* 8. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of *Chancery*, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business, who are generally one half Clergy and the other Laity; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*, and beyond this, to none other, unless it be to the House of Lords in Parliament.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within this Province, may (waving all Inferiour Courts) be decided.

The Court of Arches.

AMongst them, the highest Court is the *Court of Arches*, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of St. *Mary's* in *Cheapside*, *London*, where this Court is wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called *Dean* of the *Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanery consisting of Thirteen Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the

Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, Two Registers and Ten Proctors: The Dean at present is Dr. *George Oxenden*.

Court of Audience.

IN the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of *Audience* kept within the Archbishop's Palace, and medleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of Bishops, Admission, and Institution into *Benefices*, dispensing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*, &c.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop, *Jure Prerogativæ suæ*, hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death, had 5 *l.* or above, in several Dioceses; and these Two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Court of Peculiars.

LAstly the *Court of Peculiars* which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are Fifty seven such *Peculiars*,

Bishop's Court.

BEsides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a Chancellor, termed anciently *Ecclesiædicus*, & *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skilled in the *Civil* and *Canon Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority

is only in some certain places of the Diocese, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the *Bishop* in his Commission, and these are called *Consistory Courts*.

Archdeacon's Court, &c.

MOreover, every *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, there are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain *Parishes*, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

CAuses belonging to *Ecclesiastical Courts* are *Blasphemy*, *Apostacy* from Christianity, *Heresie*, *Schism*, *Ordination*, *Institution* of Clerks to Benefices, *Celebration of Divine Service*, *Rights of Matrimony*, *Divorces*, *General Bastardy*, *Tythes*, *Oblations*, *Obventions*, *Mortuaries*, *Dilapidations*, *Reparation of Churches*, *Probate of Wills*, *Administrations*, *Simony*, *Incest*, *Excommunication*, *Adulteries*, *Sollicitations of Chastity*, *Pensions*, *Procurations*, *Commutation of Penance*, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of *England*.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the *Ecclesiastical Government* doth stand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are first *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; also the *Arbitria sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of several Holy Bishops of *Rome*, in the purer times, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several *Provincial Synods*, either by the Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*, or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*, which are by 25 *Hen.* 8. of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's *Prerogative*. Then the Canons made in Convocations of latter times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by the Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers

toms not written, but yet in use beyond the Memory of Man: and where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs are different from the Trials at Common Law, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses* and *Presumptions*, the Matters are argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the Definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that *Execution*. And this is the manner of Trying *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Causes*; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are tried by way of *Accusation*, *Denunciation*, or *Inquisition*. The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime: The second, when the *Church-wardens present*, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Lastly, by *Inquisition*, when, by reason of common Fame, Inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighbourhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath, *ex officio*, so called because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the *Jews*; but by the prevailing Faction in the *Long Parliament*, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof is one main Cause of the Libertinism and Debauchery of the Nation.

Of *Punishments* inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, see *Part* 3. *Tit.* of *Punishments*.

Before *William the Conqueror* there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called, in *England*; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the Secular Judges on the same *Tribunal*. *Debent Episcopi cum Sæculi Judicibus interesse Judiciis ne permittant si possint ut illinc aliqua pravitatum germina pullulaverint, & Sacerdotibus pertinet in sua Dioces, ut ad rectum seduli quemcunque juvent, nec patiantur si possint ut Christianus aliquis alii noceat, &c. Chron. Jo. Brompton in Leg. Æthelst. Reg.*

CHAP. XII.

Of the Civil Government of England, *and first of the Great Officers of the Crown.*

NExt to the *King* and *Princes* of the *Blood*, are reckoned the *Great Officers* of the *Crown*, whereof there are Nine, *viz.* The *Lord High Steward of* England, the *Lord High Chancellor*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *King's Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the *Lord High Constable*, the *Earl Marshal*, and the *Lord High Admiral*.

High Steward.] The first Great Officer of the Crown according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the *Lord High Steward of England*, or *Viceroy*, for so the Word *Steward* imports, in the *Saxon* Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in French, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Office with the *Reichs Drosset*, that is, *Regni-vice-Rex*, in *Sweden*, and the *Stadtholder* in *Denmark*, who is also called *Viceroy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*, of *Sen* in *Saxon*, *Justice*; and *Schalk*, *Governour* or *Officer*.

He was anciently the Highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject; For his Office was *Supervidere, & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *Totum Regnum, tempore pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was *Henry of Bullinbrook*, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of *Lancaster*, *John of Gaunt*) afterwards King of *England*, since which time, they have been made only *pro hac vice* to officiate either at a *Coronation*, by virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and other, who, by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; as at the Coronation, of King *Charles*

the Second, the Duke of *Ormond* was made, for that occasion, *Lord High Steward of* England, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his Hand St. *Edward*'s *Crown*; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth; So at the Arraignment of the Earl of *Pembroke*, the late Lord High Chancellor of *England*, *Heneage* Earl of *Nottingham*, Baron of *Daventry*, was made *Lord High Steward*, *pro illa vice*: And lately at the Arraignment of the *Lord Mohun*, *Thomas*, Marquis of *Carmarthen*, and Lord President of the Council, was made *Lord High Steward* for that occasion: during which Tryal he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace*, *my Lord High Steward of* England. His Commission is to proceed, *Secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*. He is *Sole Judge*, yet doth call all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not sworn, nor the Lords, who are the Tryers of the Peer Arraigned.

During his Stewardship, he bears a white Staff in his Hand, and the Tryal being over, openly breaks it; and so his Office ends.

Lord Chancellor.] Next is the *Lord high Chancellor*, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well; or Cancelled where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines across like Cross Bars, or Latices, called in Latin, *Cancelli*; or else because anciently he sate *intra Cancellos*; that is, such a partition as usually now separates the *Church* from the *Chancel*.

Dignity.] He is after the King and Princes of the Blood in Civil Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward) the highest person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great Seal*, to judge, not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law; and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conscience* or *Reason*; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift, under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books; and for this, and other Causes, he was ever, till of late Years, a Clergy-man.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of peo poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Re and truly to *counsel* the King; to keep secret the K Counsel, nor suffer so far as he may, the *Rights* of the C to be diminish'd, *&c.*

From the time of *Henry* the Second, the *Chancellor England* have been ordinarily made of Bishops, or oth Clergy-men learned in the Civil Laws, till *Henry* Eighth, made Chancellor first Sir *Thomas Moor*, and af him *Thomas Audely*. After whom also was made Lord Ch cellor, Sir *Richard Rich*, Knight, Lord *Rich* (a comm Lawyer) who had been first the said King's Sollicitor, a afterwards Chancellor of his Court of Augmentatio from whom is descended the present Earl of *Warwick* a *Holland*; since which time there have been some Bishops, b most Lawyers.

This High Office is in *France*, *durante vita*, but here h *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l. per a num*, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up, 200 *l. per ann* more for his Attendance there.

Creation.] The Lord *Chancellor* and the Lord *Keeper* a the same in *Authority*, *Power* and *Precedence*, yet they dif in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; they a created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Reg* and by taking an Oath, only the Lord *Chancellor* hath besid a Patent.

The Right Honourable Sir *John Summers*, late Attorney-General, is now Lord *Chancellor* of *England*.

Lord Treasurer.] The Third great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord High Treasurer of* England, who receives th High Office by delivery of a white Staff to him by the King and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of th Golden Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Re venue kept in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the Check of a the Officers any way imployed in collecting *Imposts*, *Custom Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the *Customers*, *Comptrollers* and *Searchers* in all the Ports of *England*. He

He hath the Nomination of the *Eſchcators* in every County, and in ſome Caſes, by Statute, is to appoint a Meaſurer for the length and breadth of Clothes.

He, with others joined in Commiſſion with him, or without, letteth *Leaſes* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain perſons of Quality, to have their Wine *Cuſtom-free*.

The ancient annual Salary of the *Lord High Treaſurer* of *England*, was in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l. per annum.*

This High Office is in the Hands of Four Commiſſioners, hereafter named.

Lord Preſident.] The Fourth Great Officer named in the Statute 31 *Hen.* 8. is the *Lord Preſident* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King *John*'s time; was uſually called *Conſiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propoſe Buſineſs at Council-Table, and then to report to the King the ſeveral Tranſactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal *durante bene placito*,

This Office of later times was grown obſolete; ceaſing in the firſt Earl of *Mancheſter*; the Lord Chancellor afterward ſupplying that Place; till of late the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was made *Lord Preſident*, and ſince that the Lord *Roberts* ſucceeded him, and was created Earl of *Radnor*, who was ſucceeded by the Marquiſs of *Halifax*, and he by the Duke of *Leeds*.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The Fifth the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whoſe Hands paſs all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons Signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*; alſo divers other Matters of leſs Concernment, as for the Payment of Money, *&c.* which do not paſs the Great Seal.

He is by his Place of the King's Privy-Council, and was Chief Judge of the *Court of Requeſts*; and beſides his Oath of *Privy-Counſellor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary was 1500 *l. per annum.*

His Place, acording to Statute, is next to the *Lord Preſident* of the King's Council.

Dignity.] It is an Office of great *Truſt* and *Skill*, that he put not his Seal to any Grant without good warrant

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under the King's Privy Signet; nor with warrant if it be against Law or Custom, until that the King be first acquainted.

This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of *Rich.* 2. and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

The present *Lord Privy Seal* is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Note, That anciently the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, and *Privy Seal*, were generally Clergymen.

Chamberlain.] The Sixth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the *King's Court*, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have Forty Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyf*, *Wearing-Clothes*; and after the King is by him Apparelled and gone forth, to have his Bed and all *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coyf*, *Gloves*, and *Linnen*, to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the Bason and Towels for his Fees, *&c.*

Moreover, To this Great Officer belongs the care of providing all things in the *House* of *Lords*, in time of Parliament, and to that end he hath an Apartment near the *Lord's House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*: He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against *Coronations* and *Tryals* of Peers in Parliament time. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher* and *Door-keeper* are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword* of *State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parlia-

Parliament, and goes on the Right Hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Perſon, and the *Lord-Marſhal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occaſions, the Keys of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requeſts*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the time of *Henry* the Firſt, by an *Eſtate Tayl* or *Inheritance*; but in the Two laſt Coronations by the Earls of *Lindſey*, and that by an *Eſtate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir General claimed and controverted, but is at preſent enjoyed by *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*.

Conſtable.] The Seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High Conſtable* of *England*, ſo called, ſome think, from the *Saxon Cuning*, by contraction *King*, and *Stable*, *Quaſi Regis Columen*, for it was anciently written *Cuningſtable*; but rather from *Comes Stabuli*, whoſe Power and Juriſdiction was anciently ſo great, that after the death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the laſt *High Conſtable* of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But ſince, upon occaſion of Coronation (as of that of King *Charles* the Second was made the late Earl of *Northumberland*) and at ſolemn Tryals by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramſey*, 1631. was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*) there is created *Pro illa Vice*, a *Lord High Conſtable*. His Power and Juriſdiction is the ſame with the *Earl Marſhal*, with whom he ſits Judge in the *Marſhal's Court*, and takes place of the *Earl Marſhal*.

Earl Marſhal.] The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Earl Marſhal of England*, ſo called from *Mare* in the old *Saxon*, (*i. e.*) *Horſes*, and *Schal*, *Præfectus*. He is an Earl, ſome ſay, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Conſtable* doth, Cognizance of all matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms*, out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common Law; and in theſe Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

Note, That anciently he had ſeveral Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marſhalſea*, where he may ſit in Judgment againſt Criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now.

Thomas Mowbray Earl of *Nottingham*, was the firſt *Earl Marſhal of England*, made ſo by *Richard* II.

Henry

Henry Duke of *Norfolk* is *Earl Marshal of England*, and executes that place.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High Admiral of England*; whose Title and Honour is so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to some of the King's younger Sons, near Kinsman, or to some one of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and "Αμηρ in *Greek*; that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a Word borrowed from the Eastern Empire, where such kind of Compounds were much in request, and introduced in *England* after the War in the *Holy Land*, by King *Richard*, or, as some say, by King *Edward* the First.

The Patent of the *Lord Admiral* did anciently run thus: *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Angliæ & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Calesiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandiæ, Gasconiæ, & Aquitaniæ, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum.*

To the *Lord High Admiral of England*, is by the King intrusted the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. He is that High Officer or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Causes *Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World; all things done upon the Sea-Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath the power to Commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rere-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular *Coasts*; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising *Justice* in the *Court* of *Admiralty*, to Imprison, Release, *&c.*

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow *Knighthood* on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High Admiral* belongs, by Law and Custom, all *Penalties* and *Amercements* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, Condemned, Out-lawed, or Horned. Moreover, all *Waifs*, *Stray Goods*, *Wrecks* of Sea, *Deodands*, a share

of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of *Mannors* adjoyning to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This High Office is at present executed by Seven Commissioners, who shall be hereafter named in due place.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum privatum, vel continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

Before the latter end of *Henry* the Third, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio Legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, and all our King's have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the *King*, or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftimes transmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience, better able to judge of, and by Secresie and Expedition, better able to transact some State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and his *Privy-Council* take cognizance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the

the Realm, not medling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Appeal, and ſudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the *Privy-Council* are, as it were, a part of the *King*, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing up on their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwiſe would lie wholly upon his Majeſty; wherefore of ſuch high Value and Eſteem they have always been, that if a Man did but ſtrike in the Houſe of a Privy-Concellor, or elſewhere in his preſence, he was grievouſly fined for the ſame; and to conſpire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the King's Servants, within the *Cheque Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treaſon.

A Privy Councellor, though but a Gentleman, ſhall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viſcounts.

The Subſtance of their Oath is, That they ſhall, according to their Power and Diſcretion, truly, juſtly, and evenly counſel and adviſe the King, in all Matters to be treated in his Majeſty's Council; That they ſhall keep ſecret the King's Counſel, *&c.*

By force of this Oath, and the Cuſtom of the *Kingdom of England*, a Privy Councellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor ſo long, unleſs the King pleaſeth.

To his Privy-Counſellors, the King of *England* may declare, or conceal from them, whatſoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quâ in re* (ſaith that excellent Sir *Thomas Smith*) *abſolutiſſimum eſt hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Dominatu, aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publiſh Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law.

The Members of this moſt Honourable Council, are ſuch as the King's own free Will, and meer Motion, ſhall pleaſe to chuſe, and are commonly Men of the higheſt Rank, Eminent for Eſtates, Wiſdom, Courage, Integrity, *&c.* And becauſe there are few Caſes of Moment ſo Temporal, but that they may ſome way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himſelf ordained amongſt his choſen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is compoſed of *Spiritual*, as well as *Temporal* Perſons, and ſome of the principal Biſhops of *England*, have

in all times been chosen by his Majesty, to be of his *Privy-Council*.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter of Debate.

The certain Council Days are *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, in the Mornings, except in Parliament, or Term-time, then they are in the Afternoons; and when the Court is at *Windsor*, his Majesty does for the most part, appoint the Council to meet at *Hampton-Court* on *Thursdays*; but for the more easie dispatch of Business, they were thought fit to divide themselves into divers standing Committees, three whereof to be a *Quorum*, and to meet as oft as they please; where note, That the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, Lord *President*, Lord *Privy-Seal*, and two *Secretaries*, are of all Committees.

The Lords of these Committees of Council being often changed by reason of Sickness, or their being out of Town, others are appointed by his Majesty in their steads, and therefore no certainty of their Lists.

The Names of these Committees are,

The Committee for *Intelligence*.
The Committee for *Ireland*.
The Committee for *Trade*, and *Foreign Plantations*: Also for consideration of the Affairs of the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, and the little Isles depending on them.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State. The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighths Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both of equal Authority: and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*,

In

In those days, and some while after, they sate not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoyning to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Councellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eye of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into Two grand Provinces, whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, *&c.*

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, though otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

And to shew how considerable their Place is, their setled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is little less than Two Thousand Pounds Sterling *per annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are Four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal, *viz.*

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*: they wait by Month, each of them three Months in a year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing up a Privy-Seal upon it, which prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the *Exchequer*, and for several other uses: but when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great-Seal; then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great-Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all Three Offices, *&c.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of *Hen.* 8. worthy to be noted,

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Requests* i being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and o Processes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, i ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whe hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Ma of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negot tions of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and gener all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offi of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, dispo by way of a Library, within his Majesty's Palace of *Whi hall*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l.* *per a num*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present h very worthy Person Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt. formerly o of the Principal Secretaries of State, and late one of h Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAN*D and therein of the Person summoning, the manne the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Pri leges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the p sing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Diss ving of Parliaments*, &c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the K consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingd was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else *Prælatorum Proce que Concilium*, and by the *Saxons*, in their own Tongue, *chel Gemet*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, a the beginning of K. *Edw.* I. some say, in the time of it was called by the *French* Word *Parlementum*, from *P ler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great thors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons also were c to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume t

he first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to sum-
non them, bears date 49 *H.* 3. above four hundred Years
go. Yet some Antiquaries are of opinion, that long be-
ore, nothing of moment wherein the Lives or Estates of
he Common People of *England* were concerned, ever pas-
ed without their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to Summon a Parlia-
ent: In the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Cu-
os Regni* in the King's name doth Summon a Parliament;
nd during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Pro-
ector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, ei-
her in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time
f Peace, he is then said to be in the Heighth of his Royal
Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army,
n time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the
King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or
Persons within any bounds. He can, with the Concurrence
f his Lords and Commons, abrogate Old Laws, make
New, change Right and Possession of private Men, alter
Weights and Measures, raise Taxes, give Indemnity or
Pardon in general, restore Condemned Persons and Fami-
ies in Blood and Name, legitimate one that is born ille-
itimate, bastardize one that is born by Common Law
egitimate; that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the
Husband being then within the Four Seas. He can make
n Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an
Englishman, can attaint a Man of Treason when he is dead,
hen he is no more a Man, *&c.* In a word, a Parliament's
uthority is most Absolute; a Parliament can do all that
enatus Populusque Romanus could do, *centuriatis Comitiis seu
ribunitiis*; it represents the whole Kingdom; so that the
Consent of the Parliament is presumed to be the Consent
f every Man in *England*.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following: About
forty Days before the Parliament doth assemble, the King
ues out his Writ, *cum Advisamento Concilii sui*; and the
Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Concilium.*

The King's Writ, (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is
irected and sent to every particular Person of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in
ide & dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Al-
legiantiam*,

legiantiam, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, *&c.*

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the people to elect Two Knights for each County, Two Citizens for each City, and One or Two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections, anciently all the people had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumult and Trouble, it was enacted by *Hen.* 6. That none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 *s.* (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 *l.* now whence it came to pass, that the *Lay-Commons* were then elected as the *Clergy-Commons*, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c.* Tho there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament by themselves, or by their Representatives, yet Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are very many, who have a thousand pounds a Year, have no Voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be Milites *Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *Hen.* 6. They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger Years; for then it would be *Juventus* (if the word may be allowed) rather than *Senatus*, not be Epicures, but Men of Years, vigorous, active and abstemious; Men that will be content to give their constant attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Privilege nor Expences, allowed to every Member of the Commons House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath Cure of Souls, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the Legality of sitting in Parliament: First, That a Man should be

full Age; that is, Twenty-one Years old at leaſt; for if no Man under that Age can diſpoſe of his Eſtate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpoſe, then much leſs may he bear any part in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or diſpoſe of the Eſtate of the whole Realm; yet the practice in the Houſe of Commons (though very rarely in the Houſe of Lords) hath oft been otherwiſe. Secondly, That he ſhould be a Member of the *Church of England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Perſons, together with all their Neceſſary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments, and Impriſonments for Debts, Treſpaſſes, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time of the Seſſion, and all the time they are on their way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad Propria Redeundo* (for ſo were the old Words;) but they are not privileg'd from Arreſts for Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The place of meeting for this High and Honourable Aſſembly, is in whatſoever City, Town or Houſe, the King pleaſeth; but of later times it hath been uſualy held at the King's ancient Palace, and uſual Reſidence at *Weſtminſter*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themſelves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the ancient Free Chappel of St. *Stephen*.

The manner of ſitting in the Lord's Houſe *is thus:*

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath uſually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the paſſing of Bills, or at ſome ſolemn Debates, as the late King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat, anciently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was ſummoned to Parliament, as he ſometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the *Duke of York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are pla on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ec siastick, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry* the Eighth create any such; and then next to him on the same Fo the Two Archbishops; below these on another Form, Bishops of *London*, *Durham* and *Winchester*; then upon Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, cording to the priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms are placed Lords *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President of the King's Council*, Lord *Privy-Seal*, if they are Barons, above all Dukes ex those of the Royal Family.

On the same side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses* and *Earls*, acc ding to their Creations.

Upon the first Form a-cross the House, below the Woo Sacks, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form the *Bar* all in order.

The Great *Chamberlain*, the *Constable*, the *Marshal*, Lord *Admiral*, the Great *Master*, or Lord *Steward*, the *Kin Chamberlain*, shall sit above all other of the same deg of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Hen.* 8. *N.* 10. and the chief Secretary bein *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the foremention'd Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above other *Bishops* not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers to sit according to the order of th Creation.

The Lords *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, *Privy-Seal*, *Secretary of State*, being under the degree of *Baron*, sit at the uppermost part of the Wooll-Sacks in the mi of the Parliament-Chamber, *Seld. Titles of Honour*, *cap.* 11. §. 3.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, (if the King present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise on the first Wooll-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the Lo House. Upon other Wooll-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the *Pri Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the King's *Council Law*, the *Masters of* Chancery. These being not *Bar* have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Ad when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are p ced upon Wooll-Sacks may probably be, to mind them the great Importance of Wooll and Sheep to this Na on, that is never to be neglected.

On the lowermost Wooll-Sack, are placed the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other Records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the records of the same. This Clerk hath also Two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same Wooll-Sack, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the *Lords House* sits the King's first *Gentleman-Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the Door within, a Cryer without, and a *Sergeant at Mace* always attending the *Lord Chancellor*.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the King's *Presence-Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be cover'd, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie unto them the Leave of the Lords.

The King's Council, and *Masters of Chancery* sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* in the House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any *Robes* (as the *Lords* ever had) but wear every one what he fancieth most, which to Strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And during the Attendance on Parliament, a Robe or grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the *House of Commons*, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both Young and Old, who have Right to sit in the Great Council at *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this Day, &c.

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any Day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival Days.

When the Day prefixt by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually commeth in Person, with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, declares the Cause of the Summons in a short Speech,

leaving the rest to the *Lord Chancellor*, who then stands behind his Majesty; the *Commons* in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the *Lord's House*, are afterwards in the King's Name commanded to chuse them a *Speaker* (which without the King's Command they may not do) whereupon, they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day, they present to the King; and being approv'd of by his Majesty sitting in his Chair, all his Lords both Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest Refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth his Majesty, That the *Commons* may have, during their Sitting First, *a free Access to his Majesty*; Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own House*; Thirdly, *Freedom from Arrests*. They used likewise to pray, *That they might have solely the privilege of punishing their own Members or other Offenders against their House and Privileges.*

Before any Affair be medled with, all the Members of the *House of Commons* take the *Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy* in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King; but since the late Revolution, they take the New Oaths appointed by an Act of Parliament, 1 *Will. & Mary*; and of late they are all, after the Choice of a Speaker, to declare their Opinions against the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, *Invocation* and *Adoration* of *Saints*, and the *Sacrifice of the Mass*, which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take in their House before they can sit and debate upon any Affair.

By the old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, it doth appear, That the *House of Commons* did anciently (as the *House of Lords* at this Day) consist, 1. *Ex procuratoribus Cleri*; 2. *Militibus Comitatuum*; 3. *Burgensibus*: To wit, of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there sate the *Procuratores Cleri*, Two for each Diocess representing all the Clergy; Commons of the Diocess, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire: for it was then judged expedient, that every Free-man of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of Laws touching Property whereunto they were to be subject, give their Consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day.

Besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That in the 49th. of Hen. III. when Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, there were at the same time Writs for summoning the Dean and Chapter of *York* to send Two Prebendaries to the Parliament, (not Synod) then held at *Winchester*; and probably at the same time, to all Deans and Chapters in *England*.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers, and distinct one from another.

The *Lords House* hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also *in tractando & concilium impendendo*, as the Words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The *Lords* that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this Privilege, That if by reason of Sickness, or other Business they cannot appear, they may make their *Proxies* to vote in their stead, after License obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excused for their Absence; so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The *Commons* have also a power in making and repealing Laws, for they also have their Negative Voice: and for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The *Commons* have the privilege to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach Publick Delinquents, even the Highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length

pass

pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House *be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the* United Netherlands *are obliged to do in many Cases.*

Yet are they to make it their special Care to promote the good of that County, City, or Burrough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are) that is, such Allowance as the King considering the Prizes of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17*th. Edw.* II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for Dubbed Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in those days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above twenty times more than it is now; for not only their Expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable Attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their Pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs for the Service of their Country; and when the Counties, Cities, and Burroughs paid so dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, more Business in those times, was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Sessions lasted so long as One of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*.

The afore-mentioned Expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to be com-

come humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unburgessed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the *Commons-House*, being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner expedited.

The Manner of Debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first, either in the *Lords House*, or the *Commons House*. Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*; which being read, commonly after Nine of the Clock, in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allow'd to be debated; and then it is committed to a certain Number of the House presently nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been amended, and Twice read two several Days in the House, then it is *Ingross'd*; that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the Third time another day; and then the *Speaker* demandeth, if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law; if the *major* part be for it, then it is written on the *Bill* by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux Communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still in this, and some other things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skill'd in the *French Tongue*.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the Day before, That to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special Attendance of all the Members.*

Note also, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Sessions.*

A *Bill* sent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is usual (to shew their Respect) attended with Thirty or Forty of the Members of the House; as they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the Bill, making three profound Reverences, delivereth it to the *Lord Chancellor*, who, for that purpose comes down to the *Bar*.

A *Bill* sent by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is usually sent by some of the Masters of *Chancery*, or other Person whose place

place is on the Woolll-Sacks (and by none of the Members of the House) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing Thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration; if afterwards it pass the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentez*. In Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Chief Judges to go to the House of *Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons House* will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative Persons. Also if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges it expedient.

If any one in either House speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*, and asking Pardon of the House he returns to his place, but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily assembles not, tho' many times they continue sitting long in the Afternoon, and sometimes after Candle-light.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed to speak and reply as oft as they please.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.] But in this House if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice.

In the *House of Commone*, they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the House divides, and the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* are to sit still (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed

appointed to number them: But as a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is oftentimes, the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demurr upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great Respect, where the Business is debated; if they then agree not, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut)* which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, *(Soit fait comme il est desiré.* If it be a publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is *Le Roy s'avisera)* which is taken for an absolute denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

Note, *That the King without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.*

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the Answer is, *(Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut.)*

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it, When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus *(Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement vostre Majestie & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longe.*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, were passed and enrolled in *French*, now in *English*.

Most

Most of our ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile: *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus; *The King, by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus: *Be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons*: Although the Words of the Writ for summoning the *Commons*, is only *ad Consentiendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ of the Lords; and it is evident that the *Commons*, in the late *Long Parliament*, made an advantage of that for justifying their Usurpations against King *Charles* the Martyr.

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The *Adjournments* are usually made in the *Lords House* by the *Lord Chancellor* in the *King's Name*, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a Prorogation there is a Session ended, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

The *Speaker* of the *House of Commons*, upon Notice given, That it is the King's Pleasure that House shall also *Adjourn*, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the King's Pleasure is to *Prorogue* or *Dissolve* the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person with his Crown on his Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the *House of Commons*, to come to the Bar of the *Lords House*, and after the King's Answer to each Bill signified, as aforementioned, his Majesty usually makes a solemn Speech, the *Lord Chancellor* another, and the *Speaker* of the *House of Commons* a Third. Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command

Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

Note, *That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, ipso facto, Dissolved.*

Anciently, after every *Session* of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: Of latter times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

Note, *That the* Sovereign's Assent *is never Prayed by the* Lords, *but always by the* House of Commons, *by the mouth of their Speaker.*

Of Temporal Peers of *England* there are at present 170; who, with the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops, make in all 178 Lords of Parliament.

[Number]

Dukes and Dutchesses	21
Marquisses	3
Earls and Countesses	76
Viscounts	8
Barons and Baronesses	70
In all	178

Besides Peeresses by Marriage:

Whereas within Eighty years last past there was not One Duke, and but One Marquiss, with about Nineteen Earls, Three or Four Viscounts, and Forty Barons.

These Great Officers following, in respect of their Offices, have Precedence before all Dukes not of the Blood-Royal, except Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who takes place by a special Act of Parliament.

The Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper* of the Great Seal.
The Lord *Treasurer*.
The Lord *President* of the King's *Council*.
The Lord *Privy-Seal*.

These

These other great Officers take place also, in respect of their Offices, above all others of the same degree that shall happen to be of.

The Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*.
Lord *High Constable*.
The *Earl Marshal* of *England*.
The Lord *Admiral* of *England*.
The Lord *Steward* of the King's Houshold.
The Lord *Chamberlain* of the King's Houshold.

Note also, That the King's Chief *Secretary* of *State*, being of the Degree of a Baron of Parliament, shall precede all *Barons*, not having any of the said Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, take place of all other *Bishops*, not having the Office.

CHAP. XV.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Houshold.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court there is first a *Dean* of the *Chappel-Royal*, who is usually some grave, learned *Prelate*, chosen by the King, and who as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferiour *Temporal* Jurisdiction, so is his Chappel from all *Spiritual*; it is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain Chappel*, is not within the Jurisdiction or Dioceſs of any Bishop, but as a Regal Peculiar exempt and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, *viz.* a *Sub-Dean*, or *Præcentor Capellæ*; thirty two Gentlemen of the Chappel, whereof twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Houshold, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such

such as desire advice in any case of Conscience, or point of Religion, &c.

The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly called the *Clerks of the Chappel*, are with the aforesaid Priests to perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skilled in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists, to whom are joyn'd upon Sundays, Collar-days, and other Holy-days, a Consort of the King's Musick, to make the Chappel Musick more full and compleat.

There are moreover four Officers called Virgers, from the Silver Rods carried in their Hands, being a *Sergeant*, two *Yomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chappel.

In the King's Chappel thrice every day Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worship performed with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to the King on working Days every Morning and every Evening.

The *Lord High Almoner* is he who disposeth of the King's Alms, and for that use receives (besides other Moneys, allowed by the King) all *Deodands*, & *bona Felonum de se* to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the *Lord Almoner* hath the privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per diem*, (which anciently was equivalent to 4 *s.* now) next he distributes to twenty four poor Men, nominated by the Parishoners of the Parish adjacent to the King's place of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer, or, instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, equally to be divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, is to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer in the presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the *Lord Almoner* to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who also is to scatter new coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Summ by the Year.

Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Q... below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension, either bec... they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or ... the Widows of such of his Majesty's Houshold Serv... that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wi... and Children in their Life-times; every one of these ha... Competency duly paid unto them.

Ceremony on Maundy-Thursday.

Moreover, the Court is an eminent Pattern of Cha... and Humility to all that shall see the performance of t... ancient Custom by the King and the Queen, on the Th... day before *Easter*, called *Maundy-Thursday*, so called from ... *French Mande*, in Latin *Sportula*, when the King or his L... *Almoner* first washeth the Feet of as many poor Men as ... the years his Majesty hath Reigned, and then wipes th... with a Towel, (according to the Pattern of our Savio... and then gives to every one of them two Yards and a h... of Woollen Cloth to make a Sute of Clothes, and Lin... Cloth for two Shirts, and a pair of Stockings, and a p... of Shooes, three Dishes of Fish in woodden Platters, o... of Salt Salmon, a second of Green Fish, or Cod, a th... of Pickle-Herrings, Red-Herrings, and Red-Sprats, a Gal... lon of Beer, a Quart Bottle of Wine, and Six Pen... Loves of Bread; also a Red Leather Purse, and as ma... single Pence as the King is Years old, and in such another Purse as many Shillings as the King hath Reigned Years.

The Queen Consort also doth the like to divers po... Women.

In *France*, the *Aumosnier* is Principal of all Ecclesiasti... of the Court, and all Officers of the King's Chappel; h... receiveth their Oaths of Allegiance, and himself sweareth ... ly to the King for that Office; he hath the disposition ... all Hospitals, the charge for delivering Prisoners, pardo... by the King at his coming to the Crown, or at his Corona... tion, or first entrance into any of his Cities.

Under the *Lord High Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, ... *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk* of the *Close*, a... Confessor to his Majesty, who is commonly some Reverend... Discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, ... whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand ... th...

Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spi-
Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory
Closet, &c.

Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Or-
who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity,
of four every Month wait at Court to preach in the
Chappel on *Sundays* and other Festivals before the King,
in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household,
read Divine Service before the King, out of Chappel dai-
(as aforementioned) twice in the King's private Oratory,
give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's
ence, &c.

In the time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Cu-
the Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a
solemn manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently in Court there were Ser-
in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open
and then only by Bishops, Deans, and principal Pre-
diaries. The *Lent* Preachers are appointed by the Arch-
of *Canterbury*: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-*
dnesday, in the Morning, begins the *Dean* of the *Chap-*
to preach, on each *Wednesday* after one of his Majesty's
eloquent *Chaplains*, every *Friday* the *Dean* of some Ca-
dral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called
d-Friday, is always to preach the *Dean* of *Westminster*; on
ery *Sunday* in *Lent* some Bishop preacheth, and on the
Sunday of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, is to preach an
shop, and upon *Easter-day*, the *Lord High-Almoner*.

Collar-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year, being high
principal Festivals, his Majesty after Divine Service,
ded with his principal Nobility, adorned with their
ars of the Garter, together with some of the Heralds, in
Rich Coats, in a grave solemn manner at the Altar,
a Summ of Gold to God, *in signum specialis Dominii*,
by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and
n, did anciently belong to the disposal of the Archbi-
of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, wheresoever
Court was; but now to the Dean of the Chappel, to be
tributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days are, *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Witsunday*, and
nts, called *Household-days*, upon which the *Bisant* or
to be offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the *Lord Stew-*

ard, or some other of the principal Officers: then *New-year's day*, *Twelfth-day*, upon the latter of which *Gold*, *Frankincense* and *Myrrh*, in several Purses, are offer'd by the King. *Lady*, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmass-day*; when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Christmass*, *Easter* and *Witsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold, coined by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, in Latin, *Byzantium*. The which was used by King *James* the First, was a piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtraict of the King kneeling before an Altar, with Four Crowns before him, and with this Motto circumscrib'd, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* and on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus.*

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.]

FOR the *Civil Government* of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord Steward*, called also in the time of King Henry the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Houshold*, after the *French* Mode; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since call'd, *The Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.*

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *Represent the State of an Earl.*

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chappel, Chamber and Stable, *&c.*

He, by his Office, without any Commission, judgeth of all Enormities, as *Treasons*, *Murthers*, *Felonies*, *Bloodsheds*, com-

mitted in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is every way within twelve miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high Esteem of the Dignity of the King's settl'd *Mansion-House*, laid out such a Plot of Ground about his House (as a *Haut pas*, or *Foot-Carpet*, spread about the King's Chair of State, that ought to be more clear'd and void than other places) to be subject to a special exempted Jurisdiction depending on the King's Person, and Great Officers, that so where the King comes, there should come with him *Peace* and *Order*, and an Awfulness and Reverence in Mens Hearts; besides it would have been a kind of Eclipsing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any *Justice* should be sought, but immediately from the King's own *Officers*; and therefore from very ancient times the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been executed by the *Lord Steward*, with great Ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar Kings-Bench*, and that not only within, but without the King's Dominions: For so it is recorded, That one *Engleam* of *Nogent* in *France*, for stealing Silver Dishes out of the House of *Edward* the First, King of *England*, then at *Paris* (after the matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France*, touching the Jurisdiction; and order'd, That the King of *England* should enjoy this *Kingly Prerogative* of his Houshold) was condemn'd by Sir *Robert Fitz-John*, then *Steward* to the King of *England*, and hang'd in St. *Germans-Fields*.

Note, That to the *Lord Steward* belongs at the beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the *Oaths of Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the end of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expences*, &c.

The *Lord Steward* is a *White Staff-Officer*, for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White Staff*; and at other times going abroad, it is carry'd by a Footman bare-headed. This *White Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

Lord Chamberlain.] The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his War

vant to the *Gentlemen-Ushers*) to the King. He hath also
Oversight of the Officers of the *Ward-robe*, at all his Ma-
sty's Houses, and of the removing *Ward-robes*, or of
the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Commedians*, *Hunting*, and of the
gers, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all *Handicrafts* and
tisans retained in the King's Service.

Moreover he hath the Oversight of the *Sergeants at Arm*
all *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To
also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though hi
self be a *Lay-man*; contrary in this particular to the an
ent Custom of *England*, and Modern Custom of all o
Kingdoms, where Ecclesiasticks are never under the orde
of *Lay-men*.

Also of the Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, C
valcades, *Funerals*, &c. Of all Furniture in the Parliam
and in the Rooms of Address to the King, *&c.*

Master of the Horse. The Third Great Officer of t
King's Court, is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently call'd *Co
Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher Imployment a
Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the ordering and disposi
all the King's Stables, and Races, or breed of Horses, a
had heretofore of all the Posts of *England*. He hath also t
power of *Escuries* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *L
ders of the Great Horses*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadd
and all other Trades working to the King's *Stables*; to
whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avener*) giveth an Oat
be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues*, appoin
for the King's *Breed* of *Horses*, and for Charge of t
Stable, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the privilege to make use of any *Horse*, *
gers*, *Footmen*, belonging to the King's *Stables*.

At any *solemn Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the Kin
and leads a *leer Horse of State*.

The Accounts of the Stables for *Horse meat*, *Livery*, *Wag
and Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avener*, being ch
Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board
Green-Cloth.

Under these three Principal Officers of his Majesty
Houshold, are almost all the other Officers and Servants
First, under the *Lord Steward*, in the Compting-Hou
are the

Treas

Treasurer of the Houſhold.
Comptroller.
Cofferer.
Maſter of the Houſhold.
Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.
Two Clerks Comptrollers.
Two Yeomen.
The Cofferers Clerks, or Clerks of the Aſſignment.
Two Grooms.
Two Meſſengers.

It is called the *Compting-Houſe*, becauſe the Accompts for all Expences of the King's Houſhold are there taken daily by the *Lord Steward*, the *Treaſurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Maſter of the Houſhold*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who alſo there make Proviſion for the Houſhold, according to the Law of the Land, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing of the Servants of the Houſhold.

In the *Compting-Houſe* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Juſtice continually ſitting in the King's Houſe, compoſed of the Perſons laſt mention'd; wherof the three firſt are uſually of the King's Privy Council. To this Court, being the firſt and moſt ancient Court of *England*, is committed the Charge and Overſight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Juſtice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace*, within twelve Miles diſtance wheresoever the Court ſhall be, and within the King's Houſe the power of correcting all the Servants therein that ſhall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green Cloth* where they ſit, over whom are the Arms of the Compting-Houſe, bearing *Vert*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, ſignifying their power to reward and correct, as Perſons for their great Wiſdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majeſty, to exerciſe both theſe Functions in his Royal Houſe.

Treaſurer of the King's Houſe.] The Treaſurer of the King's Houſe in abſence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power with the *Comptroller*, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, to hear and determine Treaſons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's *Palace*, and that by Verdict of the King's Houſhold.

Among the *Houſhold Servants* within the *Check-Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no Benefit of Clergy is to be allow'd him. Anciently this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* alſo.

Comptroller.] The *Comptroller*'s Office is to control the Accompts and Reckoning of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House for their good Demeanour, Entertainment and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the direction and allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Houshold.] The next is the *Master of the Houshold*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allowed and allowed by the Clerks Comptrollers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Master of the Houshold*, the Two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and Two Clerks *Comptrollers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* in the Court of *Verge*.

Note, That the Clerks of particular Offices succeed to the *Acatory*, and from thence to the *Kitchin*, *Spicery* or *Avery*, as Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, in their several Degrees, from the youngest *Clerk Comptroller*, &c. to the *Cofferer*, and not farther.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; as one of the *Children* may come to be a *Groom*, then *Yeoman*, then *Gentleman*, then *Sergeant*, as he happens to out-live them above him.

They wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Houshold-Diets every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger-Books* and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, Parcels, and Debentures for Salaries, *&c.* and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery and Cellar; keeps account of, and makes up the Remains with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as aforesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green Cloth*. This second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambassadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

His Majesty out of his Princely Bounty and Clemency, allows Board-wages to such old Servants as served King *Charles*

Charles the First, and King Charles the Second; viz. In the Kitchen 7. Larder 3. Poultry 1. Hall 1. Pastry 1. amounting in all to 465 l. 3 s. per Annum; and to Houshold Servants who serv'd King Charles the Second, and who are now admitted as Supernumerary; viz. in the Bake-house 1. Cellar 4. Pantry 1. Scullery 3. Kitchen 15. Poultry 1. Pastry 2. Pitcher-house 2. Wood-yard 1. Harbinger 1. Laundry 2. Hall 9. amounting in all to 545 l. per Annum.

The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.

THE Lord Chamberlain, whose Salary is 100 l. Board-wages 1100 l. per Annum.

The Vice-Chamberlain, whose Salary is 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-wages 492 l. 15 s.

Cup-Bearers 3. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Carvers 4. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Sewers 3. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Esquires of the Body 2. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Whose Office is to guard the King's Person by Night, to set the Watch, and to give the Word, and to keep good order in the whole House by night; as the Lord Chamberlain, and his other Officers are to do by Day.

There are Forty Eight Gentlemen of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber in Ordinary; of whom these things are worthy to be noted:

1. They are to be Persons of Birth and Parts.
2. They have formerly had a Salary; but of late none demands it, serving for the Honour of the Place.
3. Their Number is Forty eight, of which Twelve are to be in waiting, and reliev'd every Quarter; Two of them lying every Night in the Privy-Chamber.
4. Their Privileges are great in all places.

They are to attend his Majesty where-ever he walks or rides, surrounding him as a Guard, as well as accompanying him; and no person, not privileg'd by his immediate wait-

waiting, ought to come near the King's Person, except Privy Counsellors, without leave; for which they are to ask to any one of the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, who speaks to the *Lord Chamberlain* or *Vice-Chamberlain*, to ask the King leave for the Party; then the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* brings the Party to the *Lord Chamberlain*, who presents him to the King.

But in Absence of the *Lord Chamberlain* and *Vice-Chamberlain*, the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* represent either of them, and do all that belongs to them, and have place at the King's Barge accordingly.

5. The Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* execute the King's Orders without any written Orders; and their Persons are sufficient Warrants: *For Example*;

In King *Henry* the Eighth's time, Cardinal *Woolsey* was arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* without any written Order: The Cardinal obey'd, saying, *His Person was a sufficient Warrant*, after the said Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a Great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

King *James* the First sent a *Privy-Counsellor* with a written Order, sign'd and seal'd with the King's own Seal, also a Ring from the King's Finger, commanding the *Lord Chancellor* to deliver the *Broad-Seal* of *England* to that Noble Lord to carry to the King.

But the King sent a Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* hastily to follow that Lord, foreseeing what would happen. This Gentleman coming to the *Lord Chancellor*, told him, *He came from the King, to know if his Lordship had deliver'd the Broad-Seal to that Lord*, on such Orders and Tokens as above. The *Lord Chancellor* made answer, *No*; *nor could he with Safety obey*; *but he wou'd carry it himself to the King*. The Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* then used these Words:

My Lord Chancellor, *I command your Lordship in the King's Name, to deliver the Broad-Seal of* England *unto me, to carry it to the King.*

The Lord Chancellor ask'd him who he was? He answered, *A Gentleman of his Majesty's most Hounourable* Privy-Chamber.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, *Sir, your Person is a sufficient Warrant, and I obey.*

And his Lordship deliver'd him the *Broad-Seal*, taking the Company to witness, that he had obey'd, and done his Duty, *&c.*

6. Our

6. Out of this Society are sometimes chosen Envoys to Foreign Princes; and Six of these accompany the Master of the Ceremonies to receive all Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads.

7. These Gentlemen, serving at their own Charges, are gratify'd by Marks of the King's Favour, as Opportunity offers.

Gentleman-Ushers of the *Privy-Chamber* are 4. Their Salary 90 *l.* Board-wages 50 *l.* each *per annum*

In the Presence Chamber, *Gentlemen-Ushers*, daily Waiters in Ordinary are four; whereof the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*; and in time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lord's House, and is also *Usher* of the most Honourable Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat without the *Bar*; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black Rod*, who is so call'd from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents comitted by the Lords; and he is imploy'd in fitting up the Lord House before the sitting of Parliament, and afterward for introducing Lords into that House.

There are Four *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters. Their Salaries, each 130 *l. per Annum.*

One Assistant.

One Chamber-keeper. Their Sal. each 20 *l. per Annum.*

Their Office is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to ordain all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey these.

Next are *Gentlemen-Ushers*, Quarter-Waiters in ordinary, in number Eight. Their Sal. each 40 *l. per Annum.*

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers*, daily Waiters, to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the *Gentlemen-Ushers*, Quarter-Waiters.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber are Four. Their Sal. 20 *l.* Board-wages 53 *l. per Annum* each.

The *Pages* of the *Presence-Chamber* are Four. Their Sal. 21 *l.* Board-wages 23 *l. per Annum* each.

There are Fourteen *Grooms* of the *Great Chamber*, or *Messengers*. Their Sal. 40 *l. per Annum* each.

Sewers

Sewers of the Chamber Eight, Salary 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 1

Board-wages 27 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each *per Annum.*

Coffer-Bearers Two.

Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber are Eleven; whereof the first is Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) *Groom* or *Servant* of the *Long Robe* or *Veſtment*; he having the Office and Honour to preſent and put on his Majeſty's firſt Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* conſiſt uſually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whoſe Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the abſence of the Groom of the Stole, to ſupply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Sewers do not wait. Their Salary 966 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.* each

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber Nine. Their Salaries 500 *l. per Annum* each.

Pages of the Back Stairs Six. Their Salaries 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 Boardwages 77 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per annum* each.

King's Barbers Two. Sal. 20 *l.* Board-wages, 180 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe. Sal. 2000 *l. per An.*

His Deputy. 200 *l. per An.*

The Clerk. Sal. 300 *l. per An.*

Next is the Maſter of the Robes, whoſe Office is to order all his Majeſty's Robes; as thoſe of his Coronation, of St. *George*'s Feaſt, and of Parliament alſo, of all his Majeſty's wearing Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, *George* and *Garter*, beſet with Diamonds and Pearls. His Salary is 500 *l. per An.*

The King hath (beſides the great Wardrobe) divers ſtanding Wardrobes at *White-Hall*, *Kenſington*, *Windſor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower* of *London*, *Greenwich*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Note, *That the removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Perſon of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends alſo upon Ambaſſadors, upon Chriſtnings, Maſques, Plays,* &c, *is at the Command of the Lord* Chamberlain, *who hath the diſpoſing of vacant Places: Here are Six Officers.*

One

One Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe. Sal. 220 *l. per Annum.*

Two Grooms of the Wardrobe, each 130 *l. per An.*
Three Pages of the Wardrobe, each 100 *l. per An.*
The Salary of the *Yeomen* was 200 *l.* of each Groom 100 *l.* and of each Page 100 *Marks*: To all these together were allowed Six Dishes each Meal. All Moveables belonging to this Wardrobe are at length divided into three parts; whereof the Yeoman hath one for his one use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.
Keeper of the private Armory, whose Salary is 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Board-wages 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per An.*
Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser, at 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* 2 *q. per An.*
House-keeper at *White-Hall.* Board-wages 5 *s.* a Day while the Court resides there.
At *Kensington*, Board-wages the same.
Theater-Keeper at *White-Hall*, Sal. 30 *l. per An.*
Two Gallery-Keepers, 3 *s.* each *per Diem.*

Under the Master of the Robes, is,

Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes. Sal. 160 *l. per An.*
One Yeoman. Sal. 95 *l.*
Three Grooms, each at 77 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per An.*
One Page, at 18. *l. per An.*
One Brusher, at 40 *l. per An.*
One Semstress, at 209 *l. per An.*
Body Laundress, Sal. 20 *l.* Board-wages 199 *l. per An.*
Starcher, at 200 *l. per An.*
Keeper of the Wardrobe at *White-Hall*, at 7 *s.* a day.
Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at *Kensington*; at 7 *s.* a day.
Necessary Woman; at 60 *l. per An.*
Treasurer of the Chamber, Sal. 314 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Comptroller of the Chamber, Sal. 150 *l. per An.*
Auditor of the Chamber.
Master of the Jewel-House, Board-wages 400 *l. per An.*
Other Officers Four.

Master of the Ceremonies.] The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was instituted by King *James* the First, for the more Honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Stran-

Strangers of Quality, now held by Sir *Charles Cotterel* Knight; whose Father, Sir *Charles Cotterel*, executed the same in the time of King *Charles* the First, during the Civil Wars: In consideration whereof, and of his having followed King *Charles* II. his Fortune abroad, till his happy Restauration, he was pleased, as a Mark of his Favour and of the said Office, to put about his Neck (the day before his Coronation) a Chain of Gold, with a Medal under the Crown of *England*, having on the one side an Emblem of Peace, with King *James*'s Motto, *Beati Pacifici*; and on the other an Emblem of *War*, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*; which Mark is to continue to his Successors; His Salary is 200 *l. per Annum.*

The Assistant and Marshal. The Assistant and Marshal of the Ceremonies is his Officer, for the more ease performance of the said Services, and is to act nothing but by his Directions: His Salary is 100 *l. per Annum.*

Heralds. Amongst his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned

Three Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds, or Dukes of Arms. Sal. 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per An.* each.

Four Pursuivants. Sal. 20 *l*, each *per An.*

Nine Sergeants at Arms. Sal. 100 *l.* each *per An.*

See more concerning these in the College of Heralds in the Supplement about the City of *London.*

Groom-Porter. Sal. 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s. per An.*

The Office of Groom-Porter, is to see the King's Lodgings furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, *&c.* to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, *&c.*

Master of the Revels. His Sal. 10 *l. per An.* Whose Office is to order all things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

His Yeoman. Sal. 46 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d. per An.*

Knight-Harbinger. Sal. 100 *l. per An.*

Gentlemen-Harbingers Two. Sal. 50 *l. per An.*

Messengers in Ordinary Forty. Sal. 49 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each *per An.*

Clerks of the Check Two.

Messenger to the Press. Sal. 50 *l. per An.*

Mus-

Muſicians in Ordinary Four and twenty: The Maſter's Salary is 200 *l. per Annum*; the reſt 40 *l.* each.
Maſter *Faulconer*. His Sal. 1500 *l. per An.*
Sergeant of the Hawks. Sal. 136 *l. per An.*
Maſter of the Hart and Buckhounds; who for himſelf and Huntſmen is allowed 2341 *l. per An.*
Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*.
Foreſter.
Maſter of the Harriers.
Maſter of the Beagles, One.
Keeper of *Audley-end* Park, One.
Ranger of St. *James*'s Park, One.
Ranger of *Hide* Park, One.
Maſter of the *Tennis-Court*, One.
Maſter of the Barges, One. Sal. 50 *l.*
Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty's Perſon, Five: The Salary of the Two firſt is 400 *l. per Ann.* Board-wages 10 *s.* a day. The other Three have each 300 *l. per An.*
Phyſician to the Houſhold, One. Sal. 200 *l.*
Apothecaries Two. Sal. 500 *l.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s.* each.
Apothecary to the Houſhold, One. Sal. 500 *l.*

Chirurgeons Three.

Sergeant Chirurgeon. Sal. 335 *l.* Board-wages 140 *l. per Annum.*
Second Chirurgeon. Sal. 300 *l.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s. per An.*
Chirurgeon of the Houſhold. Sal. 280 *l.* Board-wages 100 *l. per An.*
Alſo amongſt his Majeſty's Servants in Ordinary are recommended.
Principal Painter, Sal. 100 *l. per Annum.*
One Poet Laureat, 200 *l. per An.*
One Hydrographer.
One Library-Keeper, 200 *l. per An.*
One Coſmographer.
One Geographer.
One Publick Notary.
Houſe-keeper of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*.
Yeoman-Uſher of the Houſe of Peers.
Wardrobe keeper at *Hampton-Court*,
Houſe-keeper at *Richmond*,

Chief

Chief Gardiner.
Gardner at *Hampton-Court*.
Other Gardiners Eight.
House-keeper at *Audley-end*.
House-keeper at *Windsor-Castle*.
Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at *Windsor*,
Wardrobe-keeper at *Greenwich*.

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General. His Salary 80 *l. per An.*,
One Master of the Mechanicks.
Comptroller.
Pay-master.
His Deputy.

Clerks of the Works Seven.

At *White-Hall* One.
At *Greenwich* One.
At *Windsor* One.
At *Hampton-Court* One.
At *Audley-end* One.
At *Kensington* One.
Store-keeper at *Kensington*

Mason.
Carpenter.
Sergeant-Painter.
Sergeant-Plummer.
Bricklayer,
Joyner.
Carver.
Glasier.
Plaisterer.
Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate-maker.
Blacksmith.

Other Tradesmen Sworn Servants to the King,

Jeweller.
Goldsmith.
Mercer to the Robes.
Drapers to the Wardrobe.
Bookseller.
Watch-maker.

Principal Secretaries of State Two.
His Majesty's Domestick Servants belonging to the Lo
are divers; of which see among the Lists.

next the Liſt of His Majeſty's Officers and Servants under the Maſter of the Horſe.

Vener and Clerk-Marſhal. Sal. 260 *l. per An.*
Equerries Five, of which the firſt is Gentleman of Horſe. Sal. to each 256 *l. per An.*
Pages of Honour, Three. Sal. to each 156 *l. per An.*
Sergeant of the Carriages. Sal. 86 *l. per An.*
Maſter of the *Studs*. Sal. 26 *l. per An.*
Surveyor of the Highways. Sal. 82 *l. per An.*
Surveyors of the Stables, Three; each 120 *l.*
Riding Surveyor; 30 *l.*
Clerk of the Avery; 82 *l.*
Yeoman of the Stirrup; 68 *l. per An.*
Yeoman Riders, Two; each 130 *l. per An.*
Clerk of the Stables; 224 *l.*
Sergeant Farrier; 42 *l.*
Marſhal Farrier; 31 *l.*
Yeoman Farriers, Two; 48 *l.*
Groom Farriers, Two; each 28 *l.*
Eſquire Sadler; 18 *l.*
Yeoman Sadler; 183 *l.*
Groom Sadler; 58 *l.*
Coach-maker; 36 *l.*
Purveyors and Granitors Two; to each 47 *l.*
Gentleman Armourer; 31 *l.*
Riding Purveyors, Three; 200 *l.*
Mews-Keepers, Two; 36 *l.*
Three Stable-Keepers; to each 12 *l.*
Two Yeomen of the Carriages; to each 18 *l.*
Six Coachmen; to each 73 *l.*
Sixteen Footmen; to each 53 *l.*
Four Chairmen; to each 36 *l. per An.*
Twenty one Grooms; to each 54 *l. per An.*
One Bottle-Groom; 54 *l.*
One Page of the Back Stairs; 50 *l.*
One Meſſenger; 15 *l.*
One Porter of the *Mews*; 18 *l.*

There is (besides some other Officers not here ...) an ancient Officer in the King's Houshold, called *Clerk Market*; who within the Verge of the King's Hou... to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, ... burn all false Weights and Measures: And from ... tern of his Standard are to be taken all the Weig... Measures of the Kingdom.

Note, *That some of these Officers are not subordinate ... other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; ... ster of the Great Wardrobe*, &c.

In the Court of King *James* the First, there were ... more *Officers*; and to many *Offices* there belonged ... more Persons; which King *Charles* the first, and ... *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second, much ... sened, and the present King now reigning, hath yet ... ed much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the ... of the Privy-Council, the reverend Judges, the learned ... lege of Civilians, the Masters of Requests, Clerks ... Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-... or Papers of State, *&c.*

The Sergeant and Office of Trumpets of the King's Houshold.

Sergeant Trumpet; his Sal. 160 *l. per Annum.*
Kettle-Drum One.

There are in all Sixteen Trumpets in Ordinary, the ... which is in the Power of the Sergeant to place in when ... pleaseth, either his Servant or his Son.

Each of the Sixteen Trumpets and Kettle-Drum ha... a Day.

Of the Military Government of the King's Co...

Of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

AT home within the King's House it is thought ... the King's Person should have a Guard both ... and below Stairs.

in the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by King *Henry* the Seventh, and chosen usually, in all times since, out of the best and most ancient Families of *England*, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as well abroad as at home, as Deputies of *Ireland*, Ambassadors in Foreign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governours of Places, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land and Sea; of all which there have been Examples, as *George* Lord *Hasden*, Captain of the Pensioners, at the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to King *James* the First, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Battle-Axes to and from his Chappel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings; as also at all great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, *St. George's Feast*, *Publick Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are Forty in number, and each obliged to keep three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this is a part of Duty to which they are sworn, his Majesty often dispense withal during his Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque in his Absence, as his Deputy; his Fee 70 *l.* yearly.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the Cheque (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a time quarterly, but on *Christmas-day*, *Easter-day*, *Whit-sunday*, *All-Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, the *Coronation-days*, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are obliged to give their Attendance under the Penalty of the Cheque.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at St. *George's*

Feast, at which times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band as the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are Gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Cuirassiers Arms with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in time of War, is, *A Cross Gules in a Field Argent.*

Of the Yeomen of the Guard.

AGain in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard *Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six Foot high.) There are at present one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and seventy more not in waiting; and if any one of the hundred shall die, his Place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, Black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps (according to the mode used in the Reign of *Henry* VII.) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them do late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

Of the Troops of the Houshold: And first of the Horse-Guards.

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guarda de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Guards du Corps*; the *Germans Lifeguardy*; and we *Life-Guard*: That is, the Guard of the King's Body do consist of Eight hundred Horsemen,

and equipp'd; and are for the most part Reform'd Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into Four Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Establishment a Troop of Granadiers, consisting of Sixty Four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Each of these Four Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions: Two of which consisting of One hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by one Principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard to attend the Person of the *King* and *Queen*, the *Queen Dowager*, and the *Prince* and *Princess* wheresoever they go near home; but, if out of Town, they are attended by Detachments out of Four Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance daily on the *King's* Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his Rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by one of the Four Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King's* own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand on *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown: Near him also attends another Principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on occasions, and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Granadiers mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Century-duty on Foot, and attend the *King* also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth, viz.

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards 1 *l.* 10 *s. per diem.*

The other Three Captains their Pay is to each 1 *per diem.*

A Lieutenant's Pay of the Guards is 15 *s. per diem.*

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 *s. per diem.*

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 *s. per diem.*

A Guidon's Pay is 12 *s. per diem.*

A Quartermaster's Pay is 9 *s. per diem.*

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d. per diem.*

A Chirurgeon's Pay 6 *s.* and his Chest-Horse 2 *s.* in 8 *s. per diem.*

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop 7 *s. per diem.*

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 *s. per diem.*

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 *s. per*

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to Gentleman of the Troop, *viz.* 4 *s. per diem.*

The Pay of the Granadiers *of Horse is as followeth.*

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 *s. per diem.*

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 *s. per diem.*

A Corporal's Pay is 3 *s. per diem.*

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d. per diem.*

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d. per diem.*

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of his Majesty's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions, the Captains always command as eldest Colonels of of Horse; the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons, as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quartermasters as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission whereby

Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldeſt Troop commands thoſe of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commiſſions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Four Troops of Guards, his Majeſty's Regiment of Horſe, commanded by the Right Honourable *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*, takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horſe, whatſoever Change may be of the Colonel, and all the Officers thereof, in their proper degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commiſſions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the firſt Colonel. The *Coldſtream* Regiment takes the next place. The third Regiment next immediately after. Then his Majeſty's *Holland* Regiment, and all other Colonels according to the Dates of their Commiſſions.

All other Regiments of Horſe or Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their reſpective Seniorities, from the time they were firſt raiſed; and no Regiment loſes its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of Offences *committed within the Verge of the King's Court.*

The King's *Palace Royal* (*ratione Regiæ dignitatis*) is exempted from all Juriſdiction of any Court, Civil or Criminal, but only of the Lord *Steward*, and in his abſence of the *Treaſurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Houſe with the *Steward* of the *Marſhalſea*, who may, by virtue of their Office, without Commiſſion, hear and determine all *Treaſons, Felonies, Breaches of the Peace*, committed within the King's Court or Palace. The moſt excellent Ordets and Rules for the Demeanour and Carriage of all Officers and Servants in the King's Court, are to be ſeen in ſeveral Tables hung up in ſeveral Rooms at the Court, and ſign'd with the King's own Hand, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or House where the King resides, accounted a place so sacred, that if any Man presume strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, Right Hand shall be stricken off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fin'd. By the ancient Law *England*, only striking in the King's Court, was punish with Death and Loss of Goods

To make the deeper Impression and Terror into Minds for striking in the King's Court, it hath been ord That the Punishment for striking should be executed great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus:

Punishment for striking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood-Yard* brings to the of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cord fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* vides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, wherein the *ing Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready the chief *Chirurgeon* to use; Vinegar and cold Wa brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*; the chief Officer so of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a of Red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Ewry* is to bring *Linen* wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery*, Seared Clo the *Master Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the pla Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *der*, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appo thereunto, &c. After all, shall be imprison'd during and fin'd, and ransom'd at the King's Will.

In the King's Court, not only striking is forbidden, so all Occasions of striking; and therefore the Law *Nullas Citationes aut Summonitiones licet facere infra Regis, apud* Westm. *vel alibi ubi Rex residet.*

Finally, The Court of *England* may for Government exact Accompts, be a Pattern to all the Courts World.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the QUEEN's Court.

THE QUEEN's Court, suitable to the Consort of so great a KING, is Splendid and Magnifi-

Her Majesty hath all Officers, and a Household apart from the King's; for the Maintenance whereof there is usually setled 40000 *l. per annum.*

See the Lists of the Officers and Servants of the late Queen Mary of Blessed Memory, and likewise of the Queen Dowager; their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess; and of his Highness the Duke of Glocester.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Civil Government of England *in the respective Courts of Judicature; and first of the Court of Justice, call'd the* KING's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England*, at Common Law is the *King's-Bench*, so call'd, because anciently the King sometimes there sate in person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature was in the absence of the King.

This Court are handl'd the Pleas of the Crown, all Pleas that concern the Lois of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King; so that all Pleas there are between the King and the Subject. Here are handl'd all *Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppressions, Misdemeanors, &c.* This Court moreover hath power to reverse and correct all Errors *in Facto*, and *in Jure*, of all Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but

but in all Pleas Real, Personal and Mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges; whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus: A. B. *Militi, Salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu se bene gesseris. Teste meipso apud* Westm.

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* hold their Places by Letters-Patents, in these Words: *Rex omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem* A. B. *Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste*, &c.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been call'd to the Bar, are allow'd to plead and practise.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts both Ecclesiastical and Temporal within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extended to all *England*: is more uncontroulable than any other Court, (for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon taking this high Degree, is oblig'd to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time, the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NExt to the King's-Bench in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mittigate the Rigour of that; it is *Curia Cancellaria*; because, as some think, the Judges of this Court sate anciently *intra Cancellos*, or *Lattices*, at the East end of our Churches, being separated *per Cancelos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial: Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill; so that the *Chancery* hath Two Courts in one; the Equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors: To relieve a Man, especially in Three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in inferiour Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Plea without it.

For

For the *Latin* part of this Court, are the Twenty *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part are the Six Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only Person, not his Lands or Goods.

Chancellor. The Judge of this Court is the Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, some of the other Judges to his Assistance, and it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; of later times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Dr. Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

This is the highest Office in *England* that a Lay-man capable of; and the Chancellor, under the King, is *Magistratuum omnium Antistes*, Chief of all Magistrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but later times they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *durante vita*, Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may.

It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible any Relations, or other Consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was entered by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to quity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *rigorem juris*, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, wherein to other Judges are strictly tyed; for the Princes of the Realm in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper-end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the rigour of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the Severity of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conſcience, the leſs it is perplexed with the Quirks of Lawyers, the more it is guided by Conſcience and Equity; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were choſen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their Skill in the Law of God and of Nations, were beſt able to judge according to Moderation and Equity, and moſt willing to execute accordingly, alſo thought fitteſt to diſpoſe of the King's Eccleſiaſtical Benefices.

Before, when this High Office was given to Biſhops and Clergymen, and thereby Wealth and a publick Spirit uſually conjoyned: What great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*; What Noble and Rich Foundations are *Christ-Church*, *Magdalen's*, *New-College*, and *Merton-College*? All founded by Biſhops that were Chancellors.

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witneſſes examined in private, the Decrees in *Engliſh* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of the Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by Judge of the Court.

Maſters of Chancery. The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, hath Twelve Aſſiſtants, anciently called *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magiſtri Cancellariæ*, becauſe they were uſually all in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Maſter and Doctor were anciently the ſame, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magiſter in Artibus*; and ſometimes they were called *Coadjutores*.

Maſter of the Rolls. The firſt of theſe is the *Maſter of the Rolls*: in Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magiſter*, ſo called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during his Majeſty's Pleaſure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of thoſe conſiderable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the Houſe of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and, in the abſence of the *Chancellor*, hears Cauſes there, and makes Orders, by Virtue of a Commiſſion with Two Maſters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he ſits in the Lords Houſe in Parliament, he ſits next to the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, upon the ſecond Wooll-ſack.

One

One Reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever Civilians, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable some Law, or Case conformable thereunto, may be found, by a good *Civilian*, out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the Chancery more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts do ground all their Proceedings, proceed from thence) has probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, as divers points of Proceedings, not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man's self in divers matters damageable and penal; the whole matter of Publication, the Deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, the Term and use of Final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation time, out of the Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery*, is One Hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Three at a time in Term-time, and Two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes, *&c.* Furthermore, they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, *&c.*

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name.

A

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard* the Third: The rest are kept in the *Tower of London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the Petty-bag, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown. Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a place in the higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to his Majesty's Subjects: Which Office is executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court. This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper* or *Hanaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*; whose Office to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, *&c.* and then those Bags delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, is an Officer very considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for Contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, *&c.*

Sergeant at Arms; whose Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are sealed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

They keep their several Offices at a place called the *Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in Term time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office. Some of these Sixty do severally get four, five, or six Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, or more.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are Two. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit depending.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks of the *Petty-bag* in *Chancery* are Three.

They are under the Master of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Caps & Essires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament, *&c.*

The *Subpœna Office* is to issue out Writs, to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*.

The Principal Register of the Court of *Chancery*. This Office is kept at *Symond's Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for filing all Affidavits in the same Court of *Chancery* is an Office granted by Letters Patent.

This Office is now kept at *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs; they were anciently called *Clerici de cursu*: Of these these are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies.

The General Office of the *Cursitors* is kept near *Lincoln's Inn*.

That for *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices.

Alienation

Alienation Office.

THere is alſo an Office called the *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levyed and Recoveries ſuffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation ſet and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commiſſioners.

In all are counted Seventy two Officers under the *Lord Chancellor* or *Lord Keeper*.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, ſo called, becauſe there are debated the Civil Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some ſay, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at firſt held in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he reſided; but by the Statute *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, That this Court ſhould not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath been ever ſince in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court, and of many of them as the King ſhall appoint, are bound by Oath to aſſiſt all that have any Cauſe depending in that Court,

Note, *That Serjeants may alſo plead in all other Courts, as all other Barriſters may.*

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-Bench* doth.

The chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*, holdeth the Place by Letters Patent *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, and ſo do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Cauſes, Real and Perſonal, are uſually tryed, according to the ſtrict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries ſuffered, but only at this Court at *Weſtminſter*, at a Judges Chamber, at the Aſſizes, or by ſpecial Commiſſion out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Juſtice* of this Co a Fee, Reward, Robes and Two Tun of Wine, as is to the *Lord Chief Juſtice* of the other Bench; alſo to the ther Judges of this Court; and to four Serjeants is allo Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the *11th.* and *12th* of *Edward* III. there were Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*; at other times Six and Five; and ſo in the time of *Henry* VI. and *ward* IV. but ſince uſually but Four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, theſe and the reſt the Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon ſes, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *Cuſtos Brevium*, the Clerk of the Court, whoſe Office is to receive and keep Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Prono taries all the Records of *Niſi Prius*, call'd *Poſtea's*. He hol eth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the C of the ſecond Protonotary's Place, and of the Clerk of Juries.

There are three Protonotaries, a Word compounded *Greek* and *Latin*, (ſuch with the Ancients were uſual) ſignifies the firſt Notaries; they are chief Clerks of Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all D clarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did form promiſcuouſly do) Aſſizes, Judgments, and Affida to make out Judicial Writs, *&c.* for all *Engliſh* Co ties except *Monmouth*. Theſe conſiderable Offices are in Hands of Three.

In whoſe Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of Co *mon-Pleas* do enter their Cauſes; each of the ſaid Prono taries hath a Secondary, whoſe Office is to draw up Rules of Court, and to do other matters relating to the ſineſs of the Court. Theſe Secondaries are commonly ancienteſt and ableſt Clerks or Attorneys of the Co The Chirographer (alſo from two *Greek* Words, ſignifyi to acknowledge a Debt, by ſetting ones Hand) is an O ficer who ingroſſeth Fines acknowledged, *&c.* He hol his Place alſo by Patent.

In this Office there are ſeveral Clerks, who have their veral Counties allotted them, and for which they are engroſs the Fines levied of Lands in their reſpective viſions.

The Regiſter of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only proper Place for ſearching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A Clerk of the Proclamations.

All theſe Protonotaries and Chirographer aforementioned, ſit in the Court, crown'd with black round Caps, according to the Mode, immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was ſince the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Moreover, they are all ſworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unſworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One Clerk of the *Treaſury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Niſi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Juſtice*.

2. The Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries is, by Statute, under the Three puiſne Judges of this Court, and removable at their Pleaſure. *Note*, that the Enrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. Chap.* 3. is of as good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purpoſes, for ſo much of any of them ſo enroll'd, as the ſame being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occaſion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd in proceſs of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Eſtates.

3. The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum* (after the Parties are return'd Outlawed) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whoſe Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the King's Silver, unto whom every Fine or Final Agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's uſe, executed by a Deputy.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, executed by a Deputy, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plantiff and Defendant, and enrolleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the Juries, who maketh out the Writ call'd *Habeas Corpus*, and *desiringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes the Country, by his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the *Essoins* or Excuses for lawful Cause Absence.

5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent But before King *James* the First's time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties *England*, so call'd from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to here set down: Of these there are Fourteen; the last which, is *Protonotary*, *Filazer* and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth* Patent; the rest are in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice* hold for Life

There are also Four *Exigenters*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent* because it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several *County Courts*; if he appears not, he is *Outlawed*.

These are all in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice*; and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court Four Cryers and a Porter.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer* so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-work Carpet*, covering the Great Table in that Court, (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green Carpet*) or else from the *French* Word *Eschequier*, a *Chess-Board*; because the Accomptants in this Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculations. Here are try'd all Causes which belong to the King's *Treasury* or *Revenue*, as touching *Accompts*, *Disbursements*,

Custom, and all *Fines* impos'd upon any Man. In this Court may sit,

The *Lord Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief Baron*, and Three other Learn'd Judges, call'd *Barons of the Exchequer*; also one other *Cursitor Baron*.

But the Two first seldom sit, and the Five last seldom fail. The first of these five is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the *Bar* of the *Barristers*, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, *&c.* It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; He is stil'd *Lord Chief Baron*; *Tribunus*, or *Juridicus Rationalis primus*, or *Princeps*; is created by *Letters Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se bene gesserit*, wherein he hath a fix'd Estate; for the Law intends this [illegible]state for Life: He alone, without the other Barons, sits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi Prius* in *London*; takes *Audits*, *Accompts*, *Recognizances*, *Presentations* of *Offices*, and many other things of Importance. In the Absence of the *Lord Chief Baron*, the other three *Barons* supply his Place, according to their Seniority; but the Fifth is said to be the *Cursitor of the Court*, and administers the Oath to the *Sheriffs*, *under-Sheriffs*, *Bailiffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyers*, *&c.* of the *Custom-House*; but is no itinerate Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of the Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the *Court of Equity* held in the *Exchequer Chamber*, is *Coram Thesaurario*, *Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other forementioned Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the Ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest there sate in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later times there sate in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, *quia ubi sedere solebant Barones*, because Barons used to sit there.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity; because (as some say) they were anciently most commonly Clergy-Men and Doctors, Bishops and Prelates.

A List of the several Officers belonging to his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

After the Lord *Treasurer*, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons of the *Exchequer* aforementioned, the next Officer is the King's *Remembrancer*: In whose Office are eight sworn Clerks; whereof Two are Secondaries.

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Moneys impressed to any Person to perform Service for the King concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for the faithful Exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence issue forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the same, are in this Office; with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord *Treasurer's Remembrancer*; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other things of moment, as *Estreat Rules*, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any Rents are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the Petty-Bag, to the end such Moneys as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe; and Process made to recover the same by the Comptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20 *l. per* Month due from Popish Recusants, when convicted; and also to seize the two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm Rents, &c.*

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made *Schedules* of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all Impress Accompts, and other great Accompts; and other Accompts whatsoever are also entred into this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's *Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the Two first were call'd *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's Office*, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determin'd Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of such Debts as are *Nichiled*, and sent to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias, Fieri Facias, & extendi Facias*.

All Tallies which vouch the Payments contain'd in such Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Se-

condary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in the Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the Clerks of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accompts before-mention'd, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the *Lord Treasurer* and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, or Lords *Commissioners of the Treasury*. And these Leases are sometime directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the *Exchequer*. He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the Two first are Secondaries.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll can be discharg'd without his Privity. And if *Nichil* be return'd, such *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurers Remembrancer*, as before is mention'd.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileg'd Persons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are Four sworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in *Gray's-Inn*.

Clerk of the Estreats.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Estreats*, or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the *Lord Treasurer*, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharg'd.

Auditors of the Imprest.] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys imprested, *&c.*

Auditors of the Revenue.] Are Seven.

These

Thefe Audit all Accomps of the King's Revenue, Hearth-Money, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are alſo ſeveral Receivers of the King's Revenues, ariſing from Lands and Rents, whoſe Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits.] Takes all Compoſitions for Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and makes proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame. This Office is kept in the *Middle-Temple*.

Auditor of the Firſt-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the Firſt-Fruits. The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the ſame.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are alſo two other conſiderable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whoſe Office at *Weſtminſter* are preſerv'd all the Counterfoils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) ſo exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may preſently be found out, to be join'd with their reſpective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the ſame, atteſted for a Lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allow'd in the great Roll: But in caſe any Corruption hath been uſed, the ſame is eaſily and ſoon diſcover'd, and the Offender ſeverely puniſh'd by Fine and Impriſonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the Marſhal, the chief Uſher of the *Exchequer*, whoſe Office is an Office of Inheritance, Four under Uſhers, and Six Meſſengers, whoſe Offices are all in the Giſt of the Chief Uſher. He is alſo by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the Uſhers alſo.

Of

Of the other part of the Exchequer, *call'd by some, the* Lower Exchequer, *where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd with admirable Order and Frugality.*

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer. *Supremus Ærarii Anglici Quæstor*: Or, *Tribunus Ærarius Maximus*.

But this Office is now executed by Comissioners.

There is one Secretary.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue. He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court, not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as some say) above the *Lord Treasurer*, having a Superintendency and Comptrolment over the *Lord Treasurer's* Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the Comptroller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the Pleas, also of the Clerk of the Nichils, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover an Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

Then there are Two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Money, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books, call'd *Dooms-Day Book*, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conquerour, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, with the true Value, and their Owners Names; it was six Years in making, *viz.* from the 14*th* to the 20*th* Year of that King, and call'd at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since nam'd *Domesday Book*; because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husband-

bondmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Paſture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marſh, Heath, every one poſſeſs'd: and when any one was cited, or any difference aroſe about thoſe things, and Taxes, &c there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many Men now make little Conſcience, though all good Chriſtians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous Sin) when this *Book* was open'd, like as it will be at the opening of the Book at the great Day of Doom, or General Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6*s*. 8*d*. and for every Line tranſcrib'd, is to be paid 4*d*.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whoſe Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themſelves with all Money receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to be ſign'd by the *Lord High Treaſurer*, having a Warrant from him firſt ſo to do, for iſſuing forth all Monies by virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and entred in the Office of the ſaid Auditor, and lodg'd in his Office. He alſo by Warrant of the *Lord Treaſurer*, makes Debentures to the ſeveral Perſons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Penſions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every Day the State of the Accompt of each Teller; and alſo weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treaſurer*, or Lords Commiſſioners, who immediately preſent the Eſtimate or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmaſs* and *Lady-Day*, a Book, call'd a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abſtract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treaſurer*, and another to the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the ſeveral Regiſters appointed for paying all Perſons in courſe, upon ſeveral Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Eſtate of Moneys receiv'd, diſburs'd, and remaining.

Next theſe are Four Tellers.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is receiv'd by the Auditor's Clerk, who there attends to write the Words of the ſaid Bill upon

on a Tally, and then deliver the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his under Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other Two Clerks.

Clerk of the *Pells*: His Office is to enter the Tellers Bill into a Parchment-Skin (in Latin, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its Name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in nature of a Comptroller; hath Four Clerks; whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the Tally-Court sit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each piece a part; also the Tally-cutter attends there.

A Tally in the Exchequer, from the French Verb, *Tailler*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgment a Tally, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Money received is for, which being cloven asunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, one part thereof, called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the Stock; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be applyed to the discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of striking of Tallies, hath been found, by long Experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude or in the Latitude, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil: Whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so done but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original shall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other

Other Officers in the Receipt of the Exchequer, are the Ushers of the Receipt, a Tally-cutter, and Four Messengers of the Receipt. The Usher's Duty is to take care to secure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances, that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the Exchequer of the King of *England* is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the Exchequer is far greater than in any of the King's Courts, yet not near so great as the *Financers*, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many, that their fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: Whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English* Exchequer, whereof most are ever Persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable Sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, That in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys or Pension out of his Exchequer, he that receives it pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the *Pells*, and their Clerks; and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, &c. it cost them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every Payment under a Thousand Pounds, and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs his Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the Pound; and at his Exchequer it costs him, in a manner, nothing at all: For the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* Security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l.* per *Annum* for their Salary from the King, and the Two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The

The Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster *at* Westminster.

THis Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the Lower Exchequer.

All the forementioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened Four times a Year, called the *Four Terms. viz.*

Terms. *Easter Term*, which beginneth always the Seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth Twenty seven Days.

Trinity Term begins the 5th. day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23d. of *October* and lasteth 37 days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term*, begins now ten days after St. *Hilary*, or the 23d. of *January*, and lasteth twenty one days: The Four Terms in all continue 105 days: from whence must be deducted about twenty Sundays and Holydays, wherein the Courts sit not, so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully decided and determined: Whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Justice are open all the Year, except high Holy-days, and Harvest time, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to Peaceableness and Industry than other people; and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attorneys, and Lawyers, they will either refer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests; who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours;

or

or else are content to submit their Differences to Tryal before the Judges of *Assizes*, called also Justices in *Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*.

Assizes are held twice a year, *viz.* after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, the Twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal, a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first divided *England* into Six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted Three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into Two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are designed in like manner, Two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the forementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicinato*, out of the Neighbourhood where about the business lies; so that twice a year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, *&c.*

HAving given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; from those Words in the Commission; *Quorum* A. B. *unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be

be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and Quorum, by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the 34th year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects, to commit all such to Prison as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet at the Chief, or Shire Town, where the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Heriticks, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coyners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits aforementioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, that is, a *Reeve* of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi custodiam Comitatus supradicti* N. and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the Exchequer, but call'd in our Law-Latin *Vicecomes*.

The *Sheriffs Office* is to execute the King's *Mandates*, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to impannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the

the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, Feast-ing, &c. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath Attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Gaolers, Sergeants or Beadles; besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

He was anciently chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and Twelve Judges assemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and there, make choice of three; of which the King himself doth chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for that year only, tho' heretofore it was many years, and sometimes Hereditary: as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's Office* is to collect all publick Rents, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's Exchequer, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, empannel Juries, attend the Judges, see the execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights and Burgesses for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute: the other, called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great fall of Moneys now, the Sheriff's Authority in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him. Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdived into Hu (so called at first, either for containing an Hundred Ho or an Hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapen so called from touching a Weapon when they swore legiance (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at Solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all t Hands upon a Launce or Pike) every such Wapentak Hundred, hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient O but now of small Authority.

High-Constable.] Also Officers called *High-Con Custodes pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Win* 13 *Ed.* 1. for the Conservation of Peace, and view of mour; they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices the Peace to each Petty-Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two C ficers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a ry of Neighbours, how, and by whom any person came a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, wh is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and th they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, Virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were ant ently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefor the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being c sen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia communis Mercato* whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and Tradesman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County also hath an O ficer, called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to h a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly scor ing with the King's Standard, kept in the *Exchequer*, to see that none other be used in the same County; to all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He has Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs, and Villages.

[Mayor and Aldermen.]

Every City of *England*, by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth a- governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen, commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Burgesses.

The Citizens are not taxed but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own Mysteries of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, that all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Alderman and Common-council (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament;) can make Laws, called *Bye-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time (which is but for one Year) as it were, Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the rigour of the Law.

[Boroughs.] The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some they have a *Mayor*, in others, one or two *Bailiffs*, who have equal Power with a *Mayor* and *Sheriffs*; and during their Office they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

[Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court Baron, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they are still in many other parts of *France*;

or else *Court Baron* (*i. e.*) Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque-Ports*: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Villages, there is a *Petty-Constable*, chosen every year by the Lord of the Place, in the Lord's Court or Leet: This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have always broken the Peace, to raise the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a smart *Motto*, that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Great Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, caused to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*; intimating thereby, That when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms to bring them to Reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supreme Power, Government

...nt, Command and Diſpoſition; And neither one nor ...Houſes of Parliament have any Right to levy any ...Forces, or make any War Offenſive or Defenſive, as they ...have declar'd in Parliament, *Anno* 14. *Car.* 2.

Beſides his Majeſty's Guards aforemention'd of Horſe, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the one conſiſting of twenty eight Companies of eighty private Soldiers in each Company: the ſecond call'd the *Cold-ſtream* Regiment, conſiſting of Fourteen Companies of eighty private Men in each Company.

The firſt General Officer is the *Pay-Maſter-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is alſo *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muſter-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have ſeveral Clerks under him.

The Commiſſary-General of the Muſters, is the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk*, by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*.

Next under him is *David Crawford* Eſq; Deputy-Commiſſary-General, by Commiſſion from his Majeſty, conſtantly reſiding in *London*, keeps his Office at the Horſe-Guards in *Whitehall*, and gives from time to time ſuch Orders to the Deputy-Commiſſaries as his Majeſty's Service requires.

There are Eight Deputy-Commiſſaries, who have their Commiſſions from the *Commiſſary-General*; and the ſeveral Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight *Circuits*, and each Commiſſary is to take care to muſter all ſuch Forces as at any time comes into his *Circuit*: immediately after each Muſter is taken, the ſaid Deputy-Commiſſaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the ſaid *David Crawford* Eſq; who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is deliver'd to the *Pay-Maſter-General* upon Oath, and ſign'd by the Commiſſary who muſters them; and ſign'd alſo by the Commiſſion-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magiſtrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

Theſe have their diſtinct *Circuits* in the Country, for muſtering the Forces which lie in ſeveral Garriſons.

The Secretary at War, who has two chief Clerks, the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

These Three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse Guard.

The *Judge-Advocate*,
In the Horse-Guards, each Troop as an Adjutant.
The *Marshal* of the Horse-Guards.
The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia *or Trained-Bands.*

BEsides the foremention'd Forces, there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all *England*, settl'd in the King, to be Govern'd, and Order'd and Enlarg'd from time to time, as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and employ the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissionated Officers, to present to the King the Names of the *Deputy-Lieutenants*, who have, in the Absence of the *Lord-Lieutenant*, the same power; and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horsemen and Arms, or Foot Soldiers and Arms, within the said County proportionably to their Estates, with Limitation, That no Person be charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* personal Estate; no Person can be charg'd with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate; those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together, to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

The

The forementioned Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horseman during the time of the Muster, to be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot Soldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord *Lieutenant* or *Deputy Lieutenant* may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have power to cause every Man so charged to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charg'd with another Month's Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms; and are at certain times Train'd and Disciplin'd, that they become able, skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the Security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia*, to the *Lord Lieutenant* and *Deputy-Lieutenant*, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiours, are to send their Warrants to the High-*Constable* of the Hundred, or *Petty-Constable* of the Town, *&c.*

Beacons.] For the better Securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (wherewith more anon) there are upon certain eminent places of the Coasts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are fastned *Pitch Barrels* to be fir'd by Night, and and a Smoke made by Day, thereby to give notice in few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions: Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste to the Sea-Coasts. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch at every *Beacon*.

Anciently there were many *Castles* in all parts of *England*, but *Inland Castles* generally have been demolish'd in latter Ages, or wittingly suffer'd to decay, that to Rebels they might be no Shelter, to Invaders no Stay, nor the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and consequently, that there

may not be any lingring War again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon Expectation of the *Spanish Armade*, stil'd *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commissions to muster in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergymen, University-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick Charge, leaving only in every Parish so many Husbandmen as were sufficient to Till the Ground. In all those Musters, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of those fit for War, about Six Hundred Thousand.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of Common Soldiers, about Four Hundred Thousand, and of those Arm'd and Train'd One hundred and Eighty five thousand; besides Horse, near Forty thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men and excellent Horses; and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all Occasions, Six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades besides Nobility, Gentry, *&c.*

Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of England.

THE Kingdom of *England* being a *Peninsula*, almost surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment his Maritime Forces proportionably (how great soever the Charge thereof may be) or else to quit his Ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, and to suffer his Merchants to be abus'd, and their *Traffick* every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the *24th* of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but Thirteen Ships of War, and one hundred thirty five Ships of considerable Burden

...belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the Year 1600. her Majesty had but Thirty six Ships of War, and Thirteen or Fourteen Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then a Thousand Tun, carry'd Three hundred and forty Mariners, One hundred and thirty Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of *Ordnance*. The lesser Ships of War were of One hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of thirty Tun, eighteen or twenty Mariners, and two or four Guns. So small was the *Royal Fleet* in those Days, when our Neighbour Nations were weak, and always Engag'd with Civil and Foreign Wars. But now, that their Strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously Encreas'd, it will be most Expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided: and God be thank'd, we have a King that understands and takes Delight in *Maritime Affairs*, and Ships of War, and who hath made it his chief Business that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a *French* Author, whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may in some sort be said to be Master of every Country, at least, of such as are bordering on the Sea, for he is at liberty to begin and end a War, where, and upon what Terms he pleaseth.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and by Ancient Right thereof it hath had possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or Ancient *Britains*, were possest thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claim'd, and quietly possess'd the same Dominion; in testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to

all

all the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *British Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John* King of *England*, above Four hundred and fifty Years ago.

Histories mention a *Great Fleet* of *Julius Cæsar*, a *Fleet* of the aforementioned King *Edgar*, consisting of Three thousand six hundred Sail; a *Fleet* of *Lewis* Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arriv'd at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*: But those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry VIII. In the fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and nam'd it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was a 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James* the First, was built by the *Londoners* a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trade Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships, and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualing) doth ordinarily amount to about 62500 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

To Man the Navy Royal of *England* requires about thirty six thousand Mariners; which is not half the Number which this Nation could upon occasion number; whereas according to judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty thousand.

The Management of all the *Naval Affairs* of *England* was very anciently committed to three *Lords Admirals* of *England*; One for the North, another for the South, and the third for the West Division. Afterwards it was intrusted solely in One; and *Richard Fitz Alen* Earl of *Arundel* was the first sole *Admiral* of *England* that we read of.

At

At present the *Admiralty* of *England* is in Commission, and the Commissioners thereof sit at the *Admiralty-House* near *Charing-Cross*.

The *Lord High Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stil'd another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom apart*; *In Mari sunt Regna distincta, idque jure gentium, sicut in arrida Terra*, saith *Baldus*, that learn'd Oracle of the Civil Law; And the *Lord High Admiral* of *England* may fitly be stil'd, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *England*.

There is not any Vice-Admiral of *England* now, that Office was lately enjoy'd by the Lord *Torrington*, who held it by Patent *Durante bene placito* of the King, and was Lieutenant of the Admiralty, Navies, and Seas of *England*, with Wages and Fee of 20 *s. per diem* and 10 *s. per Month* for 16 Men to each of them, accounting 28 Days to the Month.

The *Lord High Admiral* of *England* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs within their several Limits; And in case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or Inexecutory Decree that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in the Common Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, call'd *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learn'd Dr. of the *Civil Law*.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admirals Ju-

Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil Law only (all Common Law secluded) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judg'd against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff by sufficient surety or caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and to pay that which shall be judged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be judg'd to them, let the cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court* of *England* use is made not only of the Civil Laws, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and Oleron, whereof the former is an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 20 Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the Turk, the Ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all Maritime Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteem'd so Just and Equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs have ever since been observ'd as Oracles. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excell'd all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs referr'd all Debates and Controversies to the judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior King *Richard* the First, caused to be compil'd such Excellent Laws for Sea Matters, that in the Ocean Sea Westward, they had almost as much Repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and these Laws were call'd *La Rool d'Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very Excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genua*, *Marseilles*, *Barselona* and *Messina*, yet that Fragment of the *Rhod-*

Roman Law ſtill extant, with the Comments thereon by the old Juris-Conſults, inſerted in the *Pandects*, and the Conſtitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the Code, and in the Novelles, ſtill holds the Pre-eminence.

The Cuſtoms and former Decrees of the *Engliſh* Court of Admiralty are there of force for deciding of Controverſies. Under this Court there is alſo a Court of Equity for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accuſation and Information, according to the Civil Law by a Man's own Confeſſion, or Eye-witneſſes, found guilty before he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Hen.* VIII. that criminal Affairs ſhould be try'd by Witneſſes and a Jury, and this by ſpecial Commiſſion of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein ſome of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commiſſioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of *England*, directed by thoſe Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty, there ſeems to be *Diviſum Imperium*; for in the Sea, ſo far as the Low-water Mark is obſerv'd, that is, counted *infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Cauſes thence ariſing, are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Juriſdiction there alſo (ſo long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Conſtable*'s Caſe. 5. *Report Coke.* P. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majeſty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, ſee thoſe Excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13. *Car.* II. *Cap.* 9.

Of

Of the NAVY-OFFICE where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of *England*, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four.

Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the *Lord Treasurer* of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he had formerly a Salary of of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per annum*, besides 3 *d.* *per* pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, *viz.* 3000 *l.* *per annum*, and 800 *l.* *per annum* more for his Instruments.

Comptroller.] The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, *&c.* His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy, with what Stores they receive; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l.* *per annum*.

Clerk of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l.* *per annum*.

The

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary 500 *l. per annum.*

The Second executes another part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards: His Salary is 500 *l. per annum.*

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of his Majesty's Navy at that Port: His Sal. is 500 *l. per annum.*

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there: His Sal. is 500 *l. per annum.*

The principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*. And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allow'd by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.]

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commission.

Yards.] There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy, Six great Yards, *viz. Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Sheerness*, and *Plymouth*, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving places, for the building, Repairing and Cleaning of his Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodg'd great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-Houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and

all other sorts of Stores, needful for his Majesty's Navy Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War, and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-houses there.

Besides the aforementioned Yards, his Majesty hath divers great Rope-yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*.

All the other under Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral, *durante bene placito*,

[A Years Charge of the Navy.]

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy for a Year in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, *&c.* and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per Mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, *&c.*

THE

THE Present State OF ENGLAND.

Part III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. *Of the Clergy*; *Their Name, Orders, Privileges; Revenues, Munificence*, &c, *Also of Dissenters from the Established Church.*

Names.] THE *Clergy* so called, because they are God's Κλῆρος or *Portion*; for although all Christians may be stiled *God's Portion*, as well as *God's Servants*; yet amongst Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be, as it were, his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's

Portion: And therefore from the First Age of Christianity the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Clergy*.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England* have in all Ages, ever since our first Conversion to this present Day, consisted of *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, *Priests*, and Deacons. If any shall object, that *Austin* the *Monk* was not an *Archbishop*, notwithstanding the Venerable *Bede* gives him that Title; and that *Bede* writes in the Stile of his own Age; but that no such Word appears in the Epistles of Pope *Gregory*, either to *Austin* the *Monk*, or. *Etherius* Bishop of *Arles* who consecrated him, we shall not contend; let us but allow *Theodorus Græcus*, the sixth Metropolitan from *Austin* the *Monk* to have had the Stile of Archbishop, *Anno* 668.

Notwithstanding Archbishops have a Jurisdiction Superiour to their Suffragans, yet they are of the same Order as Bishops; for we have only these Three Orders, *Bishop*, *Priest* and *Deacon*; of which see *Part* 2. *cap.* 10. of Ecclesiastical Government. But here it may not be unacceptable to entertain the Reader a little with an account of

The Solemn Manner of making a Bishop in England.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England* (except that of the *Isle of Man*, whom the Earl of *Derby* names) and humbly requesting, that his Majesty will give leave for them to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Conge d'Esliere*, which in French (wherein it was anciently penned) signifies leave to elect. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next the Election is certified to the Party Elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time; and if he do not refuse it a third time, then that being certified to his Majesty, another is recommended. When the Election is accepted by the Party it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province; whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of *England*, which

is exhibited to the Archbishop of that Province, with command to confirm and consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow Church* in *Cheap-side*, *London*, by Proclamation Three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church Door, for all people to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits; then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called Three times; which being done, accordingly he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deducted the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it; which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the Elect Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General Decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor appearing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the elect Person takes the *Oaths* of *Supremacy*, *Simony*, and *Canonical Obedience*.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence, after which usually there is an Entertainment

made for the Officers and others there present; which being once done at the Sign of the *Naggs Head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow* Church, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish* Church to affirm that Fable, That then our Bishops, after the Reformation were consecrated.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament as Lord thereof; according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, 4. *Instit. p.* 47.

After the Confirmation then according to the King's Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other Bishops, in manner following:

Upon some *Sunday* or *Holyday*, after Morning-Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. Another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. and after the *Nicene Creed*, and a Sermon preached by some learned Divine upon the Occasion, the Elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linnen Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read: Then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him; and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain pious, grave Form of Words, they Consecrate him: Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another set Form of Words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service; and having received the Sacrament and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the Charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent; the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Counsellors, *&c.* honouring it with their Presence; the Expences whereof, with Fees of Consecration, amounting ordinarily to Six or Seven hundred pounds.

This

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the Year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the *Western Church*.

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident Bishops are look'd upon as a distinct Order of themselves; and not only as a different Degree from the rest of the Presbytery, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to install the Bishop Elected, Confirmed, and Consecrated: Which Instalment is almost in the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy; which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom all the Bishops of that Province are installed (or else by his Proxy sometimes;) and first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, That unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right side of the Quire; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in Latin, *Ego autoritate mihi commissa, induco & intronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum* N. N. *Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum, &c.* Then the Sub-dean, and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord save this thy servant* N. *our Bishop*; (the people answering) *And send him Health from thy Holy Place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon, and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the

publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King sitting in a Chair of State, and by making of a solemn Oath to be true and faithful to his Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years Profits, to be paid to the King within Two Years or more, if the King pleases.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to Four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, that the Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth ordain a Priest; the Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; The Archbishop can convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province, as the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocess.

None may be admitted a Bishop till he is full thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is Four times the Year; upon four several *Sundays* in the *Ember*, or *Fasting Weeks*, so appointed first by the Holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the Year of our Lord 220. that so all the Nation may at once in their joint Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination; which is performed by a Bishop in a Solemn, Grave, Devout manner, thus.

Deacons.] The Person to be ordained, bringing a Certificate to the Bishop, from the College where he last resided, or under the Hands of Three reverend Dvines, who knew him for three Years last past, touching his Life and Con-

Converſation, his Abilities, his Principles, and Affection towards Church and State; the Biſhop and his Chaplains do ſeverally examine him in *Latin*, as a farther Proof of his Abilities and Proficiency in Theology; and if he be found fit, and have a Title, that is, Preſentation to ſome Vicarage or Curacy. (For if the Biſhop ordains any one before he be provided with a Maintenance, the Biſhop himſelf is bound to maintain him till he be farther provided for: Then the Biſhop proceeds to Ordination.

After Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Prieſts; then every one to be ordained, being decently habited, are preſented to the Biſhop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Biſhop asks, if he hath made due Inquiry of them; and then asks the People, If they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any one of them. After follow certain Godly Prayers: Then a Collect, Epiſtle, and Goſpel. But before the Goſpel, the Oath of Supremacy is adminiſtred to every one of them; and the Biſhop putteth divers Godly Queſtions to them; which being anſwered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them ſeverally, doth ordain them Deacons; then delivers to every one of them the New Teſtament, and gives them Authority to read the ſame in the Church: Then one of them, appointed by the Biſhop, reads the Goſpel; and then all, with the Biſhop, proceed to the Communion; and ſo are diſmiſſed with the Bleſſing pronounced by the Biſhop.

Prieſts.] The Ordination of Prieſts, is partly in the ſame manner, only the Epiſtle and Goſpel are different; and after the Queſtions and Anſwers made, the Biſhop puts up a particular Prayer for them; and that ended, he deſires the Congregation to recommend them to God ſecretly in their Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general Silence: then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus* in Metre to be ſung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Biſhop, with one or two of the grave Prieſts there preſent, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them ſeverally, and gives them Ordination, in a grave ſet Form of Words, different both from that of Biſhops, and that of Deacons; the reſt as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

None is to be Ordained Prieſt till he be twenty four years of age, nor a Deacon under twenty three.

How a Clergyman becomes setl'd in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church by death of the last Incumbent, Resignation or the like, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, must justly, honourably, and fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron: And he must take special care that he doth not procure it by any Promise, Contract, or Agreement, directly or indirectly, which may make him become *Simoniacus*; or that any Body on his behalf make any such Contract or Agreement, he himself being privy or not privy thereto, whereby he may enter the Church *Simoniacè*; for that's the Distinction; and both cases of *Simoniacus*, and *Simoniacè*, are utterly unlawful; and so much the more heinous, because Perjury must ensue. For no one can be admitted into a Benefice before he take a Solemn Oath against *Simony*, *viz.* That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him, hath on his behalf made any such *Simonical* Contract, that he will in no wise stand by it, or answer it.

Now by Simony is understood, not only an Agreement for Money in hand paid, or yearly to be allow'd, but *aliquid aliud emolumentum pacto interveniente*, as the Words of the *English* Canon are, *Anno* 1229. *Lindwood*: any other Profit, Emolument or Advantage; and the Words of the Statute of 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. are, *Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit, or Benefit, directly or indirectly, for or by reason of any Promise, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Assurance*, &c. And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewise in Exchange or Resignation.

The Penalty of this Statute is, that the corrupt Patron shall forfeit the next Presentation to the King, and two Years Value of the Living; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmost Value of the Benefice.

And the corrupt Incumbent shall be for ever disabl'd to have and enjoy the same Living.

Having therefore obtain'd the consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a Presentation sign'd and seal'd by him in this or some such like Form:

Form

Form of a Presentation to a Living.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. *divina permissione*, *Lincolniensis Episcopo ejusve vicario in spiritualibus generali*, A. B. *Armiger, indubitatus Patronus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de* C. *in Comitatu* D. *Salutem in Domino Sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de* C. *prædictam vestræ Diœcesis modo per mortem*, (if void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or, *modo per resignationem*, if by resignation; or, *per Cessionem*, if by taking a Second Living without Qualification; or, *per Deprivationem*, if by deprivation) E. F. *ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem plene jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo*, G. H. *Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestræ præsento, humiliter Supplicans quatenus præfatum*, G. H. *ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumq; Rectorem*, (if it be a Rectory, or *Vicariam*, if a Vicarage) *ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, cæteraq; expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastorali, benevisi cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum opposui: Datum die* M. *anno*q; *Regni Domini nostri* Wilhelmi, *Dei Gratia*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, *Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. decimo Anno*q; *Domini* 1699.

Which Presentation, the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Dioceſs, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if requir'd, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity and Learning, in this, or some such like Form:

Form of a Testimonial.

Cum antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium, vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico honorum fide dignorum testimonio honestaventur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis

nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsum assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitam & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quod libet munus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profitemur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus Dat. die M. Ann. Dom. 16

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required, before holy Orders are conferr'd; and sometimes the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocess, and not in either of the Two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocess for Orders, he must have *Letters Dimissory* from the Bishop of that Diocess where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the Presentation must be tender'd to the Bishop within an hundred eighty two Days after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, till the King (if the Living be 20 *l. per Annum* in the Valuation Book, or the Lord Keeper, if under 20 *l.*) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examin'd, and if he be found duly qualify'd, the Bishop or his Surrogate institutes him in these or other Words: *Beneficio te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. & habere curam animarum & accipe curam tuam & meam.*

Then a Mandate is issu'd out under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living; which is done by delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the new instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within two Months after this, he must in the said Church, during Divine Service, (*i.e.* after some part of the Church-Service, and before the whole is finish'd) read the Nine and Thirty Articles of Religion, and declare a-

loud

unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may observe he omitted no part. Likewise within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of Common-Prayer upon some Lord's Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein, expressed in these Words:

I A. B. *do declare my unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all and every thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, intituled* the Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, *and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of* England; *together with the* Psalter *or* Psalms *of* David, *pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.*

And whereas before he be instituted, he must subscribe the Declaration following.

I A. B. *Do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm; And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of* England, *as it is now by Law established.*

After he hath subscrib'd this Declaration, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop; or, &c. of his Subscription to the said Declaration.

Likewise within three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he must audibly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, &c. of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same time read the said Declaration itself.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the aforesaid things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And

And whenever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tithes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And Two credible Parishioners having read along with him the Thirty nine Articles, should endorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishioners must attest under their Hands, That such an one on such a Day, read the Common-Prayer and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, printed before the Book of Common-Prayer.

Priviledges of the Clergy. It hath been provided, not without singular Wisdom, that as the ordinary course of common Affairs is disposed of by general Laws; so likewise Mens rarer incident Necessities and Utilities, should be with special Equity consider'd. Hence it is, that so many *Priviledges*, *Immunities*, *Exemptions*, and *Dispensations* have been to the Clergy of *England*, granted at all times: Our Ancestors thinking it very reasonable, that as Soldiers were wont by the *Roman Emperors*, to be endow'd with certain Priviledges for their Warding and Fighting, to preserve the State from External Enemies, so the Clergy ought to have certain Immunities and Priviledges for their Watching and Spiritual Warfare, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, the World, the Flesh and the Devil.

Of Priviledges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them, and the inferiour Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks or Churchmen.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergyman may be compell'd to undergo any personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, *&c.*) or Services of the Commonwealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, *&c.* for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clausulâ nolumus.*

If

If a Clergyman acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Proceſs thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus ſit*, &c.

No Clergyman can be arreſted in the Church or Church-yard, or any where attending on Divine Service, going, saying, or returning.

Clergymen are not oblig'd to appear at *Sheriff's Tourns*, or *Views* of *Frank Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws preſuming, that thoſe whoſe principal care and office ſhould be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themſelves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be diſturb'd, vex'd, or moleſted while he is preaching or officiating.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be fin'd or amerc'd according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Eſtate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are diſcharg'd by the Common Law of *England* from Tolls and Cuſtoms, (*Si non exerceant mercandizas de eiſdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pyage, for which they have the King's Writ to diſcharge them.

The *Glebe Lands* and Spiritual Revenues of Clergymen, long held in *Pura & perpetua Eleemoſyna* (i. e.) in *Frankalmoine*, are exempted from arraying and muſtering of Men or Horſes for the War, as appears in a Statute ſtill in force, viz. 8 *Hen.* 4. *Numb.* 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is ſubject to be Bayliff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be choſen into any ſuch Office by reaſon thereof, he hath a *Curſory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to diſcharge himſelf.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot ſerve in Perſon in War; they ſerve their Country otherwiſe; and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow Hue and cry.

A Clergyman arraign'd before a Temporal Judge for Felony, may plead the Juriſdiction of the Court.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon producing his Orders, be burn'd in the Hand.

A Clerk in holy Orders at this day shall have his Clergy *infinitum*, from time to time; which no Layman can have above once.

It was an ancient Maxim in *England*, *Nullus pro decimis debet onerari aliqua de reparatione Pontis, seu aliquibus aliis temporalibus.* No one on the Account of Tythes is chargeable with Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burthen.

These and other Immunities of the Clergy, the great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to natural Equity, or the Law of Nature; Thence it was that King *Pharaoh*, Gen. 47. when all the Lands of his Subjects were mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. *Ezra* 7. 24. and so in our Ancient Laws we find, *De Antiquo, libera & quieta, erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia & istius modi terra quæ in propria Dominio Ecclesiæ erat, ubicunque jacebat, prorsus in tale redditione persolvens*; and the Reason there is added, *Quia Rex magis in Ecclesiæ confidebat Orationibus quam in Armorum defensionibus.*

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum fodum in Baliva mea.* And this Priviledge is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta.*

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statutes of this Land, that the Clergy are not to be burthen'd in the general Charges with the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubl'd or incumber'd, unless they be especially named and expressly charg'd by some Statutes: for general Words do not affect 'em: Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes.* So they are not to be assessed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the Highways, *&c.*

Many more Priviledges, Immunities, Liberties, and Franchises there are rightly belonging to the Clergy of *England*; so many, that to set down all, saith Sir *Edward Coke* upon *Magna Charta*, would take up a whole Book.

The

The Priviledges of the Clergy, and Franchiſes of the Church were (with the Liberties of the People) granted, confirm'd, and ſettl'd by the King in full Parliament, *Anno* 1453. in ſuch a ſolemn manner as no Story can parallel it. The King ſtood up with his Hand upon his Breaſt, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal ſtood with burning Tapers in their Hands, and the Archbiſhop pronounc'd as followeth:

By the Authority of God Omnipotent, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, &c. We Excommunicate, Anathematize, and Sequeſter from our Holy Mother the Church, all thoſe who henceforth knowingly, and maliciouſly deprive and ſpoil Churches of their Right; and all thoſe that ſhall by any Art or Wit, raſhly violate, diminiſh, or alter ſecretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Counſel, theſe Eccleſiaſtical Liberties, &c. granted by our Lord the King, to the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Prelates, &c. For everlaſting Memory whereof we have hereunto put our Seal. After which, all throwing down their Tapers, extinguiſh'd and ſmoking, they all ſaid, *So let all that ſhall go againſt this Law, be extinct and ſtink in Hell.*

Since which, all Kings of *England* at their Coronations have by ſolemn Oaths promis'd to preſerve the ſame; and they have been confirm'd by above Thirty ſucceſſive Parliaments, commanded to be read once a Year in Churches; and if any Act ſhould be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 *Ed.* 3.

Revenues of the Clergy. To the end that Men of the beſt Rank and Ability, ſhould in all times be encouraged to embrace the moſt painful and ſevere Profeſſion of a Clergyman, and that the People ſhould the more willingly be guided and conducted by them, our moſt Chriſtian Anceſtors, according to the Pattern of God's ancient People the *Jews*, and of all other Chriſtian Commonwealths, judged it expedient to allot, large Revenues, and a moſt plentiful Maintenance to the *Engliſh* Clergy, having obſerved with *Solomon*, That a wiſe Man for his Poverty is too often contemn'd and deſpis'd, and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous than a poor Clergyman.

The firſt Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demeſn, the ſecond ſole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwolphus An.* 855. by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithe of all Goods,

Goods, and the Tenth part of all the Lands of England free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus*, and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Si augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuere præsumserit noverit se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encrease his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to change or diminish it, let him know that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by divers Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Ethred*, *Alured*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England* (whether they have *Jus divinum* or no) have an ancienter Right by Common Law to their Tythes than any Lay-Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

Besides the Tenths of Lands, and the Husbandman's Profits, Merchants also and Shopkeepers paid to their Spiritual Pastors the Tenth of their Gain, Servants in divers places the Tenth of their Wages; and in some places, Ale-sellers the Tenth Flagon; also Handicrafts-men and Day Labourers paid the Tenth of their Wages upon their Oaths, if requir'd.

Per Assisas Foreste, and other Records it doth appear, That Tithes have been paid, even of Venison in divers parts of *England*, Men making Conscience in those Days, as amongst the Ancient *Jews*, to pay Tithes of all they possessed.

Besides all those, in some places were paid to the Pastor *Obventions*, *Oblations*, *Pensions*, *Mortuaries*, &c. So that the *English* Clergy were the best provided for of any Clergy of the whole World, except only the Nation of the *Jews*, amongst whom the Tribe of *Levi*, being not the twenty seventh Part of the Twelve Tribes, as appears in the Book of *Numbers*, yet had, as Mr. *Selden* confesseth, and that by God's own Appointment, three times the Annual Revenue of the greatest of the Twelve Tribes; insomuch that the poorest Priest in the Twenty four Courses might be reputed a wealthy Person.

And as amongst the *Jews*, the Twenty four Chief Priests, for the better Maintenance of their Authority and Dignity had

far exceeding those of the inferiour Clergy, and a Priest had a maintenance as far exceeding any of a 24 Priests; so in *England* the Bishops, by the great Piety and Bounty of several *English* Kings, had, in Lands and Revenues, Temporal and Spiritual, a Maintenance far more ample than those of the inferiour Clergy, and the Archbishops more ample than the Bishops.

William the Conqueror at his coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of 13 Knights Fees at the least.

Besides, there belong'd to Bishops several Perquisites and Duties for the Visitation of their Dioceses, for *Ordinations*, *Institutions*, *Census Cathedraticus*, *Subsidium Charitativum*, which upon reasonable Causes they might require of the Clergy under them, also other Duties, called *Decimarum Quarta*, *Mortuariorum & Oblationum portio*, *Jus Hospitii processio*, *Litania*, *Viatici vel Cameræ collatio*, which upon a Journey to *Rome* they might demand.

Tenths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to the several Dioceſans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Hen.* VIII. depriv'd him thereof, and gave'd the *Pope* of all the rest; moreover all Cathedral Churches were, by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries; insomuch, that together with the Lands given to Monasteries, a Third part of the Lands of *England* belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much Benefit to this Nation: Great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colleges, Churches, Bridges built, and other publick, pious and charitable Works; all Leases held of them by the Laity, were not only much more easie than other Tenures, but unquestionable, that there was little Work for the Lawyers; so much Peaceableness, that an hundred and forty Attorneys were thought sufficient to serve the whole Kingdom.

At present the Revenues of the *English* Clergy are generally very small, and insufficient, above a third part of the best Livings of *England*, being anciently by the *Pope's* Grant appropriated to *Monasteries*, towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of Monasteries, made Lay Fees. Besides

what hath been taken by secret or indirect means, ... corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in ... rishes, there are also very many large Estates wholly ... from paying Tythes; as Lands belonging to Mona... which about 190 were dissolved in *Henry* VIII's time, ... tween 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* value a-piece; which ... *Medium* of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285000 ... *Annum* Tythe-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbe... Monasteries, the Church being not allowed the Tythe ... that Land which was once exempted from Tythes, ... it belonged wholly to the Church, and which always ... Tythes before it did belong to the Church. *Miserere* ... And those Benefices that are free from these things, ... (besides First-Fruits and Tenths to the King, and Pro... tions to the Bishops) are taxed towards the Charges of ... respective Parishes, and towards the publick Charges ... the Nation, above and beyond the Proportion of ... Laity.

Instead of having the Tenths, as the Tenth Sheep, ... tenth Lamb, or whatever the Product of the Land is, ... by reason of Impropriations, Prescriptions, Alienations, Cousenages, and the like, they have not a fortieth Part of the yearly Rent of *England*; whereas the Clergy of ... hath a Sixth part of the whole yearly Revenue.

The Bishopricks of *England* have been also, since the latter end of *Henry* VIII. to the coming in of King ... most miserably robbed and spoiled of the greatest ... their Lands and Revenues; so that at this day a mean Gen... tleman of 200 *l.* Land yearly, will not change his ... State and Condition with divers Bishops. An Ancient ... Shop-keeper, a common Artisan, will hardly change ... with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

Some few Bishopricks do yet retain a Competency; ... mongst which the Bishoprick of *Durham* is accounted ... the chief, the yearly Revenues whereof are about 3[illegible] ... *Annum*.

Of this and other principal Bishopricks, the Rev... have been much diminished, some enjoying not a ... part of their ancient Rights.

The great Diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, ... the little care of augmenting or defending the Patrimony ... the Church, is the great Reproach and Shame of the ... Reformation, and 'tis to be fear'd, will one Day prove ... Ruin of Church and State.

[illegible]ous Mr. *Hooker* (who in the Preface of his Works, [illegible] our late Troubles Forty Years before they came [illegible]) observing in his time how the Church was every [illegible] robbed of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion [illegible] [*That to give to the Church smelt of Judaism and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given, [illegible] Reformation*] declared, that what *Moses* saith in the 90th [illegible], was likely to be verified of Religion, and God's Service amongst us, the time thereof may be Seventy Years; [illegible] continue till Eighty, it will be but small joy to those [illegible] shall then behold the Condition of the *English* Church; [illegible] the best-read Historian produce one Example of a Happy State, where the Clergy hath been exposed to the Peoples Contempt, which must happen where their Benefices, their Maintenance is scandalous, and thereby their Persons despicable.

It is the last Trick, saith St. *Gregory*, that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the Word and Sacraments in disgrace by Errors and Heresies, he invented this Project to bring the Clergy into Contempt and low Esteem, as it is now in *England*: Whereas anciently in *England* (as among the Jews, the Tribe of *Levi* was counted noble above all other Tribes, except that of the Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function of the Clergy was of so high Account and Esteem, that not only the best Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the Sons and Brothers of several [illegible] Kings since the Conquest, and before, disdained not to enter into Holy Orders, and to be Clergy-men, as at this Day is practised in most other Monarchies in Christendom. *Ethelwolph*, Son and Successor to *Egbert*, first sole King of *England*, was in Holy Orders, and Bishop of *Winchester* at his Father's Death. *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, was Brother to *William the Conqueror*. *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, was Bishop of *Winchester*. *Geofry Plantagenet*, Son to *Henry* the Second, was Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Henry de Beaufort*, Brother to *Henry* the Fourth, was Bishop also of *Winchester*: And of latter times, that most [illegible] *Henry* the Seventh had design'd his second Son to be a Clergyman, to omit many other of noble Blood; which Policy is still observed even amongst the few Families of the *Romish* Religion in *England*; wherein are to be found at this day some Brothers or Sons of Dukes, Marquises, Earls and Barons in Holy Orders, and most of the rest

of the Stock of Baronets, Knights, or Gentry; and [illegible] Cause find Respect, not only amongst those of their [illegible] pinion, but even of the most sober, moderate, and [illegible] viliz'd Protestants.

Nor is this present Age wholly destitute of this Honour; witness the present Bishop of *London*, Dr. *Compton*, [illegible] to the Earl of *Northampton*.

Dr. *Fane*, late Brother to an Earl of *Westmorland*.

Mr. *Finch*, Son to the late Earl of *Winchelsea*.

Dr. *Mountague*, Uncle to the Earl of *Sandwich*.

Dr. *Annesly*, Uncle to the Earl of *Anglesey*.

Dr. *Greenvile*, late Dean of *Durham*, Brother to the [illegible] of *Bath*.

Mr. *Berkeley*, Son to the Earl of *Berkeley*.

Mr. *Finch*, Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

Dr. *Booth*, Brother to the Earl of *Warrington*.

Dr. *Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*, Son to the late Lord *Crew*.

Dr. *Grahme*, Brother to the late Lord Viscount *Preston*.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Knight and Baronet, Bishop of *Exeter*.

Sir *William Daws*, Knight and Baronet, Master of *Catharine Hall Cambridge*.

And many others now living, or lately dead.

And when this Policy was more in use, the Clergy were judged the fittest Persons to execute most of the chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom (according to the Divine Policy amongst God's peculiar People, where the Priests and Levites were the principal Officers and Judges in every Court, to whom the People were to be obedient on the severest Pain) and the Laity did with much Reverence and Respect submit to them, and as then, *Os Sacerdotis Oraculum erat plebis*, (according to that of *Malach.* Chap. [illegible]) So, *Os Episcopi Oraculum erat Regis & Regni, & Rex [illegible] stebatur universum Clerum læta fronte, & ex eo semper [illegible] gebat primos à Consiliis, primos ad Officia Regni [illegible] mi igitur sedebant in omnibus Regni Comitiis & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem Palatio cum regni Magnatibus, in Comitatu unà cum Comite, in Turno cum Vicecomite, & in Hundredo cum Domino Hundredi, & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote ad Episcopo, ageretur.* And this Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Persons Authority and Courts of Judicature, did continue, as *Selden l. 2. de Synedriis*, makes apparent above Four [illegible]

find

amongst God's own People, both Jews and Christians, till Pope *Nicholas* the First, about the Eighth Century, to exclude the Emperor from medling in the Ecclesiastical Government, began to exclude the Clergy from meddling with the Civil, *Vide Grat. distinct. C. Cum ad*

But to return to our Bishops, upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and Service of the King so much depended, and their Presence for that end so much required at *London*, that it was judged expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it, in or about *London*; and it is known at this Day where stood the Houses of every one, except that of St. *Asaph*, which also might probably have had one.

Great was the Authority of the Clergy in those Days, and their Memory should be precious in these Days, if we consider, that they were the Authors of so great Benefits and Advantages to this Kingdom, that there are few things of any importance for promoting of the Welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops and Prelates, under God, have not been the principal Instruments. The excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmund*, and K. *Edward* the Confessor, from whom we have our best Laws, and our Priviledges mentioned in *Magna Charta*, were all made by the Perswasions and Advice of the Bishops and Bishops named in our Histories. The Union of the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the most wise Advice and Counsel of Bishop *Morton*, then a Privy-Counsellor. The Union of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpressible Advantage to both Nations, was brought to pass by the great foresight of reverend Bishop *Fox*, a Privy-Counsellor, advising *Henry* VII. to match his eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to *France*. Most of the great publick Works now remaining in *England*, acknowledge their Original and present Being, either to the sole Cost and Charge, or to the liberal Contributions, or at least to the powerful Perswasions of Bishops, as most of the best endowed Colledges in both our Universities, very many Hospitals, Churches, Palaces, Castles, have been founded and built by Bishops, even that famous, chargeable, and difficult Structure of *London-Bridge* stands obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop; and it was a Bishop of *London*,

at whose earnest Request *William* the Conqueror granted to the City of *London* so large Privileges, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon some solemn Days of their return to St. *Paul's* Church, did, before the late dreadful Fire, go in Procession about the Grave-stone where that Bishop lay interred.

But above all, the converting *England* to the Christian Religion, the reforming that Religion when corrupted, and since that, the maintenance of the Doctrine thereof, against all *Romish* Writers, and of the Discipline thereof (none of the least good Offices) against all the Practices and Power of the Puritan and Presbyterian Factions, and all those other Sectaries lineally descended from them. All this, and more is owing (if not solely, yet principally) to Bishops and Prelates; by the late want of whom to sit at the Stern, how soon was this goodly Vessel split upon the Rocks of Anarchy and Confusion!

Even since the late Restauration of Bishops, to set down the many considerable and publick Benefices given from them, and other dignified Clergy, would tire the Reader.

I have been very particular in my former Edition as to the Beneficence of our *English* Bishops, in Founding, Building, and Augmenting Schools, Colleges and Hospitals, in repairing of Cathedral Churches and Episcopal Houses in their magnificent and useful Works (as the Theatre at *Oxon*, intirely built at the sole Charges of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, publick Libraries, and the like; in the Redemption of Captives from *Algier*, all the *English* that were Slaves there being at once redeemed by the *English Bishops*; In Augmentation of poor Vicarages to 80 *l. per Annum*: In Subsidies, Poll-money, Benevolences, First-fruits, *&c.* Abatements to Tenants; in furnishing Churches and Chappels with Plate, and other decent Ornaments, buying of Impropriations, relieving Sequestred Clergymen, their Widows, and distressed Members, even during the time that they themselves were sequestred.

In these and such like particulars you may there see Dr. *William Juxon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Benefices amounted to ——— 64000 *l.*

Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* ——— 17000 *l.*

D.

[illegible] Dupps	46000 l.
[illegible], beside Abatements	15000 l.
[illegible]	66000 l.
[illegible] Worcester	59600 l.
	307600 l.

[illegible] the Deans and Chapters there mentioned.

Canterbury	16000
Winchester	45800
Durham	1500
[illegible]	14000
[illegible]	26000
Lincoln	11000
Rochester	10000
Worcester	19000
Windsor	28500
York	8000
Wells	8000
	187800
Summa Total	495400

The rest doubtless parted with their Money proportionably.

'Tis true, those Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries had much greater Abilities than ours at present have, to do what they did, the three or four first Years after the Restauration of the Royal Family, bringing them in much more than their Ordinary Revenues.

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given, which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See.

All Clergymen are in *England* (as anciently among God's own People the *Jews*, and amongst the Primitive Christians so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged

judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments, as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace; for who so proper to make and keep Peace as they whose constant Duty is to preach Peace? Who so fit as they whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since his late Majesty, King *Charles* his happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave, discreet Divines have been made Justices of the Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergymen have been protected from the Oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-Suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Moreover the Archbishops and Bishops were called by our Ancestors to their *Wittengenmote* or Parliament, not so much in respect of their Tenure (for in those Days all their Tenures were by a *Frank-Almoigne*) as for their Gravity, Learning, and Wisdom, as appears by *Britain*, *Glanvile*, and *Bracton*.

Secondly, To be of his Majesty's Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State matters, that will admit neither of delay nor Publication, and therefore after the Pattern of that excellent Christian Emperour *Constantine the Great*, our good Kings, before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the ancient and modern practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages than the Ambassadors of Christ: Of which the Reverend Mr. *Hill*, his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of *Brussels*, and the Reverend Mr. *Robinson* in *Sweden*, are living Instances.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the great Offices of the Crown, as to be Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. and it hath been observed, that in a late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was Lord Treasurer, that Office was executed with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Dexterity and Content to the Subject as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay Predecessors.

I shall only add, that in the glorious Reign of that Wise and Experienced King *Edward* III. the Lord Chancellor,

Lord

Privy-Seal, Master of the Rolls, Ten Masters in Chancery, Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, the Remembrancer and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels, Clerk of the Privy-Seal, Treasurer of the Houshold, Master of the Wardrobe, one of the other Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Surveyor and Comptroller of the King's Works, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and he for *Guisnes* and *Calice* were all Clergymen.

DISSENTERS.

THE Inhabitants of this Land being a sensible and civilized People, are generally much addicted to Religion, and whereas in those Countries where the *Roman Catholick Religion* is National, *Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion*, people of the best parts being least affected with a Religion so contrary to Reason; here in *England* those who are of the best Capacities are generally most Devout; and also, the devoutest Men of this Church are always the best Moralists, which shews their Devotion to be unfeigned and without Hypocrisie; but the greatest blemish to Religion amongst us is, the pittyable number of *Dissenters* from the established Church, some prejudiced by Education, some by Sensuality, some by Interest, and some few by a misguided Zeal, for having repented of their former ill Courses, whilst they called themselves *Members of the Church of England*, they think they cannot throughly change their Lives without changing their Religion too, becoming, like stray Sheep, an easie Prey to the next Comer.

If we divide the People of *England* into 60 parts, perhaps but few of them are such Dissenters of all sorts who never come to the publick Service of the National Church.

Two parts who hold Communion with the National Church, and with their own particular Sect at the same time, as occasion or opportunity offers. These are a foolish and inconsiderate people, who are little valued by either Sect, by reason of their Inconstancy.

Three parts are these, who being in constant Communion with the *Church of England*, seldom or never joyn openly with any other, seem nevertheless somewhat displeased

displeased with the Church, and the only Reason they continue in it, is, because they are more displeased with every Sect of the Dissenters from it: for they acknowledge this to be the best Form of Religion in the Country, but this they (having new Schemes in their Heads) would reform or refine.

The most understanding of this sort of Men have a Politick Thirst after such a Reformation, in hope by that means to comprehend many of the more moderate Dissenters, and to bring them into Communion with the National Church, and such a Design was set on foot in the beginning of this Government in Convocation, where all things of that nature are first to be debated; but few of the Dissenters at that time shewing any willingness to be so comprehended, and some of the Heads of them confessing ingeniously, that all such Attempts would prove successless, without quite dissolving our frame of Church Government, the whole business fell.

And instead thereof all Protestant Dissenters from the Church (except *Antitrinitarians*) are tolerated, so long as they live peaceably and conformably in the State, and every Man in *England* doth now enjoy a free Liberty of Conscience, and Use of what Religion best pleases him.

The Dissenters from the Church of *England* are of these five sorts, *Libertines*, *Papists*, *Anabaptists*, *Independents*, and *Presbyterians*.

First, By *Libertines* we mean those that live *ad libitum*, whether they be *Atheists*, *Scepticks*, *Deists*, and the like; of these there are not many among us, at leastwise professedly so, and those that be, are a Vain, Fantastick, Unthinking People, some of whom having a little smattering of Learning, are troublesome with it to themselves and the rest of Mankind. These Men have some superficial Knowledge in second Causes, but for want of due Consideration, they are altogether Ignorant of the first Mover, and of his Reveal'd Will; so that supposing themselves to be Wise, they become Fools: And from a long Industrious to the Gratifications of Sense, they fall into the Want of all abstracted Notions and Thoughts, and have no distinct Apprehension of any but meer sensitive Things, till a little before their Death, when the Soul begins to separate, stand off, or loose from the Body, then they re-

to unfold Original Idea's, but not without Horror and Confusion.

The Number of Jews and Socinians amongst us is still more inconsiderable.

Lastly, *Papists* we have many, yet not so many but that in the late Government, when they all appear'd publickly, it was and is a Wonder how the Designs of that Handful of Men could put the whole Nation into such Convul-

I may note here, to the Honour of the Church of *England*, who only durst oppose the Craft and Violence of the Court towards *Rome* in King *James* II's time, that except a few, who were corrupted with Money, even then there appear'd scarce any but who were born of Popish Parents, or who were at least bred up in the Communion or Favour of that Church, from their Infancy.

And whereas some of the most inconsiderable Dissenters would formerly charge the Church of *England* with Inclinations to the Church of *Rome*; the many learn'd Treatises published, the many Triumphant Disputations held, the many Sermons every where preach'd, in bold, and open Defiance to *Rome*, and the strong Resistances made by the glorious Members of the Church of *England*, against all the Allurements and Threats that were then used, hath not only powerfully quashed that Calumny, but might very severely retort it, if it were not a Church of the most forgiving temper in the World.

Anabaptists are of two sorts: First, those who go vulgarly by that Name; and, Secondly, those who are distinguish'd by the name of *Quakers*.

The *Anabaptists* which go by that Name, are a more reasonable sort here in *England* than those of *Flanders* and *Germany*; very few of ours are so Wild, Extravagant, and Enthusiastical as those abroad: These submit themselves to Civil Government; and the chief Article of their Dissent in Religion, is concerning *Pædobaptism*, which they hold unreasonable: Yet there is in many other things some of the Old Leaven still among them, as accounting themselves the only pure Church; are envious at the Establish'd Church; abhor paying of Tithes, and affect Parity: But that which is worst of all, some of them have strange Notions concerning our Blessed Saviour and his Incarnation, the Holy Trinity, the Soul of Man, &c. Some of these, as well

well as *Quakers*, are great Admirers of *Jacob Behmen* and his sort of Cant; and many of them are closely wrapt up in *Rosicrucian* Divinity; they look upon all Liturgy and Ceremonies as Popish, allow that Laymen may administer Sacraments, expect an universal Monarchy of Christ here on Earth. Some of them are call'd *Brownists*, from *Robert Brown* of *Northamptonshire*, but there are some *Brownists* that allow of *Pedobaptism*. *Familists*, or the *Family of Love*: we have scarce any remaining; *Admirits* none: But there are some *Antinomians*, who hold, That no Transgression is Sin in the Children of God: *Trankitts*, now called *Seventh-day men*, who keep the *Jewish Sabbath*: *Antisabbatarians*, who keep none at all; and the *Muggletonians* are scarce extinct, who say, That God the Father leaving the Government of Heaven to *Elias*, came down on Earth, and suffered in Humane Form; these deny the Holy Trinity, the Creation of Earth and Water, the Immortality of the Soul, Religious Ministry, and some of them, Magistratical Authority.

Quakers.] The other sort of Anabaptists are called *Quakers* or *Shakers*, from the Trembling and Quaking confessed in them by Vapours in their Ecstatick Fits, especially after long Fasting, an Exercise very much practised by the first Disciples of this Sect here in *England*, but of late almost wholly diffused.

We have strong Motives to believe, that this Sect was first set a-foot here in *England*, and propagated by the Industry of *Romish* Emissaries, sent on purpose from *Spain* and *Italy*, in the time of the late Troubles: Mr. *William Prynne* hath many pertinent Discoveries of it, in several of his Treatises; wherein he shews their very near Alliance to the Order of *Franciscans*, who ever propagated their Doctrine here in *England*; the first Author of their Opinions, not to mention Agreement in some only Particulars with divers Heretieks of old, seems to have been *Caspar Schwenckfeldius* of *Ossing*, a Nobleman of *Silesia*, who died *Anno* 1651. from whom they are called abroad *Schwenckfeldians*, and by some, *Enthusiasts*, from their pretence to Inspiration. He taught that the Scripture was a dead Letter; That Men cannot be converted by the means of external Ministry, but meerly by Visions, Inspirations, and Raptures: He denied the Divine Nature of Christ while he was here on Earth, and the Humane Nature, after his Ascension

[illegible] into Heaven; affirms that Baptism is of no use [illegible] to Regeneration; that the Body and Blood of Christ are not exhibited in the Eucharist; his Followers [illegible] the Use of the Word and Sacraments, and pretend to determine the precise Year in which the Day of Judgment shall happen.

From these Tenets our *English* Quakers have improv'd.

They reject Ministerial Ordinances, and place Religion wholly in the inward Light of every Man's private Spirit, and how different soever the Impulses of one Man's Spirit are from another, and how different Notions soever they create, they account it all the same Light infused by the Spirit of God in different Measures, and Degrees. They agree with other *Anabaptists* against Infant Baptism, and go beyond them, even to the neglecting all Baptism, and the other Sacrament of the Eucharist, all Human Learning, Appropriate Places and Times of Worship, and the paying of Tythes: They practised formerly Abstinence and Self-denial, but now of late none are prouder and more luxurious than the generality of them: They formerly wore plain and course Clothes, now the Men wear fine Cloth, and are distinguish'd from others only by a particular shaping of their Coats, a little pleated Cape, and a slender Hat-band; The Women nevertheless wear Flower'd, or Strip'd, or Damask'd Silks, and the finest Linnen cut and pleited, in imitation of Lace; but they wear no Lace or superfluous Ribbons; however they are extreamly nice in the choice of Taylors, Semstresses and Laundresses. Those of the Men who wear Perriwigs, have 'em of Genteel Hair and Shape, tho' not long: They are as curious in their Meats, and as chearful in their Drink, and as soft in their Amours, and as much in the Enjoyment of Life as others.

They have generally deny'd the Trinity of Persons in the One Godhead, the Resurrection of the Body, the Incarnation of Christ (which they seem to look upon as a Figure) the Locality of Heaven and Hell, and many other Catholick Tenets.

Independants.] *Independants* are a Sect lately sprung up from the *Brownists*, These have no general Church-Government, but each particular Congregation is ruled by their own Laws and Methods without dependance on one another; look upon Tythes as Superstitious and Judaical; are against

against all set Form of Prayer, even the Lord's [illegible] They give power to private Men to erect and gather Churches, Elect, Ordain, Depose, Excommunicate, and determine finally in all Church-Causes. Laity sometimes administer the Sacraments, and Magistrates administer the Office of Matrimony. They are most of them *Millenaries*, and commence the last thousand Years of Christ's Kingdom from the beginning of *Independency*. All those of the Laity they account Gifted Men, are permitted to Preach, and Pray, and to Catechise the Preacher concerning the Doctrine he hath preached. They Communicate frequently, sitting at a Table, or without a Table.

Presbyterians.] *Presbyterians* maintain, That there is only a Nominal Difference between *Bishop*, *Presbyter*, and *Pastor*; and that *Priest* is not a Gospel Word, but belongs only to Sacrifices: They will not allow *Deacons* to preach, but only collect for, and administer to the Poor. In every Church they appoint Lay-Elders and Rulers, who are to inspect Mens Manners, and to bear a part in the Government of the Church: They acknowledge a Priority of Order ought to be amongst Church Governours, but not a Priority of Jurisdiction: They deny the Civil Magistrate any Authority in Church Government, making the King *more Laicus*, and subject to the Censures of Parochial Church Governours: They have two Church Judicatories, the Classical Assembly; and the General Assembly, to which there lies an Appeal from the Classical.

When we speak of any of these Sectaries indiscriminately, we call them *Dissenters* and *Nonconformists*; and they that speak more freely, term them *Fanaticks*, and *Enthusiasts*. It must be confessed, that in all these Sects, there are some good Moral Men, nay some of them zealous towards God, but in such a Zeal as is not according to Knowledge: Neither are they all equally blameable in all Respects. The *Presbyterians* come nearest to the Church; the *Quakers* are the most peaceable; the *Papists* are the most mannerly, and the like; but take them all generally, and they are all envious at the Established Church; desirous perpetually of a *Change* of Government; willing to fish in troubled Waters; *Opiniating*, relying much upon their own Judgment; *Ungrateful*, as not owning themselves beholding to any Man, saying, it is God that put such and such Beneficence into their Benefactors Hearts, which they therefore could not [illegible] will

...; *Proud*, as thinking themselves the only Favourites of God, and the only Wise or Vertuous among Men; ... to all manner of Arguments and Entreaties; *Self-Pragmatical*, *Censorious*, and the like.

CHAP. II.

Of English *Computation*, *Numbring*, *Weights*, *Measures*, *Money*.

[English Computation.]

IN *England* at the beginning of Christianity they counted, as all other Christians, according to the then *Roman* ..., by *Olympiads*, or space of Five Year, afterwards in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by ..., or Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and ... before) all Christians generally began to account *ab Anno Christi Incarnati*; at which time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, ... *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finished a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally receiv'd, and ... still observ'd by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is this; the *Vernal Equinox* at that time was accounted to be the 21 of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th must be the latest *Full Moon*, which happening on a *Sunday* (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C. and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter* ... Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* ... be on *March* 2. (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is D. and the *Golden Number* is 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 31st of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full Five Weeks before ours, and sometime with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. having observed, that upon exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Cæsar* hitherto reckoned) but only five Hours forty six Minutes, and sixteen Seconds; and this difference of

of almost eleven Minutes in the space of about 134 Years maketh one whole Day; which not considered in the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*, by reason whereof sometimes two Full Moons pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observ'd on the *Sunday following the first Full Moon after the Vernal Equinox*. Pope *Gregory* then having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolved at once to take away ten Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those ten Days, which by reason of the Vintage time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years three *Bissextile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Years 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English* Nation, as all other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome*'s usurp'd Authority, before the said Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the Ancient Account made by *Julius Cæsar* forty three Years before the Birth of Christ, and is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observed by those who are still under the *Romish Yoke*, is call'd the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, (by reason of the aforesaid ten Days taken away) ten Days before ours, for the beginning of Months, and for all fix'd Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found; Shrove Tuesday *is always the first* Tuesday *after the first New Moon after* January, *and the* Sunday *following is* Quadragesima, *and the sixth* Sunday *after is* Easter Day, *and the fifth* Sunday *after* Easter *is* Rogation Sunday, *and the* Thursday *following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is* Ascension Day; *Ten Days after which, or fifty Days after* Easter *is* Pentecost, *or* Whitsunday, *and the* Sunday *following is* Trinity-Sunday: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were

generally received by all Christendom, *Anno* 532. and since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope, as aforesaid, and that was, *That* Easter Day *should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the* 21*st of* March, *which is then the* Vernal Equinox. Yet cannot it be denied, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; for though the Church begin the Year *January* 1. yet the Law beginning the Year *March* 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observ'd in one Year; as in the Year 1607. the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one before in another Year, as in 1668. as the Author observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England*'s Wants.

But to reduce all to the same order, as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may beat the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if his Majesty pleased to command, That from the Year 1681. forward, there may be omitted fifteen Leap Years; that is, let there be no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year may consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes and eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by all Leap Years now since Christ's Birth, have thrust back our Year just 12 Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas Day*, or the neareſt *Sunday* to St. *Andrew*'s Day, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon; and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English* State begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observed in *Spain*: Yet the *Portugueſes* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *Auguſt*; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longest Day; as the Old *Romans* did on the shortest Day; which two last seem to have most Rea-

ſon, as beginning juſt at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day conſiſting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Cuſtom of the Egyptians and ancient *Romans*, at Midnight, and counted by Twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by Twelve Hours to the Midnight; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and ſome other Countries, their Account is from Sun-ſetting by twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-ſetting; and at *Nuremberg*, and *Wittemberg* in *Germany*, according to the *Jewiſh* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the firſt Hour after Sun-riſing, to count one of the Clock, and ſo again at the firſt Hour after Sun-ſetting; but *Aſtronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the moſt noble time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do the *Arabians* and ſome others.

English Numbering.] There was a time when Names of number amongſt all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then applyed the Fingers of one, and ſometimes of both Hands to things whereof they deſired to keep account (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in any Nation, and in ſome Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are ſold by Tale and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fiſh, Haberdine, Ling, *&c.* have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thouſand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Laſt.

Of Furrs, Filches, Grayes, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen; and 5 Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Laſt. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights

Weights and Measures. For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By the 27th Chap. of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Measures ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Measures, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroller* of the Market.

Of Weights there are two Sorts used at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-weight*, and *Avoirdupois*: in *Troy-weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-weight Sterling, 20 Penny-weight make one Ounce, 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels* and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains *Gr.* make a Scruple ℈, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm ʒ, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce ℥, 12 Ounces 1 Pound lb, so that there is in

lb	℥	ʒ	℈	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois* Weight.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny weight; so Pen. wt. 1 Oun. 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	℥	Pen.wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois Weight* are all other things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wooll, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in a

Tun.	*Hund.*	*Quart.*	*Pound.*	*Ounces.*	*Drachm.*
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy* Ounce is more than the *Avoirdupois* Ounce, for 51 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pound *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 lb *Troy* weight.

Note, That Bakers who live in Corporation Towns must make their Bread by *Troy* weight, but they who live not in Corporations are to make it by *Avoirdupois* weight; for Freemen are allow'd 3 *d.* in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not free.

For Instance, when the current Market-Price of milling Wheat is 5 *s. per* Bushel, a Freeman Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy* weight, and Three Half-penny White-loaves the like weight; but they that are not Freemen must make it as heavy when the Market Price is but 4 *s.* 9 *d per* Bushel; and when it is 5 *s. per* Bushel, they must outweigh the Freemens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Houshold Penny-Loaf a Pound, or 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred weight of every thing but Lead, of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and an half to the *Tun* or *Fodder*.

Wooll is weigh'd by the *Clove*, which is seven Pound, or by the *Stone*, which is fourteen Pounds; or by the *Tod*, i. e. twenty eight Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheese and Butter by 8 Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 *Cloves*, or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk*

...they allow 42 of those *Cloves*, or 336 Pounds to the ...

...chers allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, Horſe-Ra... 14.

...Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a Fir... and a Firkins a Barrel.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a *Burden* of Gad Steel is ...Pounds: Iron and Shot are weigh'd 14 Pounds to the Stone, 28 to the Quarter, *&c.*

Hay is ſold by the *Truſs* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Truſſes*, 18 Hundred or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Allum, have but 13 Pounds and an half to the Stone, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glaſs is 24 *Stone*, 5 Pounds to the *Stone* make 120 Pounds.

A *Barrel* of Gunpowder is 100 Pounds, and 24 *Barrels* to the *Laſt*.

Meaſures.] All Meaſures in *England* are either *Application*, or *Receptive*.

The ſmalleſt *Menſura Applicationis*, or Applicative Meaſure, is a *Barly-Corn*, whereof 3 in length make a Fingers Breadth or *Inch*, 4 *Inches* make a *Hand*, 3 *Hand* a *Foot*, 1 *Foot* and an *half* makes a *Cubit*, 2 *Cubits* a Yard; in a *Yard* are 16 *Reyles*, 1 *Yard* and a Quarter makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell*, or *Stick*, by which Tapeſtry is meaſured, is but ¾ of a Yard, 5 *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*, 6 Foot a *Fathom*, 16 Foot and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Cuſtomary *Perches* or *Poles*, *viz.* 18 Feet for Fens and Woodland, 21 for *Forreſt*, *Lancaſhire* and *Iriſh* Meaſure, and 24 *Scotch*, 40 Perch make a *Furlong*, 8 Furlong or 320 Perch make an *Engliſh* Mile; which according to the Statute of 11 *H.* VII. ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 Miles (more exactly 69 *Engliſh* Miles and an half) make a Degree, and 360 Degrees, or 25020 Miles, compaſs the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note, That the Meaſures of Cloth in *England* are as follow:

Kent, *York*, *Reading* Cloths 6 quarters and ½ broad, 30, or 34 yards long, 86 pound weight.

Suffolk, *Norfolk*, *Eſſex*, 7 quarters, 29 Yards, 80 pound.

Worceſter, *Coventry*, *Hereford* 6 quarters ½ 30 or 33 yards, 78 pound.

Gloceſter, *Oxon*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*. 7 quarters, 29 or 32 yards, 76 pound.

Suffolk, *Sorting*, 6 quarters, 24 and 26 yards, 64 pound.

Broad and narrow *Yorkſhires*, 4 quarters, 24 and 25 yards, 30 pound.

Taunton, *Dunſtable*, *Bridgewater*, 7 quarters, 12 and 13 yards, 30 pound.

Devonſhire Kerſies and Dozens, 4 quarters, 12 and 13 yards, 13 pound.

Chequer Kerſies, Grays, ſtrip'd and plain, 4 quarters, 17 and 18 yards, 24 pound.

Penniſtons or Forreſts, 3 quarters and ½ 12 and 13 yards, 28 pound.

Sorting Penniſton, 6 quarters and ½, 13 and 14 yards, 35 pound.

Waſhers of *Lancaſhire*, 17 and 18 yards, 17 pound.

Sack of Wooll, 364 pound.

Tod 28 pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale, 7 pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 yards long, 6 ½ wide, of 60 pound weight, call'd Sorting Cloaths.

Horſes are meaſured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For meaſuring of Land in *England*, 40 Perches in Length, and 4 in Breadth, make an *Acre* of Land, (ſo called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*) 30 Acres ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and 100 Acres are accounted an *Hide* of Land, and 640 Acres a Mile Square.

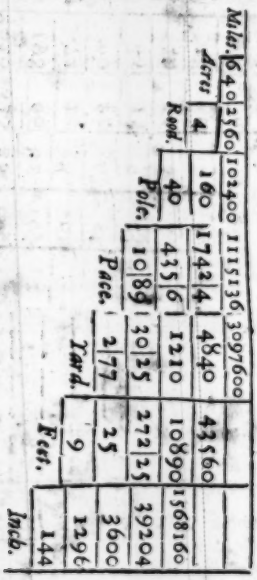
Table

A Table of Long Measure.

Inch.	Palm.	Span.	Foot.	Cubit.	Yard.	Ell.	Pace.	Fathom.	Pole.	Furlongs.	Mile.
3	1										
9	3	2									
12	4	1 1/3	1 1/3								
18	6	2	1 1/2								
36	12	4	3	2							
45	15	5	3 3/4	2 1/2	1 1/4						
60	20	6 2/3	5	3 1/3	1 2/3	1 1/3					
72	24	8	6	4	2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
198	66	22	16 1/2	11	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 2/3	1 1/2			
792	264	88	66	44	22	17 1/2	14 2/3	6	4		
7920	2640	880	660	440	220	176	146 2/3	60	40	8	
63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	80	10

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In *France*, about *Paris*, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpen.

Table of Square Measures.



Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Mensura receptionis, Receptive Measure is two fold; first, of liquid or moist things; secondly, of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is call'd a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*: A Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches; and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{240}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois*. 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*: 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such Firkins, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; 2 such Kilderkins, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer;

one

one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogſhead*; 2 Hogſheads make a *Pipe*, or *Butt*; and 2 Pipes a *Tun*, conſiſting of 1718 Pints or Pounds: a Barrel of *Butter*, or *Soap*, is the ſame with a Barrel of *Ale*.

The *Engliſh Wine* Meaſures are ſmaller than thoſe of *Ale* and *Beer*, and hold proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Meaſure are almoſt 5 Gallons of Wine Meaſure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of theſe Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18. Half a *Hogſhead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogſhead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons or 2016 Pints.

Pints.	*Gallons.*	*Firkins.*	*Kilderk.*	*Barrel.*	*Hogſhe.*	*Laſt.*
1						
8	1					
64	8	1				
128	16	2	1			
256	32	4	2	1		
512	64	8	4	2	1	
1072	384	48	24	12	6	1

Note that Butter, Fiſh, and Soap are ſold by Ale meaſure.

A Table of Beer Meaſure.

Pints.	*Gallon.*	*Firkin.*	*Kild.*	*Barrel.*	*Hogſheads.*
8					
72	9				
144	18	2			
288	36	4	2		
576	72	8	4	2	

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Avoirdupois* 17 C. weight.

One Pint 1 *l.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces *Troy.*

Pints.	*Gallons.*	*Rundlets.*	*Barrels.*	*Tierce.*		*Hogsheads.*		*Puntions.*		*Buts.*		*Tuns.*
8												
144	18											
252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1										
336	42	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$									
504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$								
672	84	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$							
1008	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
2016	256	144	80	64	32	24	16					

The same for Honey, Oil, *&c.*

Note that a *Rochel* Hogshead is but 46 Gallons; and a *High Country* Hogshead but 54: A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus:

The *Amphora* of the *Romans* weighed of Wine or Rain-Water 50 *lb.* of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note that 112 *Pound at* London *makes but* 107 $\frac{1}{8}$ *at* Antwerp.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water.	50
Contains of River Water	53
Of Oyl or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oil	39
Of Honey	71
Of Quicksilver	850

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubick Inch-

…s, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and ½ of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four Pecks a *Bushel*, four Bushels the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten Quarters a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* weight; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each Man a Pound of Bread *per diem*, will consume near a Last or 80 Bushels every Day, and 250 Men in a Ship of War will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *Per Diem*.

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints.							
2	*Quarts.*						
4	2	*Pottles.*					
8	4	2	*Gallons.*				
16	8	4	2	*Pecks.*			
64	32	16	8	4	*Bushels.*		
512	256	128	64	32	8	*Quarters.*	
3360	1280	6	320	160	40	5	*Wey.*
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	10	2 *Last.*

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of wheaten Meal weighs 7 pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 pounds, 6 ounces, 4 penny-weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 pounds, 1 ounce, 12 penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, *&c.* follow this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal, and Salt are measured with this Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Shipboard they allow 21 Chaldron to the Score.

Money.

Money. At first all Nations bartered and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civilized Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable and beautiful, and less subject to Rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Measure of all things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till the *Romans* about 300 Years before the Birth of Christ, invented coining or stamping of Gold and Silver.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entred this Island, here were current instead of Money, certain Iron Rings; afterwards the *Romans* brought in the use of Gold, Silver, and Brass Coin.

In the time of King *Richard* I. Money coined in the *East* parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly esteemed, some of those Easterlings were sent for over, and imployed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coined in *England*, was by King *Edw.* III. and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof,) though others say of the Saxon Word *Ster.* weighty.

Silver. King *Edward* I. since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains made a Pound *Sterling*, consisting of 20 *s.* Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two penny-weight *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18 *d. Sterling* in Allay the Mint did add; so that anciently a Pound *Sterling* was a Pound *Troy* weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the third part of a Pound *Troy*, and a little more than the fourth part of *Avoirdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560. to her great Praise, called in all such Money, since which time no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath

has been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Half-penny or peiece of two Farthings; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or Silver.

The Moneys in any Mint are made of pure Silver, because Silver in its purity is almost as flexible as Lead, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with Copper.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allayed with some Copper, or with Silver, and most Mints differ in more or less Allay.

In the time of the aforenamed King *Edward* I. the Coins were only 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* 1 *d.* the Half-penny and the Farthing, all of Silver.

The pound weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* hath been currant at 62 *s.* and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 *s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, then Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* and 1 *d.*

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the pound *Troy* of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 *s.* for lb. each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 *s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into twenty four parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each *Carrat* is ten penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* weight and an half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two Carrats of Allay in the pound weight *Troy*; the Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guiney-Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow.

In

In *England* at present the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty four parts and an half; each part is to go for 20 *s.* and the half part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said parts is current 23 *s.* There are also coined some pieces of 40 *s.* and some of 100 *s.* which holds proportionable in weight and fineness to the 20 *s.* piece.

The *English* Gold was coined at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the pound *Troy*, whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *q.* but with Allay is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold is almost of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound weight into twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	Ounce	into	20 Penny weight.
	Penny weight		24 Grains.
	Grain		20 Mites.
	Mite		24 Droites.
	Droite		20 Perits.
	Perit		24 Blanks,

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year the chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber* at *Westminster* with some pieces of all sort of Money coined the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that

Ap-

Assurance, and then by a Jury of twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the presence of the said Lords, every piece is most exactly essayed and weighed.

Since the happy Restauration of his late Majesty K. *Charles* the Second the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill and Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coin, for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most Excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

CHAP. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

English Names.] *Nomina, quasi Notamina.* Names were first imposed upon Men for Distinction sake, by the *Jews* at their Circumcision, by the *Romans* at the Ninth Day after their Birth, and by the *Christians* at their Baptism, of such Signification for the most part that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes of Parents towards their Children.

The *English* Names at Baptism are generally either *Saxon*, as *Robert*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, *Leonard*, &c. which are all very significative; or else out of the Old and New Testament, as *Abraham*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Thomas*, *James*, &c. Or sometimes the Mother's Surname, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*.

Surnames.] Names superadded to the Christian Names the *French* call *Surnames*, (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and most other Nations, had no Surnames fix'd to their Families, as in these Days; but counted thus: for Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi*, *Isaiah*, *Addi Ben Cosam*, &c. So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rhese*: So the *Irish*, *Neal Mac Con*, *Con Mac Dermit*, &c.

As

As Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, so Surnames for Distinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000. the *French* Nation began to take names, with *De* prefixt, of a Place, and *La* prefixt, some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their manner. The *English* also took to themselves Surnames but not generally, by the Common People, till the Reign of *Edward* the First.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edmond Fitz Theobald*, being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descending from him, took the Surname of *Butler*. So *John Count Torquerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, above 400 Years ago, his Descendents of *Sherborn Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Prestbury*, *Maugurtbury* and *Oddington* in *Glocestershire*, from whom the Author hereof is descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Surnames the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John* of *Sutton* or *South-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, so they altered their Surname. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston* of *Aston*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*.

The *Saxon* Common People for Surnames, added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicolas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Sampson*, *Hodson*, *Sandersen*, and *Hutchinson*, &c. Many also were surnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, that is *Fuller* in *Old English*, and *Goss*, that is *Smith* in *Welch*, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, (that is, *Steward*) *Cup*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, that is, in *Old English*, *Soldier*; or from their Place of abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hil*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is, *Faire-locks*, *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*, *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is, *Brown-hair*: So from Birds, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*; *Corbet*, that is, *Raven*, *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is, *Mule*.

The

The *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as [illegible] do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally *German*, they being originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by *Germans*; and some [illegible] about 200 Years after the Conquest took for Surnames their Fathers Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Files* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Fitz Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britains* or *Welch*, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years, and that for the most part only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, and annexing the *P* to their Fathers Christian Names, as, instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most ancient Families, and of best Account for Surnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other Transmarine Countries; or else from Places in *England* and *Brecland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Seymour*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkley*, *Arcy*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, *Grandison*, *Hastings*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter times generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux*, *Darcy*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

Name. NObles, *Nobiles*, *quasi viri noscibiles*, or *Notabiles*. In all Christian Monarchies, Men that have been notable for Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, *&c.* have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain Priviledges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, *&c.* above the Common-People, to be placed in an high Orb, and to be a Skreen between the King and the inferiour Subjects, to defend the one from Insolences, and the other from Tyranny; to interpose by their Counsel, Courage and Grandeur, where common Persons dare not; to support their King, and defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage* of *England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu impares*.

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *English* Nobility are only five, *viz. Duke, Marquiss, Earl, Viscount*, and *Baron*.

Duke.] A *Duke* in Latin, *Dux à ducendo*, Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Wardens of Marches, and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length made Hereditary and Titular.

The first Duke since the Conqueror, was *Edward* the *Black Prince*, created Duke of *Cornwal* by *Edward* III. in the 11th Year of his Reign: A Duke is at this Day created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with 4 Guards.

His Title is *Grace*; and being written unto may be stiled, *Most High, Potent*, and *Noble Prince*.

His *Coronet* hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearles*.

Marquiss.] *Marchio* a *Marquiss*; was so first called from the Government of Marches, and Frontier Countries. The first that was so created, was *Robert Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; made Marquiss of *Dublin*.

A Marquiss is created by a Cincture of a Sword; a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermind, three Doublings and a half.

His Title is *Most Noble, Most Honourable* and *Potent Prince*.

His *Coronet* hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry Leaves*, intermixt round of equal Height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently called *Comites*, because they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counsel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Grave*, as *Lantgrave, Margrave, Pallgrave, Rheingrave*; the *Saxons* called them *Earldormon, Erlig* or *Ethling*: the *Danes, Erlar*, and the *English, Earls*. They had anciently for the support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title: but now it is otherwise: for whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes*, or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom. Of latter Years the number of the Earls encreasing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some

some eminent part of a County, as *Lindsey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; some of a lesser part, as *Strafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Bristol*, &c. and some of late have taken for their Title the Name of a small Village, their own Seat, or Park, &c. as *Bolton*, *Berkshire*, *Mulgrave*, *Danby*.

An *Earl* is created by the Cincture of a Sword, Mantle of State put upon him by the King himself, a Cap and Coronet put upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

All *Earls* are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins, and they anciently did, and still may use the Stile of *Sir*.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except two, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also Officiary. The other is Nominal, *viz.* Earl *Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an illustrious Family, as the rest do, from some noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three doublings of Ermin.

His Title is, *Most Potent and Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* between.

Viscount.] *Vicecomes*, *quasi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum*. This Title was first given, some say by *Hen.* VI. the 18th Year of his Reign, to *John Beaumont*, though it may be found, that 5 *Hen.* V. Sir *Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Viscount*.

Viscounts are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable and truly Noble* or *Noble Lord*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two doublings and an half of plain white Lace; his Coronet only *Pearld* with a Row of *Pearls* without a certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longobards*, and of the Germans, this Word was used for *Vir*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue is used for the same; that Baron is *Vir*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν *Vir Notabilis*, & *principalis*: So the chief Burgesses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinque-ports*, are called *Barons*.

Bracton saith, they were called *Barons*, *quasi Robur Belli*, in the time of War, the safety of the King, and of all his People, did depend upon their Courage, Wisdom, Conduct and Skill in Martial Affairs.

Anciently those Barons only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that held of the King *per integram Baroniam* which consisted of thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part (each Knight's Fee being 20 *l.*) which makes in all 260 Marks; and whoever had so much, was wont to be summoned to Parliament. Now to hold *per Baroniam*, is to hold *per Hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or less.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Hen.* III. were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion was suppress'd) called by Writ unto Parliament, only such great Men as had continued Loyal; which the succeeding King's observing, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the King's Writ, and the other lost their Peerage, as some great Authors affirm.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them; as in *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: but as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (so the Bishop of *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby*, is no Peer) so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baroniæ is some Castle, or chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongst Daughters (if there be no Sons) but must descend to the eldest Daughter.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaser, that is Ignoble, to be Noble, although the Charge of such Tenure doth lie upon him, in respect of the Service to the Realm; no more than Land by Villain-Service doth make the Purchaser, that is a Freeman, a Villain, though he shall thereby be bound to his Villain-Service due for his Lands.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

His Title is *Right Noble Lord.*

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles* II.

All the forementioned Degrees have the Title of *Lord*, from the *Saxon* Word *Laford*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudatories* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours in *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift of any foreign Prince or Emperor.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, except where the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signifie two Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore Belli*.

The Nobility of *England* have in all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are priviledg'd (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicavit* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespass, no *Essoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm, in Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony; they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *Upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge. They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but

only to promise it *Upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm was not to be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, though accused of High-Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament had the priviledge in his lawful Absence, to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. Also in places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of the necessity, supposed in the Law, of their attendance on the Person of the King. Though neither Civil-Law nor Common-Law allow any other Testimony to be valid but what is given upon Oath; yet the Testimony of a Peer of *England*, given in *Upon his Honour*, without any Oath, is esteemed valid; and they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Answer in a Bill, *Super Honorem*, without taking an Oath, though of latter times that Priviledge, by the neglect of some Lord, hath been infringed sometimes. A Day of Grace, by the favour of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintif in any Suit or Action wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute-Law, because the Law presumes that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. At the beginning of Parliament, when the Oath of Supremacy is exacted of all those of the House of Commons, yet it is not required of any of the Lords, because the King is otherwise assured of their Loyalty and Fidelity, as is presumed. In all Cases wherein the Priviledge of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and also in divers Cases where that Priviledge is taken away from other Men, every Peer of the Realm, having Place and Voice in Parliament, shall, upon his Request, by Stat. 1 *Edw.* VI. without burning in the Hand, loss of Inheritance, or Corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk convict, though he cannot read. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none others besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesie the Title of Lord is given to all the *Sons* of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and to all the eldest Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All

All Barons of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at *Sheriff-Tourns*, or any *Leets* where others are obliged to take the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial shall be convict, but not put to Death, as a Commoner is; for by the Custom of *England* (as is by the Law of the Empire) *Nobiles non torquentur in quibus Plebei torquerentur, & Nobiles non suspenduntur, sed decollantur*: Yet this by the meer Favour of the King, and in some Cases, especially of *Felony*, hath been otherwise sometimes.

For the suppressing of Riots and Rants, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him, yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

A Baron of Parliament being sent for by the King's Writ or Letter, or by his Messenger to come to *Court* or to *Parliament*, or to appear before the *Council Board*, or in his Court of *Chancery*, may both coming and returning by the King's Forest or Park, kill one or two Deer.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quashed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons: and because it is to defend not only Lay Lords, but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The House of Peers can't in some Cases (as in search for prohibited Books, &c.) be entred by Officers of Justice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of six of his privy Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be Assessed towards the *Standing Militia* but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being Arraigned for Felony or Treason, *in favorum vitæ*, to chal-

lenge thirty five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falshood, Favour, or Malice.*

All Peers of the Realm have a priviledge of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who (after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great Seal of *England*) may hold plurality of Benefices, with Cure of Souls. In this manner every Duke may qualifie six Chaplains, every Marquiss and Earl five a-piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain six Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above four.

In case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten pounds, and all under only five pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, although it is often done now by the King's Judges, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the Exchequer, because formerly there sat no other in that Court, but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 pounds, and of a Baron not less than five pounds.

All Peers of the Realm being constant *Hereditary Counsellors* of the King, in his great Council of *Parliament*, and being oblig'd upon the King's Summons to appear, and attend in all Parliaments upon their own Charges, were priviledged from contributing to the Expence of any Member of the House of Commons, for which no Levy might be made upon any of their Lands, parcel of their *Earldoms* or *Baronies*, any of their *Ancient Demesn, Copy-hold* or *Villain-Tenants.*

The Estates of all Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law, sufficient at all times to satisfie all Debts and Damages, satisfaction is to be sought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Imprisonments of their Persons (those are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom,) not by *Exigents*, or *Capias Utlegatum*, &c.

Other

Other Privileges belong to the Peers of *England*, as Eight Tuns of Wine Custom-free to every Earl, and to the rest proportionably, *&c.* But no Lord hath these Priviledges of Peerage, but *Lords of Parliament*, *viz.* no Dukes or Earls eldest Sons, *Scotch* or *Irish* Lords, unless summoned by the King's Writ to an *English Parliament*.

Notwithstanding these great Priviledges belonging to the Nobility of *England*, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Priviledge of the Grandees of *Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence, except only *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Surrey*. Nor ever had that higher Privilege of the Nobility of *France*, whose Demain Lands and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Taxes, by which favour they are tied to their King, and so enabled to serve him, that although Rebellions are frequent, yet seldom of long Continuance, and never prosperous; whereas the highest born Subject of *England* hath herein no more privilege than the meanest Ploughman, but utterly wants that kind of Reward for ancient Vertue, and Encouragement for future Industry.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Iohn* Lord *Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

No Peer must go out of the King's Dominions without Leave; and if any have Leave to go, he is to return upon the King's Writ under the privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattels.

Precedence. Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, That after the Kings and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, (and no farther) and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place, then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquisses younger Sons, Barons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Quatuor rules*, privy Counsellors, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief

Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the *Coif* of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner, or Standard displayed in an Army-Royal in open War, and the King personally present, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchellors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, *&c.*

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord privy Seal; these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Houshold, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold: These shall sit after the Lord privy Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Degree he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Ancientry of their Creation.

The *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry while they are in *England*, take place next to those of the same degree in *England*, and the *Irish* next to the *Scotch*; as for instance, a *Scotch* or *Irish* Duke, doth here in *England* take place of an *English* Marquis: a *Scotch* or *Irish* Earl of an *English* Viscount; and so the rest, unless in Parliament; for there they take place according to their *English* Degree only; and if they are not Peers of *England*, they are tried here but as Commoners. The Ladies have precedency according to the Degree and Quality of their

their Husbands, agreeable to that old Maxim, *Uxor fulget radiis mariti.*

State. There are certain Marks of State that belong to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at pleasure.

Duke. A Duke may have in all places out of the King's presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a yard of the Ground; so may his Dutchess, and her Train born up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Duke's permission.

Marquiss. A Marquiss may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a yard of the Ground, and that in all places out of the presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours; and in their presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquiss, but at his pleasure.

Earl. An Earl also may have a Cloth of Estate without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquire's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Gentleman.

Viscount. A Viscount may have a Cover of Assay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken as Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls may have, and may have a Favers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Man.

Baron. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a Man in the presence of a Viscountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highness*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born, and have Title as Marquisses and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Christian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquiss's eldest Son is called Lord of a place, (and by the Courtesie of *England*, Earl) and is to go as an Earl, but shall give place to an Earl, and the younger Sons Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An

An Earl's eldest Son is born as a Viscount, and shall go as a Viscount, and shall have as many Powderings as a Viscount; so their younger Sons are said to be born as Barons, but shall go after all Barons, and before all Barones: And an Earl's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngest Sons are Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; And therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of *England*, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; Yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or Foreigner, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a Foreign Monarch or State, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's safe Conduct, and tho' the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility; nay, tho' he be Naturalized by Act of Parliament, or born in *England* with that Foreign Title, unless the King's Writ hath summoned him to Parliament: For it appertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born, to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his pleasure, *Guil. Herald. p.* 2. *p.* 16.

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged; for a *Knight* (*English* or Foreigner) is a Knight in all Nations. Also if the *Emperor* or any Foreign King come into this Realm by safe Conduct (as he ought; for a King or Absolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this case he shall here Sue and be Sued by the Name of *Emperor* or *King*, or else the Writ shall abate. *Gwillim pag.* 17.

Revenue. The Laws and Customs of *England* (always willing that *Decorum* and *Conveniency* should be every where observed, and considering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the several Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace) expected that each of 'em should have a convenient Estate, and Value of Lands of Inheritance, for support of their Honours and the King's Service. Therefore anciently when the intrinsick Value of a Pound *Sterling* was worth 30 *l.* of our Money now, as ap-

rents by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about 800 Acres, reckoned at 20 *l.* yearly in Land; that is, about 600 *l.* of our Money at this day: A Baron to have thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about 267 *l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010 *l.* a year at this day: And an Earl twenty Knights Fees; a Duke forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd, (as the *Roman* Senators were in such cases removed from the Senate, so) sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, tho' they keep the Name and Title or Dignity still.

But to prevent this wasting of Revenues, whereof at present there are too many woful Examples in *England*, the *Spanish* King puts a *Curator* or *Guardian* over any Lord of *Spain*, that by Prodigality is like so to waste his Estate, as that his Honour and Title cannot be sufficiently supported.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King doth usually upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Viscount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Assurance, or any manner of Alienations can be given from the same, but is still incident to, and a support of the same Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple, by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40 *l.* heretofore a considerable Pension; to a Marquis 40 Marks; to an Earl 20 *l.* to a Viscount 20 Marks. To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, only King *Charles* the First created *Mountjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurlston*, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per Annum* to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the King of *England* hath ever had the Repute of the richest in *Domains* of any King in *Europe*, so the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richest in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; some having above 20000 *l.* yearly, others 15000 *l.* and so many of them above 10000 *l.* that if one with another they have but 8000 *l.* yearly, it will amount in all amongst the 171 Lords, to above 1368000 *l.* a Year, about the tenth part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*.

The

The *English* Nobility for Valour, Wisdom Integrity, and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

Every Lord's House was a kind of well disciplin'd Court, insomuch that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be sent thither for Vertuous Breeding, and returned excellently accomplished.

At home their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exercises, Recreations, Garb, was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous and uniform Train of Servants and Followers as any in *Europe*; not thinking it consistent with their Honours to be seen walk the Streets almost in *Cuerpo* with one Lacquey, or not that, much less to be found drinking in a Tavern or Coffee-House.

If some of the *English* Nobility, by a long continued Peace, excessive Luxury in Diet, want of Action, *&c.* were before the late Wars, born more feeble in Body than their Ancestors, and by too fine and too full Diet, afterwards were rendered weaker in Mind; and then during the late Troubles, by much Licentiousness, and want of fit Education, were so debauch'd, that it was lately difficult to find (as some are bold to affirm) the Courage, Wisdom, Justice, Integrity, Honour, Sobriety and Curtesie of the Ancient Nobility; yet it is not to be doubted but that under such a Warlike enterprising Prince as King *William* the Third, all those Vertues of their Forefathers may spring afresh. And it is to be hoped we shall soon see revived that brave Martial Spirit of those *English* Heroes recorded in History, The *Arundels, Audleys, Bassets, Beauchamps, Berkeleys, Blounts, Chandos's, Cheyneys, Cliffords, Courtneys, Devereuxs, Greenvills, Howards, Listes, Mohuns, Morgans, Nevils, Ogles, Piercies, Sackvills, Spencers, Talbots, Veres, Umphrevills*, &c. whose valiant Exploits, and even their very Names, more than once made *France* to tremble.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the *Commons of* England, *and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts*, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none *Noble* under a *Baron*; so that not only all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, called *Patricii*, so in other *Christian Kingdoms* they are stiled, *Nobiles minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of *Baronets, Knights, Esquires*, and *Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to Barons, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the Ancient *Vavasours*, between the Barons of *England*, and the Orders of *Knights*, an Honour first instituted by King *James* the First, *Anno* 1611, given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* as much as will for three Years, at Eight Pence *per diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which, with Fees, doth commonly arise to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counsellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard, displayed in an Army-Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets have the priviledge to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Scutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. *in a Field Argent, a Hand Gules*. Also in the

the King's Armies to have place in the gross near the King's Standard, with some particulars for their Generals.

The whole number of Baronets in *England* were not to exceed 200 at one and the same time; but now their number is without limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather at least by the Father's side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro.* They take places according to the priority of the date of their Patents. The Title *Sir* is granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubb'd Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronettorum Angliæ.*

Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the *German* Word *Knecht*, signifying originally *a Lusty Servitor*, afterwards commonly used for a *Soldier* or *Man of War.*

The *Germans* (as the ancient *Romans* gave their young Men *Togam Virilem*) by publick Authority bestowed on their young Men able to manage Arms, a Shield and a Javelin as fit for Martial Service, and to be a Member of the Commonwealth, accounted before but a part of a Family; and such a young Man publickly allowed, they called *Knecht*; whence we had our Institution of Knighthood.

The thing Knight is at this day signified in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies a *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback, and were sometimes in *England* called *Radenknyts*, (*id est*) *Riding Servitors*; yet our Common Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some Personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving and descends not to his Son.

Knights

Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the chiefest are those of the Order of St. *George*, commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any now in use in Christendom. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order in 1350.. (50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of St *Michael* by *Lewis* II. 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good*, of *Burgundy*, 190 Years before King James the Fifth refined the Order of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the Kings of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*) and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward* III. who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*; who had Prisoners at one time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; who, by his Son *Edward* the *Black Prince*, expulsed the Rebels of *Castile*, and enthroned the *Peter* their lawful King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of this *Most Noble Order of the Garter*, and at first made choice of the most Illustrious Persons of *Europe* to be of that Royal Society (no doubt) upon a Martial, and not upon any such amorous Account as a Garter falling from a Lady's Leg; which ridiculous Story, to the Dishonour of the Order, was first fansied by *Polydore Virgil*, and since, upon his credit taken up by many late Authors.

It was since commonly called *The Order of the Garter*, because this only part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn, and that to put in mind the Companions of the Order, that as by this Order they were joyned in a firm League of Amity and Concord, so by their Garter, as by a fast tye of Affection, they were obliged to love one another,

Now lest this strict Combination might seem to have had any other Aim or End but what was Honourable and Just, *ad vitandam malam Interpretationem*, (as the ancient Records of *Windsor* speak) the said King commanded that Motto or Impress to be wrought on the Garter, *viz. Honi soit qui mal y pense, Evil to him be who evil thinks.*

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was, because then the King of *England* being possessed of a great

part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*; but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a Colledge or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal, consisting of the Sovereign (which is always the King of *England*,) and of twenty five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferiour Officers, and of twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this Colledge, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

This Society is entituled to St. *George*, who hath been accounted (as St. *Denis* is of *France*, St. *Andrew* of *Scotland*, St. *Patrick* of *Ireland*, St. *James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Patron Saint of *England*, and of this Order in particular; and none of those fabulous St. *Georges* as some have vainly fansied; but that famous Saint and Soldier of Christ, St. *George* of *Cappadocia*: A Saint so universally received in all Parts of *Christendom*, so generally attested by the Ecclesiastical Writers of all Ages from the time of his Martyrdom to this Day, that no one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Holy Scripture) is better evidenced.

A List of the Officers belonging to the Order of the GARTER.

THere be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*; which Office is settled on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong the Bishops of *Salisbury*, and is of late Years by the Sovereign's Favour, re-annexed to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanery. The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*; whose chief Function is to manage and martial their Solemnities at their Installations and Feasts. Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the *Black Rod*.

There are also certain Orders and Constitutions belonging to the Society, touching the Solemnities in the making their

those Knights, their Duty after Creation, and their high Privileges, too long for this Place.

The Colledge is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of St. *George*, there erected by King *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most Excellent and Renowned Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high Black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, composed of Roses enamelled Red, within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other Stately and Magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

Upon the Left Side, upon a Cloak, Coat, or riding Cassock, in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. *George* enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a Blue Ribbon that hangs over their Left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, Eight *Emperors*, Twenty seven, or Twenty eight Foreign *Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes*, &c.

Note, That none can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of Heresie, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creations, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this *Noble Order* in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies *of the most Noble Order of the Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole* Esq; *Folio*.

Knights Bannerets.] In the next place are *Knights Bannerets, Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in time of War, an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and rank under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this sort were made by *Hen.* IV. *Anno* 1399. who preparing for his Coronation, made forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, tho' bathing was used in making Knights Batchelors long before that time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tit. of Hon. p.* 2. *c.* 5. *p.* 34. and 45. They are now commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duk of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Beltwise. They are still made with much Ceremony, too long here to be described. See at large in *Dugdale's* description of *Warwickshire*.

Knights Batchelors.] Other Knights called *Equites aurati* from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchelors, Quasi Bas Chevaliers*, Knights of low degree: For so Batchelors in *Arts* or *Divinity*, *quasi* Low Knights, or Servitors in Arts. These were anciently made by girding with a Sword and Gilt Spurs, and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors. *I have heard*, said Judge *Thirning* (upon the Bench in the Reign of *Hen.* IV.) *that a Lord had his Son, and carried him to the Font, and presently as soon as he was Baptized, took his Sword and made him a Knight, saying, be a good Knight, for you shall never be a good Esquire; meaning the greater Title drowns the less. Seld. Tit. Hon. p.* 2. *p.* 641. For if an Esquire be made a Knight he loseth his name of Esquire; but yet if a Knight be made a Nobleman, he retains the name of Knight, and so ought to be stiled in all Writs.

This aforesaid Lord, I suppose, was some Earl at least; for Earls had in ancient times a power of conferring Knighthood, but now none can make a Knight, but only the King, or a Lieutenant-General by his Commission.

This

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for couragious Persons; but of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, is given only to Lawyers and Physicians.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly toucheth them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then, *Amen Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as Sir *A. B.* Knight, which is very ancient; it was in common use in the time of *Edw.* VI.

When a Knight is to suffer death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquire. Next among the lower Nobility, are *Esquires*, so called from the French Word *Escuiers Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better sort of Nobility a Shield, or else perhaps because they bear a Coat of Arms as Ensigns of their Descent, and by our Lawyers are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses and Dukes are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court; after these are reckon'd the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their elder Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, divers that are in Superiour publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Sergeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns; so Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, although none of them are really so.

The Knights and Esquires of this Nation, for Valour and Courage, for Wisdom, good Hospitality, Literature, and other genteel Qualities, might compare with any Kingdom in Christendom.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility, are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Germans* to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *German* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. The *Germans* anciently oft warring among themselves, painted their Scutchcons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent and visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and their Ornament both of Arms and Crest, descended by the Inheritance of their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction, such as the old Master of Ceremonies, in High-Dutch, *Herealt*, now *Herald* thought fit.

Gentleman, *quasi Gentilis*, which in the purest times of the *Roman* Tongue, signified the same thing with them as *Gentleman* doth with us, *to wit*, one of a good Family, none of whose Ancestors were ever Servants, and who themselves were never degraded by reason of Misdemeanour or Poverty, according to *Cicero*'s definition, *In Topicis Gentiles sunt qui inter se eodem sunt Nomine, ab ingenuis Oriundi, quorum Majorum nemo servitutem servivit, & qui Capite Diminuti non sunt*, where *Servitutem Servire*, is to be understood of mean and base Servitude, not serving a Prince or Senator; these were Gentlemen by Birth; but since the declining of the Empire, Gentility is, as the Lawyers phrase is, *Dativa*, as well as *Nativa*: And notwithstanding the Spanish Proverb, *El Rey no puede hazer Hidalgo*, The King cannot make a Gentleman (meaning *Hijo d' algodo*, or *Filius Gothi*, the Son of a *Goth*, or of an ancient Family; they reckoning their Ancestry from the *Goths*, as we do ours from the *French* under *William* the Conqueror) yet the King of *England* can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an Honourable Employment on him.

Gentlemen well descended, and well qualified, have always been of such repute in *England*, that none of the higher

Nobi-

Nobility, no nor the King himself, have thought it unfitting to make them sometimes their Companions.

The Title of Gentlemen in *England* (as of *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Gallim is of the Opinion, That if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility. *Part* 2. *cap.* 26. *p.* 155.

The true *English* Nobility and Gentry have in all times made it their main Aim to endow their Sons with such Accomplishments especially, as might render them capable to defend their Country in time of War, and to govern it in time of Peace; for which two things all Gentlemen seem to be born; and therefore their chief Studies have ever been that of the great Emperor *Justinian*, and should be of all Princes and Nobles. *viz. Domi Leges & foris Arma quam optime callere*; To be excellently skilled in the Art of War abroad, and in the Laws of the Land at home.

Priviledges of the Lower Nobility.

THE Lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and less Priviledges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Priviledges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excused from attendance at *Court Leets*. Knights by *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 21. are so freed that no Demesn Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls.

By the Stat. *primo Jacobi primi*, it seems that Knights and their Sons, (though they cannot spend 10 *l.*[li] *per Annum*, nor are worth 200 *l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets, to take Pheasants or Partridges.

Some Priviledges also belong to Gentlemen; anciently if an Ignoble Person did strike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to lose his Hand.

A Gentleman, by *Stat. quint. Eliz. cap* 4 may not be compelled to serve in Husbandry.

If a *Capias* go against *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of false Imprisonment lieth against the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to sing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends Consent, to serve in the King's Chappel, as others may

The Horse of a Gentleman may not be taken to the Post.

Note, That as there are some great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity, and worth of their places, although they are not Noblemen, yet take place amongst the highest of the higher Nobility, so there are some Persons who for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them; so all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellors, Prebends, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Musick, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Yet in other Christian Countries where the Civil Law hath its due credit in such Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as also at Court and foreign Parts, those Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede Knights who are Servants to the Prince; but otherwise Knights usually take place of Doctors.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all general Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-master-General, *&c.*

All higher Officers in the King's Court, or State, all Sergeants at Law, *&c.* these are to precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the *Inns of Court*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Houshold, *&c.* may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England* Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the Lower Nobility in *England*, the number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Barons, more

more than the first intended number; that is, in all about 700, who are possest, one with another, of about 1000 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400 who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Baronets and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possest one with another, of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, amounting all to about a third part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose number may amount to above 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, the Law, Physick, to Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without Manual Labour, and then well may they (be their Pedegree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 1000 *l.* a year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 50000 or 100000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen. Next to the Lower Nobility, and the first degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Free-holders in *England*, commonly called *Yeomen*, from the high Dutch, *Gemen*, or *Gemain*, in English, *Common*: So in the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle place between a Sergeant and a Groom: or else from the low Dutch, *Jemen*, *Some body*.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry, are looked upon as not apt to commit, or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or suborn'd, *&c.* wherefore they are adjudged fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Church-warden, to serve upon Juries, to be trained Soldiers, to vote in the Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, *&c.*

In Cases and Causes, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better Opinion of the Yeomanry, that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers, or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendered a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of places of Honour.

Among the *Romans*, some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls had been once Husbandmen, and some of them taken from ploughing their Ground, to bear those highest Offices and Dignities, as, *L. Q. Cincinnatus*, one of the *Catos*, and many others, so divers Princes, Kings, and Emperours

perors have exercised Agriculture; and the grand Scipio, and the Emperor *Diocletian*, left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

Of the Free-holders of *England*, there are more in number and richer than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50*l.* a Year apiece is very ordinary, 100 and 200*l.* a Year in some Counties is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* 1000, and 1500*l. per Annum*, and 3 or 4000*l.* Stock.

By the Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Free-holders. *Vide Stat.* 1 *Jac.* I. *cap.* 27. *& alibi.*

Besides these Free-holders which are so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever) there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Mannours, only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Mannour, *&c.* and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Free-holders may improperly be said to have; for properly none in *England* but the King hath.

These Yeomen were famous in old time for military Valour and Hardiness, when we so often conquered *France*; and of these is or should be the Militia of *England* chiefly composed.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom *Merchants* of Foreign Traffick, have, for their great Benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; and although the Law of *England* looks upon Tradesmen and Chapmen, that live by buying and selling, as a mean sort of People, and that a Ward within Age might bring his Action of Disparagement against his Guardian for offering any such in Marriage; yet in *England*, as well as *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Whole-sale Men, then Retailers; lastly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts Men. These are all capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body Politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and the cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet, and

and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in many other Countries.

Liberties and Priviledges.

As the Clergy and Nobility, have certain Priviledges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be imprisoned, or otherwise restrained, without Cause shewn, for which by Law, he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, to him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings 'em speedily to their Trial,

Thirdly, If no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, then the Prisoner ought to be set at Liberty.

Fourthly, no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman, in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in our Country.

Fifthly, every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an Absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nations, governed by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, No *Englishman* can be press'd or compelled (unless bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his County, to serve as a Soldier in the Wars, except in case of a Foreign Enemy's invading, or a Rebellion at home: Nor may he be sent out of the Realm against his Will, upon any Foreign Employment, by way of an Honourable Banishment.

Seventh-

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eighthly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence, always *Salvo sibi contenemento suo*, in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor no Taxes but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women in *Europe* would run into *England* (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea; so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

TOuching the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs. Women in *England*, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly *in potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Feme Covert*, (*i. e.*) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, are so much her Husband's, that after his Death, they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Paraphernæ*, or *præter Dotalia*, which are her

her necessiry Apparel, which, with the Consent of her Husband, she may devise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession, even of the *Paraphernes* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespass, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is Petit-Treason, to be burnt alive.

So that a Wife in *England* is *de jure*, but the best of Servants, having nothing her own, in a more proper sense than a Child hath, whom his Father suffers to call many things his own, yet can dispose of nothing.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observ'd in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes her self by her Paternal Name, as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her self *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good Nature of *English*-men towards their Wives, such is the Tenderness and Respect, giving them the uppermost place at Table, and elsewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardship; that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations, so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child, during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first born Son,

he

he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if Intailed, or Land without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge the third Part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Dutchess; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he be an Alien, made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, she is also Free during the Coverture; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget ex diis Mariti.*

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble-Women are so three manner of ways, *viz.* by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutchesses, &c. As by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret*, Countess of *Norfolk*, was made Dutchess of *Norfolk* for Life; so *Anne Bullien*, afterwards Wife to *Hen.* VIII. was made Marchioness of *Pembroke*; the Lady *Mary Compton* in King *James* the First's time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, to her and the Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Males should have Voice and Place in Parliament, *& inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones et Vicecomites Maidstone*; See likewise in the Rolls her Patent of Creation since made to her, also of the Title of Countess of *Winchelsea*, for an Example of Feminine Creation. *Seld. Tit. Hon. P.* 2. *C.* 9. *ff.* 1.

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs: for Dignities and Titles of Honour, for want of Males do sometimes descend to Females, but to one of them only, because they are things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which

which descend to all the Daughters equally,) besides, by finding Dignities, the Reputation of Honour would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired; for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm, doth chiefly consist in the Nobility thereof.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the sense of the Law, they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur.* But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is counted *Character indelebilis.* Here note, that by the Courtesies of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, alway retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferiour Person, retaineth by Courtesie the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; But if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesie.

Note also, that any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, though she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tryed by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Priviledges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they can't in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute of *de Scandalis Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if like Conspiracy be against a Noble Man.

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, 'altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands, are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the

the Wife for her Dowry hath the third part of her Husband's Lands, during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all the Wife's Lands (for his Dowry, if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she her self be not denizen'd, she barr'd all Priviledges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

By the Constitution of *England*, married Persons are so fast joyned, that they may not be wholly parted by any Agreement between themselves, but only by Sentence of the Judges, and such Separation is either *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, and that is, *ob præcontractum, vel ob contractum per metum ejectum, vel ob frigiditatem, vel ob affinitatem, sive Consanguinitatem, vel ob sævitiam*; or else such Separation is *à Mensa & Thoro*, and that is, *ob Adulterium*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband.

If there be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Co-heirs.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry a *Scotch* or *Irish* Peer, by reason such an ones Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates unintailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children, by the Common-Law of *England* are, at certain Ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14 may chuſe his Guardian, may claim his Lands holden in Socage, may conſent to Marriage, may by Will diſpoſe of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15, he ought to be ſworn to his Allegiance to the King.

At 21 he is ſaid to be of full Age, may then make any Contract, may paſs not only Goods, but Lands by Will; which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Decretalis*, the Age of 25, when the Heat of the Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be ſtaid in Mind, as well as in Growth.

A Daughter at 7 Years is to have Aid of her Father's Tenants to marry her, for at thoſe Years ſhe may conſent unto Marriage, tho' ſhe may afterwards diſſent.

At 9 ſhe is Dowable.

At 12 ſhe is able to ratifie and confirm her former Conſent given to Matrimony; and if at that Age ſhe diſſent not, ſhe is bound for ever; ſhe may then make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 14 ſhe might receive her Lands into her own Hands, and was then out of Wardſhip, if ſhe was 14 at the Death of her Anceſtor.

At 16, (though at the Death of her Anceſtor ſhe was under 14) ſhe was to be out of Wardſhip, becauſe then ſhe might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights Service.

At 21 ſhe is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will, or otherwiſe.

The eldeſt Son inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are diſpoſed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the eldeſt Son's Wife's Portion; and beſides, they are carefully educated in ſome Profeſſion or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are equally divided amongſt the Daughters,

Of Servants.

THE Condition of Servants in *England* is much more favourable, than it was in our Ancestors Days, when it was so bad, that *England* was called the Purgatory of Servants, as it was, and is still the Paradise for Wives and the Hell for Horses. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the End whereof they may be free (giving Warning three Months before) and may place themselves with other Masters, only it is accounted Discourteous and Unfriendly to take another Man's Servant before leave given by his former Master; and he discreet to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters or Mistresses; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar punishment Capital.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villanage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannour; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants.

There is a Two-fold Tenure called Villanage, one where the Tenure only is Servile, as to plough the Lord's Ground, Sow, Reap, and bring home his Corn, Dung his Land, &c. The other whereby both Person and Tenure is servile, and bound in all Respects at the disposition of the Lord; such Persons are called in Law, *Pure Villains*, and are to do all Villanous Services, to improve the Land they hold to the Lord's use, themselves to be wholly at the Lord's Service, and whatsoever they get is for their Lord; of such there are but few now in *England*; the neareſt to this condition are Apprentices (that signifies Learners) a sort of Servants that carry the Mark of pure Villains, or Bond-Slaves,

ding however in this, that Apprentices are Servants only for a time, and by Covenant, the other are so at the Will of their Master.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Laws of England.

Civil-Law. WHere Common and Statute-Law takes no Cognizance, use is made of that Law of Laws called the *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the wisest and noblest Men of the most flourishing and puissant State that ever was in the World, could in the space of many Hundred Years by their own Wisdom or Reason devise, or from any other People learn; so that this Law may be look'd on as the Product of the common Reason of all Mankind, and fitted for the Interest and Welfare, not of one Nation only, but taking care for the general Affairs of all People. Of this Law use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries, whenever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, of Divorce, Adultery, Incest, Fornication, Chastity attempted; of Sacred Orders, Institutions to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations; of Heresie, Apostacy, Atheism, Schism, Simony, Blasphemy, *&c.* So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners and Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprisals, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea, or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade, and Commerce to all Matters touching Wrecks, *Flotsam*, *Jetsam*, *Lagan*, Marine Waifs, Deodands, *&c.* Moreover use is made of the Civil-Law in the Court of the Earl-Marshal, taking cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in foreign Parts, of Affairs of War within and without *England*, of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, or bearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, *&c.* Of this

Law much use is made in Treaties with foreign Pow... where many Points are to be determined and con... according to the direction of this most excellent and ge... ral approved Law, and for this Cause foreign Prin... take especial care to choose such Persons for their Amb... dors as are skilled in the Civil-Law; and this Policy w... heretofore duly observed by our *English* Princes, with ver... good success. Lastly, the Two Universities of *Eng...* serve themselves of the Civil-Law; for by their Pri... ledges no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, bu... in the Vice-chancellors Courts for Debts, Accounts, In... juries, *&c.*

Canon-Law] The Canons of many ancient Ge... ral Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* S... nods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she did ever proceed in the exerci... of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Vertue of the Statute 25 *Hen.* VIII. so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prero... gative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm; and these are called the King's Ecclesiastical Laws, which ha... several Proceedings, and several Ends from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting Punishment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward Man; but those pr... *salute Animæ*, to reward the inward Man; both joining in this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly re... formed.

Common-Law.] The *Common-Law* of *England* is the Common Customs of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws: It is called *Lex non scripta*, (not but that we have them written in the old *Norman Dialect*, which being no where vulgarly used, va... ries no more than the *Latin*) but because it cannot be made by Charter or Parliament, for those are always matters of Record, whereas Customs are only matter of Fact, and are no where but in the memory of the People, and of all Laws must be the best for the *English*, for the written Laws made in *England*, by King and Parliaments, are im... posed upon the Subject, before any Probation or Tryal, whe...

whether they they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tryed and approved time out of mind; during which time, no inconveniency arising to the State, those Customs became Laws; and therefore when Parliaments have altered any fundamental Points of the Common-Law, (as sometime hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding Parliaments hath soon been restored. This Common-Law is the Quintessence of the Customary Law of the *Mercians*, prevailing before the Conquest, in the middle Counties of *England*, called the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and of the *Saxons* among the West and South Parts, and of the *Danes* amongst the East Angles, all first reduced into one Body by King *Edward* the Elder, about the Year 900. which for sometime almost lost, were revived by the good King *Edward the Confessor*, and to Posterity named his Laws. To these the Conqueror added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, and then his Successor King *Edward* the First, having in his younger Years given himself satisfaction in the glory of Arms, bent himself, (like another *Justinian*) to endow his Estate with divers notable fundamental Laws, ever since practised in this Nation. The excellent conveniency and concurralness of the Common-Law of *England*, to the Tenures of *Englishmen* is such, that the serious Consideration thereof induced King *James* the First in a solemn Speech to prefer it as to this Nation, before the Judicial Law of *Moses*.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usages which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons the youngest Brother is to inherit, being presumed that in Boroughs or Trading Towns, the elder Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself, *Gavelkind*; of which see *Pag.* 10. in *Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law. Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several

Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Consent of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tryed by a *Jury* of *Twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty four Men, Housholders, out of the Neighbourhood of that place where the Matter contested lies; against Twelve of these the Parties concerned may object, but Twelve must be chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both sides plead in open Court before the Judges, the *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleading is over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what hath been alledged and defended on either side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which these Jury of *Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charged with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman* (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them, he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one mind (or else to be remanded back to their Confinement) and according to their Judgment, the Sentence passes finally. This is the uncontroulable Property of every freeborn Subject of *England* to be tryed by his Peers, and that not only in matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

Peculiar and By-Laws. By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of the place, unless such Laws are for general good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, differing from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniences and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisas Foresta*. Yet in the time of *Edward* the Third, and also at this day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro Facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Forester may take and Arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-Hand*; for in those four a Man is said to be taken with the manner, though three of them may be but presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for although in time of Peace, the King for the more equal temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: Yet in time of War, by reason of great dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small Occasions, he useth absolute Power, insomuch as his Word goeth for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in times of Peace, but only in times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on foot.

CHAP. VI.

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *English* differ from one another in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry and Scholars, are extreamly well polished in their Behaviour; but the Mechanicks and the common Sort are rude and even barbarous, as the effects of popular Tumults, (which are here called the *Mobile*) shews, who when they are got together commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them.

And here I would give the Reader one wholsome Caution, to wit, That if ever he happens to fall under the Displeasure of the *Mobile* in a Tumult, that he doth not *vi repellere*, oppose 'em by Force, but by kind Words, pitiable Harangues, Condescention, or some such reingaing Method get free from 'em, and leave them to themselves; for he who so treats them, divides them, and hereupon they generally fall out one among another.

The better Sort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, Generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner sort are Rude, Boisterous, Insulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, especially to Strangers; to whom they are generally as Inhuman, as the better Sort are Indulgent.

They Treat their Guests most splendidly and freely; the more you eat, and drink the welcomer you are; but then amongst Equals, they expect for the most part to receive such Entertainment as they give.

The *English* are a People that are extreamly taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest perfection, that of the Pulpit.

'Tis true, the Ignorant are as much pleased with that they call a *good Delivery*, meaning the Graces of Elocution, which the *Romans* understood by the Word Action,

as

they are with the Matter or the Style; but as the Learned very well know, that Action is a thing quite loſt in the World, and that which the *French* and *Italians* pretend to, comes no nearer to the Action of the *Roman* Orators, than the performances or modern Stage-players do, that of the famous *Roſcius*; ſo the better Preachers give it over as a thing to be deſpaired of, and inſtead of taking the Eye and Ear, they ſeize on the Mind, with Rational Force, a mighty and irreſiſtible Power and Authority; for Sermons are no part of the World are ſo cloſely penn'd, with ſo much deep Learning, in ſuch Accurate Methods, ſuch ſtrong Reaſonings, ſo Eaſie and Elegant a Style, as here in *England*; and withall ſuch Excellent Divinity, that in the modeſt Opinion of the Great *Verulam*, that the beſt body of *Poſitive Divinity* that ever was compiled ſince the Scriptures, might be eaſily made out of the Sermons which are daily preached in *England*. By *Poſitive Divinity* he means that which of all others is in his Judgment moſt Rich and Precious, ſuch a Form as may be collected upon particular Texts of Scripture in brief Obſervations, not dilated into common Places, nor chaſing after Controverſie, nor reduced into Method of Art, a thing abounding in Sermons, but defective in Books. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

Manners. The *Engliſh* according to their Climate, are of a middle Temper. The Northen Saturnine, and Southern Mercurial Temper, meeting in their Conſtitutions, renders them ingenious and active, yet ſolid and perſevering, which nouriſht under a ſuitable Liberty, inſpires a Courage generous and laſting.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but ſubject in that point rather to take than give, and ſuppoſing others to be as open-hearted as themſelves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them, whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour; which hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almoſt in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *Engliſh*, ſince the Reformation, are ſo much given to Literature, that all ſorts are generally the moſt knowing People in the World. Men and Women, Children and Servants, cannot only read, but write Letters, to the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Poſt-

Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that according to the Observation of a learned Man long ago, there have been during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, and Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*; and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are often spent and sold, than in any other Country: They think it a piece of Frugality beneath a Gentleman to bargain before-hand; or to account afterward for what they eat in any Place, though the Rate be most unreasonable; whereby it comes to pass, that Cooks, Vintners, Inn-keepers, and such like enrich themselves, and beggar and insult over the Gentry. In a Word, by their Prodigality it comes to pass, that not only those, but Taylors, Dancing-Masters, and such trifling Fellows, arrive to the Riches and Pride, as to ride in their Coaches, keep their Summer-Houses, to be served in Plate, *&c.* an Insolence insupportable in other well-governed Nations.

Diet. The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, although by the Nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all sorts of excellent Fish as is before mentioned. In former times their Table was in many Places covered four times a Day; they had Breakfasts, Dinners, Beverages and Suppers, until the time of the late Rebellion, wherein many eminent Families being much impoverished by the prevailing Rebels, a Custom was taken up by some of the Nobility and Gentry, of eating a more plentiful Dinner, and but little Supper; as on the contrary, the *Romans* and *Jews* anciently, and the hotter Climates at this Day, have little or no Dinner, but set Suppers.

The

The *English* are not now so much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenness as of late Years.

Fasting also is not so common and profuse as anciently; for although the Feasts of Coronations, at the Installation of Knights of the Garter, Chancellors of Universities, Consecrations of Bishops, Entertainment of Ambassadors, the Feast of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Serjeants at Law, and Readers Feasts in the Inns of Court, *&c.* are all very sumptuous and magnificent in these times; yet compared to the Feasts of our Ancestors, seem to be but Niggardly and Sparing: For *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry* the Third, had at his Marriage-Feast (as is recorded) Thirty thousand Dishes of Meat; and King *Richard* the Second, at a Christmas, spent daily Twenty fat Oxen, Three hundred Sheep, besides Fouls, and all other Provision proportionably; so anciently at a Call of Serjeants at Law, each Serjeant (saith *Forteſcue*) spent Sixteen hundred Crowns in Feasting, which in those days was more than Sixteen hundred Pounds now.

The *English* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Plenty and Variety of Viands intice them) nor drink much Wine, but content themselves with small Ale or Sider (but especially the latter) are observed to be much more healthy, and much longer lived than any of our Neighbouring Nations.

Since the Rebellion of Forty One, *England* hath abounded in Variety of Drinks (as it did lately in Variety of Religions) above any Nation in *Europe*: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Crete*, there are sold in *London* above Twenty sorts of other Drinks; as, Brandy, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Beer, Ale, many sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stitch-back, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Northampton*, *Sambidge*, Betony, Scurvy-grass, Sage-Ale, Colledge-Ale, *&c.* a piece of Wantonness whereof none of our Ancestors were ever guilty.

Attire.] For Apparel or Clothing, the *French* Mode hath been generally used in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes the High-*Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Moriſco* Habits were by the *English* worn in *England*; but after the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, *England* never saw

saw, for matter of wearing Apparel, less Prodigality, and more Modesty in Clothes, more Plainness and Comliness than amongst her Nobility, Gentry, and Superior Clergy; only the Citizens, the Country People, and the Servants, appear clothed, for the most part above and beyond their Qualities, Estates or Conditions, and far more Gay than that sort of People was wont to be in former Times.

The Men at present are not much guilty of Extravagancy in Attire; but the Women are in nothing so fantastical as in their Dresses (Commodes as they call them) for the Head; and indeed in all their Apparel, from the Lady to the Servant-Maid, they are too expensive and whimsical.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation doth excel the *English*.

The King hath abroad his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full of Variety of Game; Red and Fallow-Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking, his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Ballets, *&c.* The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Catches, Questions, Purposes, Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all sorts of musical Instruments, *&c.* The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Skittles or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-Ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baitings, Bull-baitings, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Barr, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

Amongst the rest, *Cock-fighting* seems to all Foreigners too childish and unsuitable for the Gentry; and for the Common-People, *Bull-baiting*, and *Bear-baiting*, seem too Cruel; and for the Citizens *Foot-Ball*, *Throwing at Cocks* very uncivil, rude and barbarous within the City.

Build-

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edefices, are generally of Solid Stone, covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches every where Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Opulent Villages ſpacious and ſolid enough, beautify'd with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at leaſt with ſtately high Towers: Houſes in the City that were heretofore uſually of Wood, are now built with Stone or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within, formerly Wainſcotted, are now hung with Tapiſtry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaiſter, excellent againſt the Rage of Fire, againſt the Cold and to hinder the Paſſage of all Duſt and Noiſe; of late Years Deal Wainſcot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The modern Buildings have been far more ſlight, and of leſs Continuance than the Ancient.

The Buildings of *England*, or rather the Seats of the Gentry, have been thus anciently valued:

The North for Greatneſs, the Eaſt for Health;
The South for Neatneſs, the Weſt for Wealth.

The Houſes of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly furniſhed with Pewter, Braſs, Fine Linnen, and Plate, the mean Mechanicks and Husband-men, want not Silver Spoons, and ſome Silver Cups in their Houſes.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is uſually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chymnies in moſt Places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly ſubſiſt in the Winter without them.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Vices and Punishments.

Vices. THE *English* National *Vices* were anciently *Gluttony*, and the Effects thereof, *Lasciviousness*; So likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant and foolish, so superfluous and obscene, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *English-man* was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annext, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appeareth by an old Poet.

Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.

The *Danes* in the time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet, are Ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For till *quarto* of King *James* the First there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

As the *English* returning from the Wars in the *Holy-Land*, brought home the foul Disease of *Leprosie*, now almost extinct here, though not yet in our Neighbouring Countries: So in our Fathers Days, the *English* returning from the Service in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkenness*, as besides other Testimonies, the Term of *Carous*, from *Gar-Auz*, *All out*, learnt of the High *Dutch* there, in the same Service; so *Quaff*, &c. do shew. This Vice of late was more, though at present so much, that some Persons, and those of Quality, may not safely be visited in an Afternoon, especially in the Country, without running the Hazard of excessive drinking of Healths

Healths, whereby in a short time twice as much Liquor is consum'd as by the *Dutch*, who sip and prate; and in some places it is esteemed a piece of Wit to make a Man drunk; for which purpose some Swilling, Insipid Trencher Buffoon is always at hand.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking (especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate) less Excess in Diet, but principally in Apparel, than heretofore.

The Sin of *Buggery*, brought into *England* by the *Lombards*, as appears not only by the Word *Buggeria*, but also by *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Edw.* III. *N.* 58. is now rarely practised amongst *English*, although sometimes discovered amongst Aliens in *England*, and then punished by Death without any Remission.

Impoisonments, so ordinarily in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 *H.* VIII. 'twas made High-Treason, though since repealed; after which the Punishment for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well-bred *English* have more of Inclination to Goodness, which the Greeks called *Philanthropia*, than other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and Grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them leave to remember them.

Some of those who have more Wit than they can apply well, and a bold Dexterity above all *Europeans*, are the most exquisite *Pick-Pockets* in the World, and the most daring Thieves and Pirates; though in robbing on the High-way they seldom commit any Murder, unless they be pursued.

London is almost the only place in *England* for Pick-pockets, and there it is not only a Science, but there is as it were a Corporation of them; and some of the Fraternity being almost always in *Newgate*, the common Gaol, there is such a true Correspondence among them, that

that most commonly one or other may be found by the Master-keeper, who can discover, and cause to be restored to the right Owner any thing of a more than ordinary Esteem.

So likewise 'tis no extraordinary, but a generous thing for those who rob on the High-way, to send back to the Owners Papers, Parchments, or any other desired things that are of no intrinsick Value to a Stranger.

Of Punishment.

AND First, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious, and Contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished, next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or excluded from the Church, or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c. and this commonly for Stubbornes shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great Crime, for *In præcepta, quo facilior est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magis Spontanea*, as St. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the Breach thereof, because it is the more Voluntary; Besides, in Contempts, it is not so much the Violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise than the State of *England*; for so odious in the Eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the Contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once out-lawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law. *Caput gerit Lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Out-lawed Person was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf lawfully to be kill'd by any Man that should meet him,

as

a most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor Protection from the King; and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general Cry against Excommunication of this Day.

This power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more Solemnity and Terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself, in his proper Person; and being so Excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any Man be so stubborn, as to continue forty days Excommunicated, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the *Chancery* against him; whereupon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lie till he hath satisfied for his Offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus* to be inflicted only upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation: And this is to be done by the Bishop also, in his own person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, *&c.* in such a Place, or to such a People; and if this be against a People, it follows them whersoever they go; but if against a Place only, then the People of that place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides these general Censures of the Church which respect Church-Communion, there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church, which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare-head, and bare-feet, in a White Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one

that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church falling down, and kissing the Ground; then in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the people, and over-against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation; that God can no way be satisfied but by applying Christ's Sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God and his holy Angels, that by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil: which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's Name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal against them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses; provided, that for the Information of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way; for some Men will be thereby reclaimed, who by the publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure which toucheth the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not *in panam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to Persons dying Excommunicate, to perjured Persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that

fully kill themſelves, and to Apoſtates, Hereticks, and Excommunicators.

To theſe fore-named Cenſures and Puniſhments, both Laity and Clergy are ſubject: But beſides theſe, there are Puniſhments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as firſt, *Suſpenſio ab Officio*, when a Miniſter for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Miniſter.

Then *Suſpenſio à Beneficio*; when a Miniſter for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice, and theſe two Cenſures are wont to be for ſmaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Miniſter is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*; when a Miniſter is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depoſitio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for ſome heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Biſhop in a ſolemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Veſtments, and other Enſigns of his Order, and this in the preſence of the Civil Magiſtrate, to whom he is then delivered to be puniſhed, as a Layman for the like Offence. And herein Biſhops are to take ſpecial care to behave themſelves; ὡς μὴ κατακυριεύοντες, not as lording over God's Heritage, not as abſolute Maſters over Servants, to gain by their Puniſhments, but as Fathers over Children for their Amendment, and as being Miniſters in Spiritual Affairs, to uſe their power for the good of Chriſtians, and to conduct that Power by moderation.

Of *Puniſhments Secondly relating to* Civil *Diſcipline.*

BEcauſe the ſeveral Puniſhments inflicted for ſeveral Crimes, are different in moſt Countries, and thoſe of *England* much different from thoſe of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable to Foreigners eſpecially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treaſon*, *Petty-Treaſon*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, or *Felony*.

Altho some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all sorts (except Clipping and Coyning of Money) and that is, that the Traytor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into Four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of inheriting him, or any other Ancestor; our Law thinking it most reasonable that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, the Breath of our Nostrils, and thereby to rend the Majesty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity should be rent, torn, and destroyed.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging before the Statute of 25 *Edw.* III. it remains so still, but *Hovedon* saith, that before his time the Punishment for falsifying of Moneys, was loss of Eyes and of the Genitals.

Petty-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason or Petty-Treason is all one, and that is to be drawn, and burnt alive.

Felonies, or all other Capital Crimes, for which anciently there were several sorts of Punishments, till *Hen.* I ordained, that the Punishments for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petty-Treason or Felony, although his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Axe upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal indicted of Petty-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime refuseth to Answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Tryal; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his back, all naked beside his Privy-parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, fastned to the several Quarters of the Room; then shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next day he shall have three Morsels of Barley-Bread, without Drink, and the third day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet 'till he die. Which Grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tryed and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But though the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty that of late they are suffered to be so over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals Friends usually inter the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for murdering and robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right Hand is first cut off, and then he is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is to be marked with a Hot-Iron, with a *T.* or *M.*[r] for Thief or Manslayer, on the Left Hand; and wandering Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R.*

Anciently in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings, and sometime after the coming of the *Norman* Kings, Men were rarely put to Death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes, to lose their Eyes, or their Testicles; and so remain living Monuments of their Impieties, as Punishments far worse than Death;

which among Christians is believed to be but a Passage, for all truly Penitent, from this Life to a far better; and is more a Reward than a Punishment.

For *Petty-Larcenary*, or small Theft, that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes by Loss of an Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling; but since Edward III. only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Theft be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeiteth all his Goods.

Perjury, By bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, burnt in the Forehead with a P. his Tree growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *False Weights and Measures*, *Forestalling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing* are commonly punished with standing in the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off, or there bored through the Tongue with a Hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprision* of *High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court, whereby Blood is drawn*; the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all his Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 *R.* II *cap.* 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, &c. for such an one the punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, uncapable

ble of being a Witness, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods shall be seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to Indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interr'd without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, *Vagabonds*, *Prophane Swearers*, &c. are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours.

Scolding Women, are to be set in a *Trebucket*, commonly called a *Cucking Stool*, perhaps from the French *Coquine*, and the German *Stul*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanours* are commonly punish'd with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel for Christian Professors too use.

For putting any to the *Rack*, it is by the *English* believed to savour of too much Slavishness; besides, they contemning and despising Death, and yet not enduring Torture, will sooner acknowledge themselves guilty of any the foulest Crimes whatsoever, than be put to the Racks; and then the People, not accustomed to such Cruelty, would be apt to pity the Party tortured, and abominate the Sovereign and his Judges for introducing such a Custom; the Jury would easily quit the Prisoner of whatever Confession should be thus extorted.

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LOndon,] Being the Epitome of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium*, or Town of Trade in the World; the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing even *Paris* and *Rome* put together; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

To describe all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended Brevity of this Treatise, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλεῖα τῆς πόλεως, *Magnalia Londini*; such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count Remarkable.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llouain*, the *British* Word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built, as some write, 1108 Years before the Birth of our Saviour; that is, now above 2801 Years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 Years before the Building of *Rome*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* saith, in his time it was *vetus Oppidum, & augustum*, an old imperial City.

Situ-

Situation. In the most excellent *Situation* of *London*, the profound Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant Ever-Green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsome Soil, mix'd with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each Part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea, not so near that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the Help of the Tide every twelve Hours, Ships of very great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern* and *Western* Seas; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: In an excellent Air upon the *North-Side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-Side* are noted to be more unhealthy in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills, from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are Large, Straight, Smooth, and Fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supply'd with Coals from *New-Castle*, which might be had nearer home, *viz.* from *Black-Heath* in *Kent*, within five Miles of the City; But the great Advantage the Nation finds by the Employment of so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade, will not easily suffer those Mines at *Black-Heath* to be broke up. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the Benefit of Shipping, all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude. The City of *London*, (with that of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of *Southwark* being contiguous to one

one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c.) is of a vast Extension, from *Lime-House*, measured to the End of *Tothil* or *Tuttle-Street*, from *East* to *West*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and an Half; and from the farther End of *Black-man-Street* in *Southwark*, to the End of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measur'd Mile in Length; Dwelling-houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that is now accounted but a seventh part of the whole City, as may be judged by the weekly Bills of Mortality, the Number of Houses at present may in all probability be 110000.

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the *Number of Inhabitants*, or Humane Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two thirds, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Foul, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *Communibus Annis* to supply *London* with *New-Castle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* 280000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 22000 in a Year and in the Year 1681, which was not accounted a sickly Year, there died according to the general Bill of Mortality, 23971.

Drink brewed in London in a Year.] As also by the Quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a Year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the Year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for Habitation; according to an exact Computation, there were brewed within that Year in *London* 452563 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel; and 580421 Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 *s.* the Barrel; and 489797 Barrels of Table-Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel: The Beer,

Beer ſtrong and ſmall, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now ſince the Peſtilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor Brewed.

It is true that ſome hereof is tranſported beyond the Seas, but that is ſcarce conſiderable; Beſides all this Beer and Ale, there is conſumed in *London* a vaſt Quantity of *French* and *Spaniſh* Wines, much *Rheniſh* Wine, Syder, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy and other Drinks.

The Exciſe only of Beer and Ale, for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Impoſition) was not long ago Farmed or Rented of the King at above 120000 pound a Year, and about one fourth part of all that Exciſe throughout all *England*.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, publiſhed *Anno* 1684. reckons in this vaſt City 1209000 of Souls, but the more Accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 695076 Souls, which is more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven*; more than in *Paris* and *Amſterdam*; more than in *Amſterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Briſtol* and *Lyons*; as many as in all the two Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is ſeated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle, ſtreight, even courſe, extraordinary wholſome Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almoſt to *Kingſton*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land and 20 by Water; Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-Eaſt* and *South-Weſt* points of Heaven, the one in our Hemiſphere, and the other in the other Hemiſphere. The higheſt Tydes are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-Weſt*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when theſe four Cauſes concur (which is very rare) then the *Thames* ſwells in ſome places over its Banks, and *Weſtminſter* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is ſometimes by the Over-flowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eaſtward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more Advantageous for Traffick than any

ny other River of *England*; to ſay nothing of the Variety of excellent Fiſh within this River, and above all of the incomparable Salmon: the fruitful fat Soil, the pleaſant rich Meadows, and innumerable ſtately Palaces on both Sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* ſeems to be the very radical Moiſture of this City; and in ſome Senſe, the natural Heat too, for almoſt all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *New-Caſtle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, &c. or elſe down the River from *Surry*, *Middleſex*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places ſupplied with excellent wholſome Water, alſo from almoſt Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water; ſo commodiouſly placed, that they ſerve all the chiefeſt parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vaſt Charge, and exquiſite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deſerves his Statue in Braſs) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*; two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertford-ſhire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Courſe, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City; in ſome Places the Channel is neceſſarily 20 Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open Troughs; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, ſome of Stone, ſome of Brick, and ſome of Wood; 600 Men have been at once employed in this great Work: It was begun in 1608, and finiſhed in five Years; it ſerves the higheſt Places in *London* in the lower Rooms, and the lower Parts in their higheſt Rooms. Moreover, this City is ſo ſituated, that in all Parts (though on the higheſt Ground) it is abundantly ſerved with Pump-Water, and thoſe Pumps in many Places not ſix Foot deep in the Ground.

Trade. The vaſt Traffick and Commerce whereby this City doth flouriſh, may be gueſſed at chiefly by the Cuſtoms which are paid for all Merchandiſe imported or exported, which are but very moderate Impoſitions, in Compariſon of the Impoſts of moſt other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Cuſtoms of the Port of *London* only (without counting the Cuſtoms of other Cities) did lately amount to above 330000 pounds a Year, and are now riſen to a much greater Summ, by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Maſts reſemble a Foreſt as they lie along the *Thames*; beſides many that are ſent forth every Year, to carry

carry and fetch Commodities to, and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass that no small Number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living; for great Estates in Money and Land, *&c.* excel some Princes in divers of our Neigbouring Nations.

Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite Number of great well furnished Shops, which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great Number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Country-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly in a few more Words; That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Sea-men, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty, or Wit, or perhaps Courage, or Industry; or any other rare Quality, *London* is their North-Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is this great City for the Champaign of the Country on all sides; for the Number of the Royal Palaces; the Multitude of Stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick as for Food and Delight; the Frequency, the Populousness, and Wealthiness of the Villages, *&c.*

Of

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof is very Admirable.

Ecclesiastical Government.] The *Ecclesiastical Government* is by a Bishop; was in the time of the *Britains*, by an Arch-bishop; but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*; not because that was the more worthy City; but for the sake of *Augustine* the Monk, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen-*Saxons*, and was there buried: Since which time it hath been under a Bishop above ten Centuries and an half, in a continual Succession; in which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London* to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned, Pious, Divine Dr. *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant E. of *Northampton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford* 1674, and translated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, Dr. *William Sherlock*; three Residentiaries, 1. Dr. *Henry Godolphin*. 2. Dr. *William Stanley*, And 3. Dr. *John Younger*; a Treasurer, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have for a long time had the most excellent Way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Divines with their Families, there is in almost every Parish a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Ministers Due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains and Mortuaries, Obits, *&c.* was 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Pound, of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings, a Half-penny for each Pound, every Sunday and Holy-day in the Year; whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it: Afterwards, many Holy-days being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was Ordained 25 *Hen.* 8*th.* That 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, of all Rents

Rents of Houſes and Shops, ſhould be paid yearly to the Miniſter; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only conſent (as they had good Reaſon, it being much leſs in the Pound than before) but bound themſelves by an Act of Common-Council to perform the ſame; and the ſaid Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament, 27 *Hen.* 8*th.* And again 37 *Hen.* 8*th.* with a power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Priſon any Citizen that ſhould refuſe to pay his Tythes and Dues according to that proportion: But ſince the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or elſe making no Conſcience of robbing God, have deviſed many Baſe and Fraudulent ways, by Double-Leaſes, by great Fines and ſmall Rents, and ſeveral other ways to evade the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. Complaint whereof being made to King *James* I. 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the *Barons* there, That the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought ſtill (according to the forementioned Acts) to pay 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the *Pound*, according to the true yearly Value of the Rent of their Houſes and Shops, from time to time. But the Citizens who think 2000 *l. per Annum* not enough for an *Alderman*, or for a *Lawyer*, and yet 200 *l.* too much for a *Paſtor* of a Pariſh) oppoſing the ſame, the Buſineſs lies yet unеſtabliſhed, to the great Diſhonour of the Reformed Religion. Only ſince the great Fire there is an Allowance ſettled by Act of Parliament in thoſe Pariſhes which were burnt down, upon every Rector, or Vicar; by which Act, none of 'em have ſettl'd leſs than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per Annum.* Divers conſiderable Pariſhes are now annexed two together in one Church, and under one Paſtor.

Civil Government. The *Civil Government* is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in ſome Nobleman or Lawyer ſet over the City by the King, as ſupreme Governour; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magiſtrate was called (as he is ſtill in *Rome*) the *Prefect of London*; or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Caſtor*, or *Guardian*; and ſometimes *Provoſt of London*: But after the Coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magiſtrate was called *Balivius*, from the *French* Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*; that is, *Commiſſarius*, or one that hath Commiſſion to govern others: And there were ſometimes

times Two Bailiffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First, *Anno* 1189. changed the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*; which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the Disloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen.* III. and *Edw.* I.

His Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far *Tendale*, or *Yenlett*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*, and Westward, as far as *Colony-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*: He hath a Priviledge by Charter to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surrey*: and for this purpose is always maintain'd an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as afore-mentioned. He hath power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts or Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayors Court of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings* (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Request* or *Conscience*, so called because medling with nothing above 40 *s.* Value. The Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each County. The

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting as the (Parliament of *England*) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commonalty; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind the Citizens of *London*; for every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any Man is obliged, but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City, and to his Court belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of *Conner* and *Weigher*; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of *Gaol-Delivery*, held usually Eight times a Year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the power of reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-Governing of the City; also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State. His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly Furred, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke; and over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet, which some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him, *&c.* but more especially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all

the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations in their several Stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there, in the Exchequer Chamber taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Confraternities;) where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a most Sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; also Foreign Embassadors are invited; and, of late Years their Majesties have been pleased to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Peer of *England*; and therefore when King *James* I. was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee* then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of latter times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm: He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired, unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the King's Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and bear the King's Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers and others, that are of any considerable Quality; but so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath Feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His

His Domestick Attendance is very honourable; He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.
The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.
The Common Cryer.
The Water-Bayliff.

There is also,
The Coroner, and divers other Officers, as you will find in their proper Places.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber
Three Meal-Weighers.
Two Yeomen of the Woodhouse.

Most of which have Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

Sheriffs. The Two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-day*; a high Priviledge among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas*-Eve, and then are also presented at the Exchequer, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn; After which they enter upon their Office: If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty, unless he will take a Solemn Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.*

Aldermen. The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick: Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are,

1. *Mercers.*
2. *Grocers.*
3. *Drapers.*
4. *Fishmongers.*
5. *Goldsmiths.*
6. *Skinners.*
7. *Merchant-Taylors.*
8. *Haberdashers.*
9. *Salters.*
10. *Ironmongers.*
11. *Vintners.*
12. *Cloathworkers.*

And if it happen, that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the late King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of Grocers; and His Present Majesty chose to be made Free of the Company of Drapers: Each Company or Mystery hath a Master Annually chosen from among themselves, and have other Subordinate Governours, called Wardens or Assistants, these do exactly correspond to the General Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides near 60 other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges, by the King's Gracious Charter granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY *of* WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *Westminster* is distinct from that of *London*; they have neither Mayor, Sheriffs, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord Mayor, they have an *High-Steward*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The

The High-Steward of *Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean & Chapter*, and holds this High Office *durante vitâ*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellor* of an University.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* here is invested with *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of St. *Martins Le Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. And when the *Convocation* is adjourned from St. *Pauls* (for the Conveniency of Things, nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz.* That no Bishop or Arch-Bishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and is instead of a Sheriff; holds this Honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The *High-Bayliff* is an Officer of Honour, and Profits, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High-Steward; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgess is annually chosen, out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgesses, who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, and Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a *Commissary*; from whom no Appeal must be, only to the King, in his High-Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark was granted by Letters Patents of *Ed.* VI. to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vastly Large, Rich and Populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now Beautifully repaired.

Military Government of the City of London. Something of the *Military Government*, both *Ancient* and *Modern*, of this Mighty Populous City, is also well worthy to be known both to *English* and *Foreigners*. In the

23d. of *Hen.* VIII. 1532. at a Genetal Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within the City and Liberties only (which reach not far without the Walls) from the Age of 16 to 60; also the Number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War. Then they drew out of these only such Able Men as had White Harnes, and caused them all to appear in White Coats and Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers: What was the Number then of Men in Arms, was not recorded; But *Stow* says, there were Mustered 15000.

City Trained Bands.] At the time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of Train'd-Bands and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse: These thirteen Regiments about six Weeks before his Majesty's Arrival, Muster'd in *Hide-Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesty's Return: These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat; eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each; in all eighty Companies, the Regiment of Horse of six Troops and a 100 in each Troop: This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the Day of his Majesty's Return, was judged to be highly useful for facilitating the happy Work: Some Months after, his Majesty sent to the City Commissions of Lieutenancy, appointing several Persons to Act as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same Power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties; and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled; there were six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these twelve Regiments were 20000 Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of five Troops, in all 800 Horse: These were all drawn to *Hide-Park*, where his Majesty was pleased to take a View of them; but in case of Need, it is certain that in *London* and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raised 40000 Men, besides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train'd-

Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment 2000 each, and in case of Necessity they can raise 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Besides these Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years; King *Charles* the Second listed himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the late King at the same time, who after his Majesty's Return, took the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company: Under his Highness there was a Leader, who exercised this Company every *Tuesday* Fortnight, and the other *Tuesday* the Exercise was performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility; also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen; all the Commanders of the Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* they have also a Court-Marshal consisting of a President, and 24 Members of the Company; on the second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Now before I proceed to describe the present Glory of this Great and Unparallel'd City; and because that having spoken of its Antiquity, it is too justly appears to the Beholders, as if the greatest Part of it were lately built; I shall for the Satisfaction of Foreigners especially, and those who are curious in Enquiries, exhibit here a short Account of the Dreadful Fire of London, *which begun the* 2d. *Day of* September, 1666. *and in three Days space, consumed the greatest part of the City.*

THE City of *London* within the Walls contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 373 Acres were utterly consumed, by that late dreadful Conflagration; also 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Parish-Churches, and 13200 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, and divers Chappels, Halls, Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edefices, whereof the whole Damage is hardly to be compured or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost (as judicious Stationers have computed) 150000 Pound: For the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch that one Person, Alderman *Jefferies*, lost of Tobacco, to the Value of 20000 Pound, yet in the vast Incendy, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire there were many concurrent Occasions.

First, Either the Drunkenness or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night wherein it began, *viz.* between one and two of the Clock after Midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being *Saturday*-night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses.

Fourth-

Thirdly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fourthly, The Closeness of the Buildings in that Place, facilitating the Progress of the Fire, and hindering the usual Remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Fifthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden and of old Timber.

Sixthly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that Day, which had dried the Timber that it was apt to take Fire.

Seventhly, The Matters of Wares in those Parts, where the greatest Store-Houses of the City of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, *&c.*

Eighthly, An *Easterly* Wind, the driest of all others, that then did blow very strongly.

Ninthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the Thames Water-Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency; all chusing rather by Flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just Indignation for the notorious Impenitency of the Citizens, for their great Abominations in abetting and instigating, the shedding of the precious innocent Blood both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State) the Reader may take this little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being before in all about 13200 Houses, which valued one with another at no more than 25 Pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12 Years Purchase, will amount in the whole to 3600000 pound Sterling; the 87 Parish Churches besides the most spacious Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, six consecrated Chappels, the Royal Burse or *Exchange*, the great *Guild-Hall*, the Custom-House, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edefices, to 2800000 *l.* The

The Wares, Houshold-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the Hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least 200000 *l.* the Total whereof is almost ten Millions of Pounds Sterling; and yet notwithstanding all these huge Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the Year immediately aforegoing, and the then very chargeable War against three potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so cheerfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that within the space of four Years, they erected on the same Ground 10000 Houses, and laid up for the same 300000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a House one with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches that did cost above 100000 pound, were all at the same time erected, and soon after finished. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more Beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main Virtues of all Edefices) than before: Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences, upon the stately *Italian Facciata's*, or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches and Halls; (many of *Portland*-Stone, as durable almost as Marble;) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, *&c.* Their publick Halls are richly set off with curious Architecture, carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Fir and Oak, but some with sweet-smelling Cedar; their Churches Beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true Roman Architecture; they have made their Streets much more Large and Straight; paved each side with smooth hewn-Stone, guarded the same with many Massie Posts for the Security of Foot-passengers; and illuminated by Night with Convex Lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in in lofty, lightsome, uniform, Brick-Buildings: So that although the then King could not say of this his capital City, as one of the Emperors said of *Rome*; *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*: Yet he might say of it, what is almost equivalent; *Lignum inveni,*

La-

Lapidem reliqui : And of a principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, King *Charles* II. might have said, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui.*

Publick Buildings.] In this Noble City are very many and Magnificent ; those most especially, that are consecrate to the Worship of God. There are besides the Royal Chappels of *Whitehall* and St. *James*'s, that spacious one of *Guild-hall*, and many others; 135 Parish-Churches; which, to the Glory of God, and the Honour of our Reformed Religion, is double the Number of any City in Christendom; and most of these for Solidity of Building, for Spaciousness and Uniformity, for beautiful and durable Stone-Work without, and for curious Wainscot, and exquisite Carvings within, for Lightsomness and Convenience; do sufficiently evidence the extraordinary value that we have for the publick Worship of God: For it is notorious enough, that those publick Places for Divine Service, which have been here built by this Age of Protestants, do abundantly surpass, both for Cost and Care, those which were built by our Ancestors in the times of Popery. To begin with that already celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, which, though it be not finished, doth even now shew to what an Imperial Grandeur it is hastily aspiring; The History of what it was in former times, I abbreviated in all the preceding Editions of this Manual: But because I keep my self now more strictly to the *Present State* of things; I shall only say, That it was first Founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, *An.* 610. in a Place, saith Mr. *Selden*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, supposes our Antiquary not to be in earnest when he says *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the Fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest Part was destroyed by Fire, 1086. in a General Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius*, the 35*th* Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *St. Peter*'s in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad: It's Area 3 Acres and ½; its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a Bole of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compass; on which was a Cross 15 and ½ Foot high; and on that an *Eagle*-Cock of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long. *An-*

Anno 1561, it was damaged much by Fire; and within 5 Years repaired by Q. *Elizabeth*; the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereunto.

A little before the Parliamentary Rebellion, by the Care of Arch-bishop *Laud*, whilst he was Bishop of *London*, this vast Building was in a great measure solidly and sumptuously repaired; and besides what was already expended, 170000 *l.* reposited in the Chamber of *London*, for the finishing it; but was taken out soon after, and employed in an unnatural War, as it too often happens that Rebellion ends in Sacrilege.

It is now rebuilding with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect, Sr *Christopher Wren*; the Tax upon Sea-Coal still continuing, being 1 *s.* 6 *d.* upon every Chaldron; beside the Liberal Contributions of pious and devout Persons, among whom that Learned Pattern of primitive Goodness, Archbishop *Sancroft*, while he was Dean of this Church, was most eminent for the carrying on so Religious and Glorious a Work.

The Body of this Noble Pile, is, for the most part, already built, and appears now, through a Wood of Scaffolding, the Wonder, and the Glory of the Kingdom.

The next is, that Ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, Founded before the *Norman* Conquest, by the pious King, *Edward the Confessor*; and most richly endowed; afterwards re-built from the Ground by King *Hen.* III. with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs, and Monuments of our Kings and Queens; of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chappel of King *Hen.* VII. which, for the most admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-Pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney Island*; where is said to have been a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon* King *Segbert*, the first Builder of St. *Paul's* aforementioned, built here also a Church to St. *Peter*; and yet it is the Conjecture of many Judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the ancient Structure

yet

yet standing, betwixt *Thieving-Lane*, or *Bow-street*, and the great Sanctuary, now employed only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beech's* Cellars, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Church-wise, with a double Cross; and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true Proportion with the rest of the Fabrick; the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, and 12 Secular Canons, or Prebendaries, a Master, and Usher, forty Scholars, Vicars, Singing-Men, and twelve Alms-Men.

This Magnificent Abby-Church hath of late years very much decayed; and notwithstanding the Dean and Prebendaries have largely contributed to the Repairing of it, to the great lessening of their yearly Income; yet being no ways able to support it without a Publick Benefaction, the late Parliament was generously pleased to allow them 30000 Pounds out of the Tax upon Coals towards this pious Work.

Dr. *Dobin*, the late Lord Arch-Bishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanery, added a thirteenth Prebend, *viz.* St. *Peter* the Patron, which was an equal Share to be allowed by the 12 Prebendaries, amounting to the full Value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the said Abby-Church. There are Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir, to the Number of thirty.

These are the the two Mother-Churches; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all the other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*; whose costly new Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is matchless. The Spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; yet the Roof which is flat, and plain, is substantially Supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, St. *Andrew's-Holborn*, St. *Lawrence's*; where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. *Michael Corn-*

Cornhill's, St. *Margaret's*, St. *James's* and St. *Ann's Weſtminſter*; moſt of which are richly furniſhed with Maſſy Communion-Plate, ſumptuous Altar-Pieces, Marble, or Alabaſter-Fonts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet, Fringed and Embroidered, Perſian Carpets, and the like.

PALACES and HOUSES belonging to the CROWN.

NEAR the Abby-Church of *Weſtminſter* ſtood the Royal Palace, and uſual Place of Reſidence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliaments, and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houſes (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Ile de Noſtre Dame*; and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times ſate themſelves in the ſaid Courts of Judicature; as they do ſtill in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Hen.* VIII. deſtroyed by Fire; what remained hath ſtill been employed for the Uſe of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, and for chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treaſury. The Great Hall where the Great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery are kept, ſome ſay, was built by *William Ruſus*; others, by *Richard* II. which, for all its Dimenſions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in Chriſtendom. It is 270 Foot long, and 74 Foot broad, the Heighth proportionable.

Of the TOWER *of* LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this Famous City and River, there hath been anciently divers Fortreſſes, but that called the *Tower of London*, hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewiſe where our Kings with their Courts, have ſometimes lodg-

lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown, the great Mint for Coinage of Gold and Silver; the Great Archive, where are preſerved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, &c. The chief Priſon for the ſafe Cuſtody of great Perſons that are Criminals in matters of State; in ſhort, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be conſidered, and its Authority over the ſeveral Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Citadel. In the midſt of it, the great White Square-Tower was built by *William* the Conquerour.

In what County the *Tower* is (or whether it be in any) is not determined; part of it ſome hold to be in *Middleſex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Thoſe that were tryed for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, by the Judges Opinion, were tryed as in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the Tower held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chapel*, called *Cæſar's Chappel*, but 'tis now out of uſe; the Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop, and is a Donative beſtowed by the King, without Inſtitution and Induction.

Conſtables of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was Governed by a *Conſtable*, and ſometimes by a *Cuſtos Turris*, and in his abſence by his Lieutenant, or Deputy; they had the Government of the *Tower*, ſometimes during Life, ſometimes *Durante bene Placito*, were Privy-Councellors, and had their Reſidence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and ſometimes had the Cuſtody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals; theſe were alſo oft-times Lieutenants, or Conſervators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middleſex*, and other adjacent Counties, had the power to inſpect all Offices within the Tower, and to report to the King all Miſdemeanors or Neglects; and in *Stat.* 28 of *Edw.* III. *Chap.* 10. to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, *&c.* of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redreſs Errours, Miſpriſions, *&c.* and the Tryals of Defaults ſhall be by Enqueſts

of

of Foreign Counties, as *Essex*, *Kent*, &c. that the Constable or his Lieutenant shall, in such case, receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Privileges do anciently belong to the Constable of the *Tower of London*. And *Anno Dom.* 1679. the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Arlington*, Baron *Arlington* of *Wymondley* in *England*, and Baronet in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of Constable of the *Tower*, and Liberties thereof, conferred upon him in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of 1000 *l.* per *Annum*; he was Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in Number 21. lying in several Parishes of large extent belonging to the *Tower*; whose Trained-Bands being two entire Regiments of Foot of eight Companies in each Regiment, and about 200 well-appointed Men in each Company, one with another, do form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men, who are to attend the King's Person in time of need, and are to march no farther than the King; they were sometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are, if there be occasion, ready to reinforce the Garrison by Command of the Constable, who *Virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*.

By the late death of the aforemention'd Lord *Arlington*, that considerable Office became vacant, and is not yet filled up.

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in Command, is the Chief *Governour*, or *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*; he is also by virtue of his Office, to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the time being, in all things touching the execution of the said Office of Constable, and during his absence to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters and Things whatsoever, relating to the execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner, as if the Constable were Personally present. He hath for the execution of his Office a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors ever had. He hath, as Appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the priviledge of taking *Unum Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante Malum* of wine

... a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with ... and Oyſters, or any other Shell-fiſh which paſſeth by ..., and takes double the quantity out of every Aliens ... to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Perſon of ... Quality of a Duke, being ſent Priſoner to the Tower, ... 100 *l.* as his Fee: Every Baron under the degree of a ... 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath alſo as a further Perquiſite, the diſpoſal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places ... they die off.

Under the Command of the Conſtable (and in his abſence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman-Porter, the 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunners of the Tower.

Gentleman Porter. The *Gentleman-Porter*, (who holds his Place by Patent.) He hath charge of the Gates, to lock ... and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Conſtable, and ... his abſence to the Lieutenant) every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Priſoner hath for his Fee *Veſtimenta Superiora*, or elſe a Compoſition for the ſame, which is uſually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a State Priſoner in the Tower, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* ... to a Marquiſs; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Priſoners now 10 *s. per* Week.

Court of Records. In the Tower is an ancient *Court of Records*, held every *Monday* by Preſcription, for the Liberty of the Tower, of Debt, Treſpaſs, and other Actions of any Summ greater or leſſer, whereof you may read in the ... of *Eliz.* 4 *f.* 36. *a. b.* Beſides the ancient Liberty of the Tower which adjoins to it, the Old-Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little Minories*, are within the Tower-Liberty: The Gentleman-Porter of the Tower, for the time being, hath the ſame Power and Authority in the ſaid Liberty, as Sheriffs within their Reſpective Counties, and he conſtituteth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all ſuch Proceſs and Warrants as directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Eſchcats*, *Drodands*, and Goods of all *Felons* ...

Warders.] The *Yeoman-Warders* of the Tower are in number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are Sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gate: Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The *Office* of his Majesty's *Records* kept in the Tower of *London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the *Rolls* to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute the great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirm'd by the King's Letters Patents.

It was, before the taking away of the *Court of Wards*, of great Profit, but now become very inconsiderable.

Before Mr. *William Prynne* came to be Keeper of these Records, they had lain many Years in one confused Chaos, buried under Dust and Cobwebs in a Corner of the White Tower, in the cleansing whereof, saith Mr. *Prynne*, he found many rare, precious Records, relating to the High Court of *Parliament*, and to all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*; to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants, Coin, Revenue, Militia, Navy, Wars; to the Affairs of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*; to all the King's Dominions in *France*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. Relating also to all Transactions with the *Pope of Rome*, *Cardinals*, *Legats*, &c. to all the Priviledges of our Clergy, and our Laity, besides many Records of private Concernment; all which will require much time, and many Hands to kalendar, or reduce into Alphabetical Tables. Thus far Mr. *Prynne*.

As the *Chappel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*, and *Petty-Bag-Office* doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower, after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records

Records of several Courts to the Tower, for their preservation and safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it; there being many Presidents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the Chappel of the Rolls to the Tower of London.

The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundation of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the Rolls contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possest; and if those Records were all in one place, the people might have access unto them, all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, the Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English* Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes and the Treaties with them.

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* III.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained,

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Land; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities, and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common Law*, and the *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's and Enrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party, and the just Establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in England with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants thereto to Common of Pasture, *&c.* Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46 *Edw.* III. *Numb.* 43. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositedwithin a certain place in the Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors Gate there is another Place called *Julius Cæsar*'s *Chappel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chappel is in *Cold-harbor*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side; and, at the upper End thereof there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Reformation, was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place; out of which *William Prynne*, Esq; late Keeper of them, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility. *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes; beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*; or ancient Transcripts made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the Beginning of *John*: there follows his Son *Hen.* III. where the first Office, *Post Mortem* begins; then there is *Edw.* I, II, and III, *Rich.* II. *Hen.* IV.

Hen. V. Hen. VI. and *Edward* IV, and Inquisitions *post Mortem* of *Richard* III. who reigned only three Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

[The several Marks on the Presses which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, *viz.* *Rotuli patentium Chartarum, Parliamentorum Clausarum, finium Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Mareschal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis, patent de Domibus Judæorum protection. in pardonation, &c. Stapulæ. Cum multis aliis,* which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January* and *February*; and in them, from 8 till 11 in the Morning; and from 1, till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-days, publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving days, and times of great Pestilence.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majesty's *Ordnance*, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance; as being the only Standing and Grand Magazine of the principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Barwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well

for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy Dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be so formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief, of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence, and Integrity; and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maistre d'Artillerie*; which Word *Artillerie*, is either *ab Arte Telorum tendorum*; or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of Vultures, Eagles, and such ravenous Birds of prey: As also of Dragons, Basilisks, and Cannons: By which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of *Cannon* seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures as Falcons, Falconets, Sakers, Culverins (from the Latin *Coluber*, signifying a Serpent or Dragon) and Basilisks, *&c.*

Other Officers belonging to the Artillery are,

The Master of the Ordnance.
The Lieutenant-General.
Surveyor.
Clerk of the Ordnance.
Keeper of the Stores.
Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-Master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, *&c.* from the Master at the Board; with the rest of the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to make Orders, as the King's Occasion shall require, for things of such Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High-Admiral, are not needful; the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late Years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board, with the principal Officers for the doing of most things, three Days a Week being appointed by them for their sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any Business of consequence requires their Presence. The Lieu-

tenant

master of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for the Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; and also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion, upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor, his Charge is, to survey all his Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety; for a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all provisions received be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majesty's Service; to make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts, and Returns of all his Majesty's Stores; that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent or imployed, without due Record thereof; to serve as a Cheque between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is to take into his Charge and Custody all his Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent, and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof; and for making just and true Accompt from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; not to issue any proportion

of Ordnance, Munition and Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon and signed by the Officers, according to the Signification and Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of his Majesty's, or of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for matters concerning the Navy; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains; to look that all his Majesty's Storehouses be well repaired, and well accommodated; and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of his Majesty.

The Clerk of Deliveries, his Duty is to draw up all Proportions, or Orders for delivering any Stores or Provision whatsoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of his Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of his Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer or Pay-master is he, through whose Hand the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for payment of Salaries as Debentures; by which methods all Money, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any person, without being listed, or appointed, to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their places by Patent; as,

First, The *Master-Gunner* of *England*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath; which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certifie to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommendeded to be one of his Majesty's said Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the Small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of his Majesty's Small Guns; as

Muſquets, Harquebuzes, Piſtols, &c. with their Furniture.

There are divers other inferiour Miniſters, Attendants and Artificers; as the Clerks, Proof-maſters, Meſſengers, Maſter-Smith, Maſter-Carpenter, Maſter-Wheelwright, Maſter-Gunſmith, Furbiſher, and the like; which for Brevity ſake ſhall be paſſed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further Superintendency and Juriſdiction peculiar to the Maſter of the Ordnance, over all his Majeſty's Engineers, employed in the ſeveral Fortifications of this Kingdom; moſt of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the ſaid Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Inſtructions, according to the Directions, and Commands given by his Majeſty, and ſignified by the Maſter of the Ordnance.

The Maſter of Artilery.] The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is very conſiderable, and worthy of particular Obſervation, conſiſting of 50 Pieces of Braſs Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture neceſſary and fit for Marching; beſides ſeveral Mortar-Pieces, ſome whereof are of an extraordinary Bigneſs; the greateſt Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each; and ſo of moſt Natures to a Saker or Mignion, being the loweſt. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majeſty's Magazines abroad; as at *Portſmouth* a very conſiderable one; at *Plymouth*, *Windſor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcaſſes, &c.

Gunners.] The *Gunners* of the *Tower* are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, on the ſhorteſt Warning. One, or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders ſhall be given them.

Of

Of the MINT.

MOreover in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint*; although the King hath power to set up a *Mint* in any other place of his Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edw.* III. and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden*, and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others; to pay them for it, and to over-see all the rest. Tee Fee 400 *l. per Annum.*

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master and Worker* of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *VVarden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is minted, receives it again from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set-fee, but according to the Pound-weight, as by an Indenture, under the Great Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500 *l. per Annum.*

Comptroller.] The third Office is the *Comptroller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to over-see the Officers, and comptrol them, if the Money be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 300 *l. per Annum.*

Assay-Master.] The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per Annum.*

Auditors.] The Fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l. per Annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered, after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made trial thereof. The Fee 100 *l. per Annum*

There belong also to the Mint divers other Officers, as Weigher and Teller. Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Chief

Chief Clerk, and four other Clerks.

Engineer. Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Graver. Fee 125 *l. per Annum.*

The *Prevoſt* of the Company of Moneyers, which Company conſiſts of about 40 Perſons, for working and coining of Gold and Silver Money.

There belong alſo to the *Mint* Melters, Smiths, Blanchers, Moulders, Labourers, *&c.*

Theſe Officers and Monyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices, and their Eſtates free from all Taxes and Pariſh-Duties.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is St. *Katharines*, which hath a Royal Juriſdiction for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Q. *Dowager*; it hath a Commiſſary; from whom, if any will appeal, it muſt be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon iſſueth out a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

The like Juriſdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commiſſary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Place of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolſey*, ſeated between the *Thames*, and a moſt delectable and ſpacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace, before the Fire which lately happned, and conſumed the greateſt part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the nobleſt Room in it, and which eſcaped the ſaid Fire, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banquetting-Houſe*; the like whereof, for Spaciouſneſs, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe*, can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the Famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the moſt conſtant Place of Reſidence of the Kings and Queens of *England*: It was very much enlarged and beautify'd by King *James* the Second; And his preſent Majeſty hath added a Noble Terrace-Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Queen's Lodgings. All the great Officers of State had here their Offices, and thoſe of the Houſhold very ample Lodg-

Lodgings: Adjoining to it is a convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestowed upon her Royal Highness the Princess.

In the *Strand* are two other Noble Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building; first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Hen.* III. who, after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and is now made use of for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*; who is that reverend Divine, and most consummate Gentleman, Dr. *Henry Killegrew*, Almoner to the late Dutchess of *York*; Four Brothers, who are all to be Clergymen; and four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chappel, now the Parish-Church of St. *Mary Savoy*.

The other is called *Somerset-House*; built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI; a beautiful and convenient Building, belonging at present to Queen Dowager.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported from this City.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's *Customs* (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are seven, and are allowed by the King a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Secretary	400	00	00
Solicitor	500	00	00

Plan-

	l.	s.	d.
Plantation-Clerk, and for the Duty of 4 and ½ per Cent.	130	00	00
Surveyor-General	500	00	00
Receiver-General, and Cashier	1000	00	00
Comptroller-General of the Accounts	1000	00	00
Collector of the Subsidy outwards	276	13	04
Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs	277	06	08
Collector of the Subsidy inwards	466	13	04
Customer of the Petty-Customs inwards	62	06	08
Customer of the Great Customs	50	00	00
Comptroller of the Great Customs	30	00	00
Comptroller of the Subsidy inward and outward	255	09	00
Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs	50	00	00
Surveyor of the Customs, and Subsidies inward and outward	300	00	00
Register of Seizures	300	00	00
Chief Searcher	120	00	00
Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation	500	00	00
Solicitor to take care of Coast-Bonds, and other Services.	200	00	00
Register in the King's Remembrancer's-Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds	240	00	00
Usher of the Custom-House	004	00	00
Seven Under-Searchers, at 12 l. each *per Annum.* In all	080	00	00
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 l. each *per Annum.* In all	988	00	00

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's TREASURY.

One Examiner outwards	030	00	00
One Receiver outwards	080	00	00
One Copying Clerk outwards	030	00	00
One Examiner inwards	060	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
One Receiver for the grand Receipts inwards	100	00	00
One for the Wines and Currans			

One

	l.	s.	d.
One Copying Clerk inwards	040	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities	090	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager	080	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	040	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries	030	00	00
Clerk	050	00	00
Clerk of the Plantation-Accompts	050	00	00
One Clerk to the Accomptant	050	00	00
One Northern Clerk	080	00	00
One Plantation-Clerk.	056	00	00
One Copying-Clerk	060	00	00
Four Examiners of the out-Port Books	100	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 *l.* each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store	050	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 *l.* is	060	00	00
Six pair of Oars for the Coast-Collectors, each 60 *l. per Annum.*	360	00	00
One Pay-Master of the Incidents	040	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of the Wines and Currans	040	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 *l.* and a Messenger 30 *l.* In all	040	00	00
Six Watchmen for the House, at 25 *l. per Annum* each.	150	00	00
Surveyor of the Ware-house	200	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk	050	00	00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse	040	00	00
Seventeen Coast-Waiters, at 40 *l. per Annum* each. Their Business is to go on Board Merchant-Ships, as they come up the River *Thames*, till their Officers take them in charge. In all,	680	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters	060	00	00
One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing-Porters on work	050	00	00
Twenty five Weighing-Porters, at 25 *l.* each. In all	625	00	00
Gager	030	00	00
Cooper	010	00	00

Sur-

	l.	s.	d.
Surveyors of the Land-Waiters, at 150 *l.* each, Eight. Makes in all	1200	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers	150	00	00
Six Searchers, at 27 *l.* each, Is in all	162	00	00
Register of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office	30	00	00
Tide-Surveyors, at 60 *l.* each, makes	480	00	00
Thirty one Land-Waiters, at 80 *l.* each, Makes in all	2480	00	00
Fourscore Tidesmen, at 5 *l.* each, besides 3 *s.* *per diem* each, when employed on Board of Ships.	400	00	00
Thirteen Land-Carriage-men, at 35 *l.* each whose Business is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Customs.	455	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage-Men	80	00	00
Thirty six Watchmen, at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* each	243	00	00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Officers go to Dinner, At 16 *l.* each.	256	00	00
Twelve pair of Oars. Eight pair for the Tide-Surveyors, One for the Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, One for the Searchers, One for the Wood-Office, One for the Surveyor of Search: At 60 *l.* each.	720	00	00
Black-wall, one Surveyor	40	00	00
Gravesend, one Searcher	40	00	00
Two pair of Oars there at 30 *l.* each	60	00	00
Leigh, one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher	20	00	00
Two Persons to clean the *Custom-House*	24	00	00
Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher	50	00	00
Barkin, one Surveyor	40	00	00

In the Receiver-General and Cashier's Office.

Assistant	100	00	00
Three Clerks	140	00	00

One

	l. s. d.
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	50 00 00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	50 00 00
The *Gravesend* Smack, and five Men, *&c.*	246 00 00
New-England, one Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of his Majesty's Duties in the several Colonies of *New-England*.	100 00 00

Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

Surveyor-General	366 13 04
Two Customers	72 04 00
One Comptroller	75 06 08
One Searcher	10 00 00
Chichester, Two Customers	61 00 00
One Comptroller, at 13 *l.* 10 *s.* One Searcher at 10 *l.*	23 10 00
Southampton, one Customer inward	62 13 04
One Customer outward	62 13 00
One Comptroller, 45 *l.* Searcher, 10 *l.*	55 00 00
Pool. One Customer	48 00 00
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher 8 *l.*	18 00 00
Exon, One Customer	83 06 08
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 20 *l.*	30 06 08
Barnstable, One Customer	50 00 00
Plymouth, One Customer	38 13 04
Lewes, One Comptroller, 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 30 *l.*	40 16 08
Gloucester, One Customer	06 13 04
One Searcher, 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	08 13 04
Bristol, One Customer outward	57 00 00
One Customer inward	57 00 00
One Comptroller	31 13 04
One Searcher	34 00 00
Bridgewater, One Customer	28 00 00
One Comptroller, 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher	05 06 08
Milford-Haven, One Customer	28 00 00
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher, 10 *l.*	20 00 00
Kardiff, One Customer	16 06 08
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher, 10 *l.*	20 00 00
Ipswich, One Customer	55 06 08
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher, 8 *l.*	23 00 00
Yarmouth, One Customer	38 00 00
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher, 8 *l.*	18 00 00

Lynn

	l.	s.	d.
Lynn-Regis, One Customer	62	07	10
One Comptroller, 15 l. 4 s. 4 d. 1 Searcher, 12 l.	27	04	04
Carlisle, One Customer	32	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 l. another 20 l.	30	00	00
Boston, Two Customers	63	13	04
1 Comptroller, 12 l. 9 s. 2 d. 1 Searcher, 2 l.	14	09	02
Hull, One Customer	39	00	00
The one Comptroller	59	00	00
The other Comptroller, 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. Searcher, 12 l.	28	13	04
New-Castle, Two Customers	54	00	00
One Comptroller, 20 l. Searcher	20	00	00
Chester, One Customer	78	06	08
1 Comptroller, 20 l. 1 Searcher, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.	23	06	08
Berwick, One Customer	24	00	00
1 Comptroller, 25 l. Sir. *Chr. Musgrave.*	25	00	00

Warrant-Officers. Yearly.

	l.	s.	d.
Rochester, 4 Officers	120	00	00
Feversham, 7 Officers	180	00	00
Sandwich, 7 Officers	175	00	00
Deal, 4 Officers	200	00	00
Dover, 13 Officers	320	00	00
Rye, 13 Officers	292	12	00
New-haven, 5 Officers	75	00	00
Chichester, 9 Officers	208	00	00
Southampton, 27 Officers	600	00	00
Lyme, 18 Officers and the Smack	477	00	00
Poole, 16 Officers	380	16	00
Weymouth, 14 Officers	443	00	00
Lyme, 19 Officers	240	00	00
Exon, &c. 29 Officers	1056	00	00
Dartmouth, 16 Officers	260	00	00
Plimouth, &c. 33 Officers and the Smack	887	04	00
Lee, 2 Officers	45	00	00
Fowey, 6 Officers	120	00	00
Falmouth, 15 Officers	285	00	00
Truro, 3 Officers	95	00	00
Penzance, 2 Officers	55	00	00

Penzance, 4 Officers		
Padstow, 4 Officers		91 00
Biddiford, 18 Officers		40 00
Barnstaple, 4 Officers		
Bridgwater, 4 Officers		130 00
Minhead, 7 Officers		100 00
Bristol 57 Officers		110 00
		2161 00

There are many more Ports than are here expreſt; and if they ſhould be particulariz'd, would take up much more room; beſides the Alterations which are frequently made will render the ſame uſeleſs.

The Houſe where this Great Office was formerly kept being deſtroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious mannner, by King *Charles* the Second, and coſt 10000 *l.* the Building.

The Poſt-Houſe-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and purchaſed by the King.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built Houſe, over-againſt *Whitehall*.

The Navy-Office, Exciſe-Office, *&c.* are of leſſer note than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*, a ſtately Building, richly adorned with Tapeſtry Pictures, *&c.* Here are kept the Mayor's Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges ſit upon *Niſi prius*, *&c.* Belonging hereto is a fine Chappel for the uſe of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unleſs upon Sundays and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-Men of all the Companies, to St. *Paul's* Church, the Preacher before the Lord Mayor is appointed for every Sunday by the Biſhop of *London*, for which the Preacher hath 45 *l.* immediately paid him out of a certain Legacy left for that uſe by which likewiſe the Lord Mayor, or one of his chief Officers, hath a competent Allowance, to provide Lodging and

Diet for the said Preacher for certain days, supposing him to be a Stranger in *London*, and lately come from *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; instead of which, of late years, the Lord Mayor doth only invite the said Preacher to dine with him after Sermon, taking him in the Coach along with him. In the great Hall, the King, the Royal Family, and their Retinue, are entertain'd, when the King appears in the City on the Lord Mayor's Day.

SCHOOLS *and* COLLEDGES.

THE first is **Westminster-School.**] There are two Schoolmasters of that Renowned School and Colledge, belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*. The Head Master is the learned and industrious *Tho. Knipe*, D.D. Ten Officers are belonging to the Colledge, and Forty Scholars, commonly called King's Scholars, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the Colledge, are there maintained; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church Oxford*, and *Trinity-Colledge Cambridge*. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair publick Library free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL's *SCHOOL.*

BEsides, there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which, in *France* would be stiled Colledges; as St. *Paul's* School, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul's*, for 153 Childen to be taught there freely; for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. * This famous School, situated in *Paul's* Church-yard, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edified, in far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful manner. The worthy Master thereof is Mr. *Postlethwait*.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL

NExt is that eminent School near *Cannon-Street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman, and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the noble Founder of St. *John Baptist*-College in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and 100 at 5 *s.* a Quarter.

To this School belong 46 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon*; to which, Scholars are from hence yearly elected, as Places become vacant. This School was likewise burnt down in the Great Conflagration; but was soon magnificently re-edify'd by the worshipful Company of *Merchant-Tayors*, who were faithful Guardians and Trustees for it. One Side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars in a Large Court, paved with Free-Stone. It has a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers. That noble Grammarian, and famed Metrodidascalist Dr. *John Goad*, presided here many Years; whose place is now worthily supplyed by the Learned and Prudent *Henry Shorting*, D. D.

At *Mercers-Chappel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital*, is another Famous Grammar Free-School.

And near St. *Martin*'s Church, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and excellent publick Library, Founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tenison*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was Founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be ſtiled, an *Univerſity*: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law* and *Phyſick*, which in other Univerſities are uſual, are read here; but alſo the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be ſaid in no other Nation: Moreover, all ſorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Chirurgery*, *Chymiſtry*, *Calligraphy*, *Stenography*, or *Short-hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art military, *Fire-works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Engraving*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all ſorts of *Mathematicks*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*; and any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accompliſhment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

SION-COLLEDGE.

FOunded by *Thomas White* Dr. in Divinity, for the Uſe of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for 20 poor People; to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintenance of thoſe Poor, he ſetled 120 *l.* a Year for ever; and 40 *l.* a Year for a Sermon in *Latin*, at the beginning of every Quarter; and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that ſhall then meet there. In this College is a fair ſpacious Library, free for all Scholars to ſit and ſtudy in the Day-time; built by *John Sympſon*, Rector of St. *Olaves Hart-ſtreet*; and one of the ſaid Dr. *White*'s Executors: and by the bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well-furniſhed with Books, chiefly ſuch as are uſeful for Divines. This College felt the Rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired again.

GRESHAM-COLLEGE.

WIthin the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person *Tho. Gresham*, and Endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave of the Rents thereof the one moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, Four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy* and *Musick*: And to allow to each of them, besides their free Lodging, 50*l.* a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil Law*, *Physick* and *Rhetorick*; and to allow to each one of them, besides their Lodgings, 50*l.* a year: And that these several Lectures should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*; The *Musick*-Lecture to be read only in *English*.

The Professors or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and still are, Persons of the choicest Parts.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Gresham*, as can testifie his Almes-Houses in *Broad-street*; the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever to 5 Prisons and 4 Hospitals in and about this City.

In this College meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World; concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the *Royal Society*, written by Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, now Bishop of *Rochester*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

First Foundation of the Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was (some Years before the happy Restauration of our Dread Sovereign *Charles* the Second) at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*; where did then usually meet Dr. *Seth Ward*, late Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, *Mr. Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*; Sir *Christopher Wren*,

now his Majesty's Surveyor-General; *Mr. Hook*, and some others; all Men of Excellent Learning and Ingenuity.

Afterwards about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a meeting at *Gresham-College*, and this meeting was augmented by the Accession of the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Robert Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Wilkins*, Esq; *Tho. Henshaw*, Esq; *Henry Slingsby*, Esq; Dr. *Timothy Clark*, Sir *George Ent*, *William Ball*, Esq; *Abraham Hill*, Esq; Dr. *William Croon*, and divers other Eminent Persons, till that wonderful pacifick Year 1660. Then the Design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, to their immortal Honour, had followed the King in his Exile; at length his Majesty took notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April*, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts*, by Experiments: Wherein his Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society; Granting them power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at mace: To make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions amongst themselves: To have one or more Printers and Gravers; with a Power to print what they shall see good; to take and anatomize Dead Bodies of Persons, who have been put to Death by Order of Law; to visit Colleges.

Office of the President.] The Office of the President is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider; to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be Elected, *&c.*

The Treasurer receives and disburses all Moneys.

Secretaries.] The Secretaries read all Letters and Informations; reply to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; take notice of the Orders, and material Passages at the Meetings; register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, *&c.* publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

Curators.] The *Curators* or *Experimentors* are to [illegible] the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting [illegible] all to the Test; and the Society judges thereof; [illegible] the World may have the concurring Testimony of [illegible] Persons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of [illegible] they shall publish.

The manner of Electing Fellows.] Their *Manner of Electing Fellows*, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Balloting. At one Assembly the Candidate is proposed by [illegible] that know him well; the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major Number of 21 Suffrages at the least; and then at that or the next Assembly, he may be introduced and solemnly admitted by the President. At his Admission he subscribes the Promise following. *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the* Royal Society *of* London, *for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this, he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, That he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Yearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is Admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 *s.* and then 13 *s.* a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Meeting was before the Dreadful Fire, at *Gresham-College* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and since was, by the Favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late D. of *Norfolk*, and E. Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel-House*, the same Day and Hour; but it is now again at *Gresham-College*, every *Wednesday* about the same Hour.

Their Design.] The *Design* of the *Royal Society* is, in Brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription, to restore the Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various Uses, to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, *&c.*

Weekly Meetings.] The Business of their *Weekly Meetings*, is to order, to take Account, consider and discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and

and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers containing Philosophical Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of *Nature* and *Art*, to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improved for the Benefit of Mankind, which is their main Aim.

In their discoursing, they lay aside all Set-Speeches, and Eloquent Harangues; and every one endeavours to express his Opinion, or desire in the plainest and most concise manner.

Objection against this Society answered.] But the constant Question amongst some Men at present, is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which, for the Satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended Brevity of this Book will allow.

Experiments made by the Society.] The Royal Society then, since their first Institution, have made a vast number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many things, of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth; *Eclipses*, *Comets*, *Meteors*, *Mines*, *Plants*, *Animals*, *Earthquakes*, *Fiery Eruptions*, *Inundations*; of *Lakes*, *Mountains*, *Damps*, *Subterranous Fires*; of *Tides*, *Currents*, and *Depths of the Sea*; and many hundred other things; they have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature*, of *Arts*, *Manufactures*, &c. whereof some are extream curious; in a Word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] But what Advantage and Benefit appears, after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Light* (as the excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit*, or *Profit*; yet, without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small Use and Benefit, even in those Luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful; but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great Number of Experiments, and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind, They have mightily improved the *Naval*, *Civil* and *Military Architecture*; They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not only put this Kingdom

dom upon planting *Woods*, *Groves*, *Orchards*, *Vineyards*, *Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered and Intelligent World; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and Practical Studies; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be Examined, Approved, or Corrected: So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, *&c.* reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity: Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages; a thing, if begun in time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans*; Nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, What Wonders would it, in all probability, by this time have produced? What depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed? What Faculty of the Soul would be now in the Dark? What part of Humane Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Their Library.] Moreover the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable in that Design; toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the Society, the whole *Norfolcian* Library; with a free permission of Changing such Books as are not proper for their Work; whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been published in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

Their

Their Repository.] At *Gresham-College* is the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Esq; lately described by *Dr. Grew*; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetcht (some of them) from the fartheſt Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths: Some things petrified, others, ossified; Mummies, Gums, *&c.* Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons: and, in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon, with *Three Lions of England in Chief*: Intimating that the Society is Royal; The *Crest* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters*, *Hunting Beasts*, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to intimate the Sagacity employed in penetrating and searching after the *Works of Nature*.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the Feast of St. *Andrew* in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together at a Venison Feast.

The Reader may perceive by the List how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of Distinction, amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

COLLEGES *of* LAW.

Of the Colleges of Civilians, *called* DOCTORS COMMONS

ALthough Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the practice thereof is most of all in *Lon-*

London, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near St. *Paul's*, in the Parish of St. *Benet's Pauls-wharf*; which Building being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-house* in the *Strand*, and are since returned to their former Place, rebuilt in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators* belonging to the Courts forementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

These are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practice immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes and Hoods, lined with white Furs, taking the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy.

The High-Court of ADMIRALTY *of* ENGLAND.

FOR the decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High-Court of Admiralty here kept.

There is a Judge thereof; whose Title is, *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ Locum tenens Judex, Sive Præsidens*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral

said, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed *to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and Others, Officers, and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.*

To this Court belongs a *Register*, and his *Deputy*, and a *Marshal-General*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. *Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*; but the Admiralty Session is still held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

His Majesty's High-Court of Delegates: *Concerning this, and other Ecclesiastical Courts, see* Part 2. Page 147.

TO this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common-Hall, in the Afternoon, the next day after the Prerogative.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no *Appeal* in Common-Course.

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a *Commission* of *Review* under the *Broad Seal*.

In this Colledge also usually resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Nota,

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same; and that before the Vicar-general, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-generals and Chancellors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*; and in every *Term* there are several Court-days in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The ARCHES *Court of* Canterbury.

THE Chief Court of the Archbishop is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more, *Pag.* 147. The Judge of this Court is stiled Dean of the *Arches*.

He sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The *Register* of the Court, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Alle-

gat-

[illegible], and Exhibits of Witnesses: File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil-Law, in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole Year after such admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus: The two Senior Advocates, in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short Latin Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop, then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduats, but if Graduats, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the Latin Tongue.

All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Georgius Oxenden, L. L. Dr. Almæ Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*, and retornable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, That the next Morning after the Sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience, did usually sit; but since the *Oliverian* Rebellion, that Court hath been discontinued.

The

The Prerogative Court *of* Canterbury.

NExt is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court. See Page 148.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curiæ Prerogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius.*

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of St. *Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records: all original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near St, *Paul's* Church-yard; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are Six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gifts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

INNS of Court.

THE Colledges of *Municipal* or *Common-Law* Professors and Students, are 14, called still *Inns*, the old English Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same signification with the *French* Word *Hostel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns* of *Serjeants*.
Four *Inns* of *Court*.
Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*.

Inns

...s of Court.] The Inns of Court were so named, ... think, because the Students therein are to serve ... Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these ... did use to receive only the Sons of Noblemen, and better ... of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four, First.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the ... *Templers*, and purchased by some Professors of the ... Law above 300 years ago; they are called the ... and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-house*, which was ... of the Knights-Templers, and called the *Outer-Temple*, ... it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincoln's-Inn, Gray's-Inn.] The two other Inns ... Court, are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls ... ; and *Gray's-Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble ... of the *Gray's*.

... Reign of *Henry* VI. they so flourished, that there ... in each of these about 200 Students, and a Student ... expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as ... l. now; for they had usually (as the *French* Nobles have ... in their Academies) every one an old discreet Ser... and divers Masters for to instruct them in all lau... Qualities; and therefore saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ut... Legum sunt quasi Gymnasia Omnium morum*; and ... Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium filii*, that is, Gen... at least; for so the Word *Nobilis* was then taken here, ... still in *France*; and therefore by command of King ... the First, none were to be admitted into these Col..., but Gentlemen by Descent. Our Ancestors thought ... of inferiour Rank would rather debase the Honour ... Law, and would be prone to Chicane, or Play... and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours; ... the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men ... careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our fa... King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much ... for his care and love of the English Nation, and ... ; for that many of his Justices were of the Ho... Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and ... innured to make Justice and their own Tongues ... for Fees.

If the Command of King *James* the First had been duly observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen; whereof now very many are the Objects of Pity, either for suffering, or doing much Evil, for want of fit Employment; and there would be, doubtless, less Corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government; the serious Consideration whereof would be a Work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the force of Laws; for Lighter Offences they are only Excommoned or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expell'd the Colledge, and being once expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies; which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers. *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the government and ordering of the whole House, and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers. *Utter-Barristers* are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the *English*, *Assemble*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these are also chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members; who in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they argue (also in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*: and yet in a *Moot* before the *Benchers*, one of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in Law-*French*; which pleading is the *Declaration* at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; as also taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

Barristers.] They have two Learning-Vacations *viz.* *Easter-Vacation*, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continueth three Weeks and three Days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins *Monday* after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three Weeks and three Days: In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

The *Benchers* appoint the eldest *Utter-Barrister* to read openly in the Hall, whereof he hath notice half a year before; he then, the first day, about eight of the clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares the Mischiefs and Inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act; and reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath raised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger *Barristers* repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour, to prove the Reader's Opinion to be against Law; and after him the Seven *Utter-Barristers* and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions, and Judgments of the same; and then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own Opinion; after which the Judges and Serjeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions: Then

the youngest *Utter-Barrister* again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was, and this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have read once in the Summer Vacation, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to read in Lent, who observes the like manner of Reading as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Serjeants are chosen.

The Manner of Mooting *in the Inns of Court thus.*

IN these Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fasting Nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in; to whom one of the *Utter-Barristers* propounds some doubtful Case; which is argued by the Benchers, and lastly by him that moved the Case; the *Benchers* sit down on the *Bench* at the upper end of the Hall whence they are called *Benchers*; and upon a Form in the middle of the Hall, sit two *Utter-Barristers* and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one *Inner-Barrister*, who doth in Law-*French* declare to the Benchers (as the Serjeants do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges) some kind of Action; the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant; which ended, the two *Utter-Barristers* argue such Questions as be disputable within the Case; after which the Benchers do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these *Mootings* the Junior always argueth first, as it is used among the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber, and amongst the Serjeants in open Courts of Judicature, the *Inner* and *Utter-Barristers* plead here in Law-*French*, and the *Benchers* in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

The Manner of keeping a Christmas *in any of the Inns of Court, thus.*

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*; and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such Quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*: then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court as *Comptroller of the Inner Temple*, so of the *Middle-Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*, and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the King's House; that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour; for these Gentlemen usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every Day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing; which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so exact, that what the Dicers allow out of each Winning to the Butler's Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night; wherewith, with small Contribution from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their **Prince.**] Sometimes, when their publick Treasure is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince; and many of the prime Nobility, and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him, with Interludes, *&c.*

Their **Revels.**] From *All-Saints* day to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick and Dancing; and for this is chosen some young Student able Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is thus.

Their Parliament.] Every Quarter commonly the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barristers*, which are called the Sage-Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed; here are the Readers for Lent and Summer Vacation also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences commited by any of the Society, are punished, *&c.*

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors, between the King's Courts of Judicature, and the most opulent City of *London*.

In the Four Inns of Court are reckoned about Eight hundred Students.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Cursitors that are Officers of Chancery. The first of these is called *Thavis-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* III. and since purchased by *Lincoln's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for young Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by the *Attorneys*, *Sollicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some [illegible]

who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to ... In each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, ... be about sixty Persons.

Readings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation, each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of Chancery, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him common-wo of each Inns of Court; who sitting as the Benchers ... in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, they hear and argue ... Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn*, ... are read, either by those of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-...* the others by those of the two Temples.

In Term-time, the only Exercises of Learning, is arguing ... debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, ... the same manner as in the Vacation time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, ... called the Mean Vacation; during which time every day ... Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times, and after ... *Moots* are brought in, and pleaded by the *Inner-Barristers*, in the presence of the *Utter-Barristers*, which sit ... in the room of the Benchers, and argued by them, ... the Benchers do in Term-time, and Learning Vaca-...

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, there are two more Colledges called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable: *Militis enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*, and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered, whilst Serjeants stand without the Bar, bare-headed, only with Coifs, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise. The young Student in the Common-Law, being bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil-Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue, as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be one of the four Inns of *Court*, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after three seven years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a *Bencher*, and some time after a *Reader*: During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, Great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800, or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this manner.

Serjeants at Law. When the number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, who sends by the King's Writ to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a solemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, &c. Rings of less value. Beside a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth al-

wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Priviledge to wear at all times, even in the King's presence, whilst he spake to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Cover'd in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope or of the Emperor.

A Judge made.] When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patent, sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set-Speech recommends to the Serjeant, (that upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able wise Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and all his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, *&c.* he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a Year from the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak cast over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and his *Capitium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr. But the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That to the two Serjeants Inns belong the 12 Judges, and about 26 Serjeants.

Fees.] Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant from his Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee

Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* (which yet is much more than usually given in any of our Neighbour Nations at this Day) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Serjeants 10 *l.* and some 20 *l.* and to a Barrister half as much, at the Hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass that some Lawyers in one Year, gain in Fees 3000 *l.* and some 4000 *l.* and in few Years purchase Estates fit for Lords; and some even live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, and *Jefferies*.

Reputation of our Law-Professors. Now all the forementioned Inns, or Colleges for the Students in our Common-Law, being not far distant from one another, do make here the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, and of that high Quality.

Note, That out of the Serjeants aforementioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Feodage*, *Vesturage*, and *Regardage*; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen.* VIII. and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other part of *England* in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, *&c.* whereby they have Authority to

all the Shops of Apothecaries, in, and about *London*, if their Druggs and Compositions are wholsome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constables, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the End of *Amen-Court*, whereon the Famous Dr. *Harvey* 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living in Health; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This Goodly Edefice could not escape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Palace.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very noble Library, for the containing that excellent Library of Books, given them by the late Marquiss of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to govern.

The four Censors of the College, have by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restauration of King *Charles* II. But that King considering the

the Increase of *London*, since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry* VIII, thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James* II. taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the power of placing or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Before this new Charter none could be admitted Fellows of the College, but only such who had taken their *Doctors Degree* in one of our Universities, *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; But now all those who have taken their Degree in Forreign Universities, are qualified to become Fellows.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List; there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College; and so is the too much practice of Empericks, Mountebanks, pretended Chymists, Apothecaries, Chirurgeons, Wise-Women, *&c.* in which piece of Folly the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician, or Chirurgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now rebuilt (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an ancient House, built by *Tho. Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married the Mother of King *Hen.* VII. and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds and Pursevants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserved, *&c.*

They

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* III. and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards, another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* VI. in the third Year of his Reign.

Of this *Collegiate Society*, are first,

Three; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglorum, Kings of Arms. Six Heralds at Arms*, and *Four Pursuivants at Arms.*

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the first, and principal is called *Garter*, instituted by *Henry* V. whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen, of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon the Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.*

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* III. marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edw.* IV. by the Death of his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to Marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of *Trent*.

The

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, England being by them divided into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and with Garter to direct the Heralds.

Heralds. The six *Heralds* anciently, belonging properly to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

1. *Windsor.*
2. *Richmond.*
3. *Chester.*
4. *Somerset.*
5. *York.*
6. *Lancaster.*

Whose Office was anciently to attend Dukes in Martial Executions; now they are to wait at Court, attend Publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* Words, *Herr* and *Healt*, that is, the *Armies Champion*, to *denounce War*, or *offer Peace*, as the *Fetiales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway* and of *Sweden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

Pursuivants. Of these Heralds, in *England*, there were anciently many; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named:

1. *Rouge-Cross.*
2. *Rouge-Dragon.*
3. *Portcullice.*
4. *Blewmantle.*

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, *&c.* Also they take care of the Coats of Arms of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; Briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour, is their Care and Study; they are, *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes & Templi Honoris Aditui.*

All

all these receive annual Stipends out of the King's Exchequer; they are all to be Gentlemen at least; and the six Heralds are expresly made Esquires by the King, when they are created *Heralds*.

Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves; and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of later times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the creating and crowning of *Garter King of Arms*, there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly embroidered. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken and the Book and Sword; next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's. and the Crown on his Head.

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and then the Noble Knights of the Order, in such things as belong to his Office, to enquire diligently of all the Noble Acts of every Knight of the Order, and thereof to certifie the Register of that Order, that he may record the same, and give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society; to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility; to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in Doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all Persons of ill Conversation, to be more ready to excuse than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, *&c.* This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings; and hath moreover Fees at the Installments; yearly Wages given by the *Knights of the Garter*; hath their uppermost Garment at their Installments, *&c.*

The two principal *Kings of Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Sword, *&c.* as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Crea-

Creation of the Heralds.] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Ceremony only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in by two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

They take a Solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Squires, Ladies and Gentlewomen, to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing and Whore-Houses, *&c.* Persons to Arms are created also by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in as the *Heralds*, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, *&c.*

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applies himself to the Earl Marshal (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition, on this manner:

To his Grace, Henry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl Marshal of* England, *&c.*

The Humble Petition of *A. B.* sheweth,

THat your Petitioner being desirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himself qualified for it, being (then shews the Reasons of his Pretensions, and his Qualifications) *as may appear by the annext Certificate.*

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays Your Grace's Order to the Kings at Arms, for the Devising and Granting such Bearings as Your Lordship shall think fit to allow of

And your Petitioner, *&c.*

The

The *Certificate* runs thus:

WE C. D. *and* E. F. *do humbly Certifie, that* A. B. *hath long lived in the County of and was always a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole Course of his Life, witness our Hands and Seals, &c.*

Upon his Grace's Approbation of this, an Order by his Grace is directed to *Garter*, King at *Arms*, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Person bearing Arms, resides; in obedience to that Order, they draw, and with his Grace's Approbation, a Grant is prepared in the Margin whereof the Coat is Blazon'd in Colours. The Grants have been in *French*, but of late are in *English*, and runs thus:

BE it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, that we Sir Thomas *St.* George, *Kt. Garter, Principal King of Arms, and Sir* Henry *St.* George, *Kt.* Clarencieux, *King of Arms, do grant unto* A. B. *the Arms here specified in the Margin, by the Order of his Grace,* Henry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl Marshal of* England; *and we do hereby allow the said* A. B. *&c. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.*

The greatest Part of this College, is, since the late dreadful Fire, rebuilt; and the Library is now kept there, being in St. *Bennet's* Hill, near *Doctors Commons*, *London*; where the same Officers of Arms always attending to satisfie Persons touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, *&c.* as was formerly done at the forementioned House there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; and (it is hoped) may, in a short time, by the voluntary Contributions of all Men, that have any sense of Honour be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Nation.

All the Members of this College being the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the *Reader* may find a List of their Names, amongst the Officers of the Houshold.

The CHARTER-HOUSE.

A Little without the Walls ſtands another Colledge, a Collegiate-Houſe, called anciently the *Chartreux*, and corruptly the *Charter-Houſe*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthuſian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*; this Colledge now called *Sutton's Hoſpital*, conſiſts of a Maſter, a Governour, a Chaplain, and ſeveral other Officers, alſo a Maſter and Uſher, to inſtruct 44 Scholars, beſides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloths, Phyſick, and live all together in Collegiate manner, with much cleanneſs and neatneſs; and the 44 Scholars have not only Neceſſaries whilſt they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Univerſities, there is alſo unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge, 20 *l.* yearly, and duly paid for eight years after they come to the Univerſity; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a conſiderable Summ of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all ſorts of Officers expedient for ſuch a Society, as Phyſician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the ſole Gift of *Thomas Sutton* Eſq; a *Lincolnſhire* Gentleman, and a Proteſtant; and is ſuppoſed to be ſo great, as cannot be parallell'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithſtanding the great Zeal of the *Roman Catholicks*; the Houſe coſt him at firſt 13000 *l.* and the fitting up for this purpoſe, about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l. per Annum*, which is ſince improved to near 6000 *l. per Annum*. The Founder died the 12th day of *December*, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever ſince kept entire and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of ſuch high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers Perſons of the higheſt Dignity and Quality in Church and State, ſhould always be the Overſeers and Regulators of this Society; their number is to be ſixteen, and all Vacancies ſupplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

The present Governours of the Charter-House, are,

THE King's Most Excellent Majesty.
Katharine the Queen Dowager.
The Royal Highness Princess Ann of Denmark.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord Privy-Seal.
Duke of Leeds.
Duke of Ormond.
Duke of Beaufort.
Marquess of Halifax.
Marquess of Normanby.
Duke of Shrewsbury.
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Rochester.
Bishop of London.
Bishop of Winchester.
Lord Chief Justice Holt.
Lord Chief Justice Treby.
Dr. Tho. Burnett, Master of the House.

The Principal Officers of the said House, are,

MR. John King, Preacher.
Dr. Charles Goodall, Physician.
Mr. William Lightfoot, Register.
Robert Payne Esq; Receiver.
Mr. Richard Speare, Auditor.
Mr. Tho. Walker, first Schoolmaster.
Mr. Andrew Tooke, second Schoolmaster.
Mr. Ralph Welstead, Reader.
Mr. Nicolas Love, Organist.

CHELSEY-COLLEDGE.

HAving now given a brief Account of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any one single Gift in Christendom, which is situated a little without the Walls of this City, the Reader will easily pardon me if I here make an Excursion but of one Mile farther from Lon-

don, to entertain him with a short Description of the [illegible] endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any [illegible] of *England*, which is the Royal-Colledge, or Hospital [illegible] *Chelsey*.

Amongst the many fair Villages about *London*, there [illegible] none more worthy to be visited by Foreigners, than [illegible] *ton* and *Chelsey*, the former for the pleasant wholsom [illegible] tion, Park, Gardens, Walks, *&c.* belonging to one of [illegible] Majesty's Summer-Houses. The latter for the sake, not [illegible] ly of the Noblemens Houses, and of the Physick-Gardens full of most rare exotick Plants, but more especially of [illegible] famous Royal Hospital; whereof take this following [illegible] Account, till a larger shall be published.

The Royal Hospital at *Chelsey*, in the County of [illegible] *sex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second; carried on by [illegible] *James* the Second, and now perfected by King *William* [illegible] the late Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a piece of Ground, [illegible] sign'd by King *James* the First, for a Colledge of Divines to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, [illegible] gainst all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the [illegible] It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the [illegible] mous River of *Thames*, in a most wholsom Air, upon a [illegible] sing gravelly Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than [illegible] River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholsom Water, even to the top of the Fabrick, by a most [illegible] genious Machine, without the labour of Horse or Man; [illegible] ly invented by a Shop-keeper of *London*.

The Main Building is a large Square, whereof one [illegible] is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces [illegible] stant, where is a most commodious and magnificent Landing Place: Of the other Three sides the Front-side contains the Chappel and Hall, both very spacious noble Rooms. The two other sides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing [illegible] twenty six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. [illegible] each one of the four Corners of this main Building there [illegible] a fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governour's Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being [illegible] Lodgings for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, [illegible] on a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles* the Second, at the Cost and Charges of Mr. *Toby Rusted*.

this main Building, adorned with many ſtately ... there are four Wings or out-Buildings, large Uni... Piles, whereof one is the Infirmary, wherein to lodge ... ſick; another for ſeveral Officers of the Houſe; ano... for old maimed Officers of Horſe and Foot; and the ... for the Bakers, Laundreſs, &c.

The number of Penſioners is 476, beſides the Offi... of the Houſe, Matrons, Landrers, Waſherwomen, &c. The Penſioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blew, ... and are provided with all other Clothes, Linnen and ..., plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Waſh... ing, and one Days Pay in every Week for Spending-...

They all meet at Chappel Morning and Evening, and in ... Hall at twelve of the Clock to Dinner, and at ſix of the ... to Supper, and at nine go all to their Lodgings. In ... they all live ſo much at their eaſe, that ſome Sol... coming to ſee this Royal Hoſpital, have almoſt ... to be old enough, or lame enough, that they might ... mediately admitted of the Society, to live ſo very ... ſtly, without the leaſt care for a Subſiſtance during the ... of their days, to paſs their time with Men of the like ... and Fortune, in telling over their many Exploits, Ad... ures and Hazards; in receiving Viſits from their Kin... and Acquaintance, in Prayer and Praiſing God, and ... benefactors, &c.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That ... one muſt firſt bring a Certificate from his Superior Of... , that he hath been maimed and diſabled in the Service ... the Crown; or elſe that he hath ſerved the Crown twen... years, which muſt appear by the Muſter-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are ... inted theſe Officers following.

The Governour, Sir *Thomas Ogle*, whoſe Salary, as Go... nour, is 300 *l.* a year; beſides which he hath a Penſion ... 200 *l.* not to be continued to the future Governours.

David Crawford Eſq; who acts as Lieutenant-Governour, ... 100 *l.* Major *Richard Butſworth*, his Deputy.

Firſt Chaplain, Mr. *Auguſtin Fraſer*, Salary 100 *l.*

Second Chaplain, Dr. *Longford*, Salary 80 *l.*

Phyſician, *Theodore Colladon*, Salary 100 *l.*

Secretary, Mr. *James Fraser*, for himself 80 *l.* and [illegible] 20 *l.*
Deputy-Treasurer, Mr. *Ralph Cook*, 80 *l.*
Steward, Mr. *Henry Powel*, 50 *l.*
Comptroller, Mr. *Robert Inglis*, 40 *l.*
Clerk of the Works, Mr. *Roger Hopit*, 20 *l.*
Chirurgeon, Mr. *John Nead*, 73 *l.*
Apothecary, Mr. *Isaac Garnier*, 50 *l.*

These have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porter, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24: who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joyners, Plumbers, Stone-cutters, *&c.*

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly, out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one days Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which at present amounts to above 3000 *l.*

The Over-sight, or Superintendency of this Colledge belongs to the Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, Pay-master-General of his Majesty's Forces, Sir *Stephen Fox*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Sir *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, to order all things relating to the Maintenance and well-government of this Colledge.

HOSPITALS.

IN this City are many richly endowed *Hospitals*, *Alms-Houses*, *Work-Houses*, and Houses of *Correction*. The most noted are,

Christ-Church Hospital.] Formerly a Monastery of *Grey-Friars*, dissolved by *Henry* VIII, and converted by his Son *Edward* VI, into an Hospital for poor Children, called by [illegible]he *Blue-coat Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged

and by divers considerable Benefactors. A great part of which was burnt down in the great Fire; but is since built with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governours, Trustees, and other Benefactors. Nevertheless all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels; and is like so to do, unless administred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King *Charles* the Second, of Peaceful Memory, founded here a Mathematical-School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an able Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about 40 in number, are taught all parts of Mathematicks; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every year, about ten or twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and to become skilful and brave Commanders. Here's almost a Thousand poor Children, most of them Orphans, maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, under the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven score yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and useful Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads, are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in the City; even the *Pretorial Chair* hath been proud of being filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chief Governours, in hopes that they will compensate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That worthy Alderman Sir *John Mor* Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, *&c.* which cost him (as it is computed) six or seven thousand Pound.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital adjoins to the said *Christ-Church*, and formerly belong'd to the same *Grey-Fryers*, founded by *Rahere* a Musician, in the time of *Henry* the first, enlarg'd by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 700 Marks a year to it, for the relief of poor People, but was more largely endow'd for the use of sick and lame Persons only, by *Edward* the

Sixth. This Spital hath able Physicians and Chirurgians, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing here is sometimes 1500, or 2000 cured in a year, and relieved with Moneys, and other Necessaries at their departure. This House it self escaped the fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

St. Thomas's Hospital] in *Southwark* is for the same use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires of *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689; founded by the same pious Prince, and not inferiour at all to the other in the number of those that are here yearly cured, and relieved. This they are rebuilding being old and ill-contrived) with great State and Convenience; A great Contribution being begun by the Right Honourable Sir *John Fleet* Lord Mayor (who laid the first Stone) and carried on by the Generosity of other eminent Persons, who design to make the Work very great and splendid.

Bethlem Hospital] was an ancient mean House in the Suburbs of the City, for the maintaining and curing of lunatick and distracted Persons, which going to decay, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a Piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more convenient Building for the Reception of those poor Wretches. The building is very Magnificent and Beautiful, in a good Air, with great Accommodations. It cost 17000 *l.* by reason of which this poor Hospital lies under the disadvantage of a great Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are charitably inclined. Here is commonly cured about, 40, 50, or 60 in a year.

Bridewell Hospital,] or Work-house, is a place where indigent, vagrant and idle People are set to work, and maintained with Clothing and Diet; and when it seems good to their Governour, they are sent by Passes into their Native Countries.

To this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put Apprentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens — Hither likewise sawcy and incorrigible Servants

Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, are sent to, according to their Crimes, receive daily such a Stripes as the Governour commands; Bread and being their best Allowance, unless by Repentance Industry they deserve better. This Hospital was like- founded by that pious young Prince, *Edward* the Sixth, having been one of his own Palaces.

WALL and GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was wall'd in on all parts, with a strong Stone Wall of defence in height and strength, proportionable to its design, which is now for the most part decay'd, dwelling Houses being now built upon the foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of the large which remains. The City when that Wall was built was not above three Miles in Circumference; but now the Suburbs being above four times bigger than that, and the immense number of its Inhabitants are a more powerful Defence; yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are re-built with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut up every Night with great diligence, and a sufficient Watch at ten a Clock; none being suffered to go in and out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagrants, Strumpets, or Night-walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not allow me to give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons the first for Capital Malefactors, as *Traitors*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who

who are tried at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey*, and the other for Debtors, who are Free-men of The King's-Bench Prison in *Southwark* is the greatest Debtors in *England*; not far from it is the Marshal Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal *England*, who is the Right Honourable the Earl of The *Fleet* near *Fleet-ditch* is a great Prison likewise for D tors; so are the two Counters belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chappel*, the *Gate-h Westminster*, and others would take up too much room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so often removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge. The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the Bridge; which, for Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built there surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath XIX Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say, on a soft Ozy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by K. the 2d, and finished *Anno* 1209, in the Reign of K. John.

The Building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceed difficult and costly piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our cestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Land Houses, and divers considerable Officers, *&c.* to be set for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the prin whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal Exchange Is next to be considered as the noblest Building of that use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1 just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*,

manner by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen Elizabeth, proclaimed and named the *Royal Exchange*. It was then built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*, before the building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the foremention'd excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a High Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses,

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It is built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Walks; the whole Fabrick cost 50000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City; and the other half by the Company of Mercers; and to reimburse themselves, there is left to them 120 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and one Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more than 3 Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles* II. newly erected at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of England*; 'tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the antique *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on the Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three Sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of *England* and *France* quarterly; Secondly, of *Scotland*; Thirdly, of *Ireland*; each supported by a Cupid; and on the Fourth Side is the following Inscription:

Carolo

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Facis Europa Arbitræ,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit
Anno Salutis Humanæ M DC LXXXIV.

The whole is made of White Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over *Europe*, and, to which, nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as is *Windsor*, and elsewhere testifie; but likewise for his rare Performances in Brass, and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd *Italian* Masters.

Statue of King Charles the First.] Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same Exchange, of the late King *Charles* the First; there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had impiously pulled down his Statue in the former Exchange which was burnt: The Inscription under this, is,

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ
Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis
CAROLI PRIMI
Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis
Fidei Defensoris,
Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) impiis Rebellium manibus
in hoc loco disturbata & confracta,
Anno Dom. 1647.
Restituta, & hic demum collocata,
Anno Dom. 1683.
Gloria Martyrii qui te fregêre Rebelles
Non potuere ipsum quem volucre Deum.

And

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange, the Statues of all the Famous Princes of this Kingdom, since the *Norman* Conquest; so now by the Care and Cost of the City Compleat, most of those Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily designed.

Statue at Charing-Cross. There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross* of King *Charles* the First, on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails; this excellent piece of Work had also suffered the Despite of the Rebels having been pulled down, and sold by them to a Brazier in *Holborn*, for the Rate of old Brass, by the Pound weight; who preserved it entire till his late Majesty's happy Restauration. It was done by an admirable Artist *Le-sueur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, for the D. of *Buckingham*, who was murthered by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *Whitehall*, is a noble Statue in Brass, of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.
1686.

The

The Monument.] Not far from the Bridge, in the [illegible] Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first [illegible] near which, is now erected (as was ordered by an [illegible] Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in [illegible] Memory thereof: It is of the *Dorick* Order, 202 Foot [illegible] from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diame[illegible] all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the mi[illegible]dle, of Black Marble, and an Iron-Balcony on the [illegible] (not unlike those two Ancient White Marble Pillars [illegible] *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperours, *Trajan* and *Antonius*, those two excellent Princes, which were [illegible] built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing) [illegible] the Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Sto[illegible] and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high; the Front where[illegible] is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in [illegible] *Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Ca[illegible]ver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Gibber*, another *Praxiteles* [illegible] on the Sides thereof are these following large Inscr[illegible]ptions:

The Inscription of the MONUMENT.

On one side,

Anno Christi CIↃↃCLXVI, *Die IV Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum* CCII *Intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium quod, Ventis spirantibus, hausit etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundum, feriatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili,* LXXXIX *Templa, Portus, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliotheas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domuum* CCIↃↃ ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ CC, *vices* CD *absumpsit, de* XXVI *Regionibus* XV *funditus delevit, alias* VIII *lacerat & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad* CDXXXVI *jugera hinc ab arce per Tamesis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illinc ab Euro-aquilonali parte secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput perrexit: Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia referret superum illam Mundi Exustionem: Velox Clades fuit: Exiguum tempus tandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.*

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, tælitus, ut par est credere, jussu, stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. M. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex [illegible] Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus [illegible] rerum faci[illegible] [illegible], fumantibus jam tum Ruinis in solatium Civium & [illegible] Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis [illegible] Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo de[illegible] [illegible] publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis fossi[illegible] [illegible], in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Ædes Sa[illegible] & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ [illegible]; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur [illegible] Vici ad Regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, a[illegible] Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas elimina[illegible]. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergerinis con[illegible], universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, [illegible] parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur; [illegible] nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari; ad [illegible] lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præscidit, adjecit [illegible] supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memo[illegible] H. C. P. C.

Restituatur undique, resurgit Londinum majori celeritate an [illegible] incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus [illegible].

Incepta
Richardo Forde Equ.
prætore Lond.
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.

Perducta altius
Geo. Waterman Eq. præ.
Roberto Hanson Eq. præ.
Guliel. Hooker Eq. præ.
Roberto Viner. Eq. præ.
Josepho Sheldon Eq. præ.
Perfecta
Thoma Davies Eq. præ.
Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

The

The same Inscriptions in English.

IN the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 Foot (the Height of this Column) about Midnight, a terrible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but likewise Places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury, it consumed the Churches, the City Gates, Guild-Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling Houses, 400 Streets, of 26 Wards, it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others miserably scorched and half burnt; the Ruines of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* Side, to the Temple Church, and from the North-East Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn*-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.

The Destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

Three Days after, when this Fatal Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of Heaven it stopped, and on every Side was extinguished.

CHARLES the II. Son of CHARLES the MARTYR, King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City, remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; that

Church-

Churches, and the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, should be re-built from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Shores cleansed, the Streets made straight and regular; such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow, made wider; Sheets and Shambles removed to separate Places: They were enacted, that every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of squared Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; Also Anniversary Prayers were enjoyned; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they raised this Column to be erected.

The Work was carried on with Diligence. *LONDON* is restored; but it is uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty: A three Years time finished what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford* Knight, being Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1671.

Carried on,

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.	Lord Mayors.
Sir *Robert Hanson*, Kt.	
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.	
Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.	
Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, Kt.	

And Finished, Sir *Thomas Davies*, Knight, being Lord Mayor, *Anno Dom.* 1677.

Companies Halls.] To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much place in this little Book; These are built like the Houses of great Nobility, with gallant Frontipieces, stately Courts, Spacious Rooms, the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain at a time of Feasting, all of the Livery, in each Company, be they one, two, or three hundred; but many of 'em are fit to receive a Crown-ed Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the twelve

Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, that of *Merchant-Taylors*, the Annual Festivals of the ... splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery Company*, the most glorious; and the *Sons* of the *Clergy*, the most ... ficent that this City can boast of: One of these twelve ... laces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the time ... ing, usually makes the place of his Residence, with all his ... mily and his Officers; there he usually entertains all ... Princes and Embassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, ... their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chappel for ... vine Service, which every Lord's Day is supplied by ... Preachers. To the *Drapers Hall* belongs a large and ... kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to study, ... for all People of ingenious Appearance: And indeed ... Hall hath some or other particular Excellency. I am loth ... say any of the lesser Companies are poor and in debt, ... assign any reason why some few of them do let out ... Halls, which were built for better uses, to be Conventicles ... and Dancing-Schools; and I am ashamed to say, that ... and the same Hall many times serves for both these ... ployments: Sure I am, that most of the Companies from ... mercenary way.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, ... fording most excellent and wholsom Water, to omit ... of *Crowder's-Well*, in *Jew-inn-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and ... thers of peculiar Vertues, as well as general use, some of ... most eminent are these.

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The ... wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end ... *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent ... tue of King *Charles* the Second on Horse-back, trampling ... on an Enemy, all in excellent White Marble, at the sole ... and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of ... *don*, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Work... ship, designed, and began to be erected by the City, at ... West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of ... stood the Church of St. *Michael* in the *Quern*: It is ... (if finished as was intended) an *Obelisk*, or *Aguglia*, ...

[illegible], the hight whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in [illegible] of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned [illegible], and in this, and the last Century, have been ta[illegible] of old Ruines, and again erected for the beautifying [illegible] Rome.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that [illegible] in the middle of King's Square in *Soe-hoe-Fields*-[illegible], deserves Observation; where, on a high Pede[illegible] his Majesty's Statue, and at his Feet lie the Repre[illegible] of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring [illegible] Waters into the Cistern, *viz.* *Thames*, *Trent*, *Hum*[illegible] and *Severn*, with Subscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at [illegible], with many others of less note in and about the Ci[illegible] nor must we pass by without notable remark.

Fleet-Brook.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful [illegible], rendring Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from [illegible] River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone [illegible] over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, [illegible] up *Newcastle*-Coals for the use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious [illegible] of publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell Hall* a place [illegible] Factors for Woollen-Cloth; this is a large sumptu[illegible] Building adjoining to *Guild-hall*, to which Cloth is sent [illegible] a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom.

Smithfield.] A vast weekly Market for Horses, and all [illegible] of live Cattel; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, [illegible] on St. *Bartholomew's* Day, and lasting 14 Days.

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Edibles; *Queen-hith*, and *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all sorts. All along the *Thames* side, on both [illegible], are Wholesale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-street*, [illegible], *Clare*, *Covent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, St. *James's*, *Westminster* Markets, *&c.* are places of note commodiously situated and built. There are divers other Ex-

changes likewise, beside the Royal Exchange, where all for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as that stately called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both *Strand*: Not to speak of the Cloysters at St *Bartholo* and other such like places for sale of small Ware.

Private Buildings.] In the City and Parts adj of late years especially, they are generally very fair and ly; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Nob and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally backwards, that so the whole Room towards the might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, reign City would, even in this particular, much surpa *don*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magn *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) as that *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, St. *James's Square*, *hampton-Buildings*, the *King's Square* in *Soho*, *Leicester-fi Red-Lyon Square*, *Golding-Square*, *Spittle-fields Square*, the by *Bishopsgate* and *Moorfields*. The several straight and cious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Lombard-street*, *Cheapside*, *Fleet* the *Strand*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-street*, the *Pall-Mal* divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of Buildings and Streets, as those near St. *James's*, *Bloom York*, *Essex*, *Arundel*, *Beaufort-Buildings*, *Goodman's-Fields* The many Palaces of Noblemen, as *Northumberland-H Wallingford-House*, *Mountague-House*, not long ago burnt by accident, and now rebuilt with incredible Magnificen and Splendour; *Berkley-House*, *Arlington*, *Leicester*, *Sun ton*, &c. Houses, they will find it equal to, if not s most of what they have seen abroad.

Here it may not be improper to mention the Offices f insuring Houses in case of Fire,

In the first Office.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l* on a Brick-House, is 6 s. f one year, 12 *s.* for two years, 18 *s.* for three years, 19 *l.* 6 for four years, 1 *l* 10 *s.* for 7 years, and 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for e years, and double for Timber, and no farther Payment o Trouble during the time insured: The Money insured is

[illegible] as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or [illegible]shed by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be re[illegible] at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which [illegible] Undertakers have setled Rents in *London*, to the value of [illegible] *l. per Annum*, in trust.

The Names of the Insurers,

[illegible] *John Parsons.*	Mr. *Edward Buckley.*
Sir *William Stapleton.*	Mr. *George White.*
[illegible] *Alie* Esq;	Mr. *Henry Headley.*
[illegible] Esq;	Mr. *George Hudson.*
[illegible] *Noel* Esq;	Mr. *Fœlix Feast.*
[illegible] *Lyford* Esq;	Mr. *Thomas Turner.*
[illegible] *Calverd* Esq;	Mr. *Thomas Deakness.*
[illegible] *Northey* Esq;	Mr. *Samuel Tookie.*

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (be[illegible] Phœnix in the Flames) and Liveries every year: They [illegible] paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are al[illegible] to hire five Men a-piece in case of necessity.

The other Office is called the *Friendly Society*, managed by [illegible] Compact and Agreement.

The *Præmium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d.* [illegible] for seven years, which is the usual time for insu[illegible] the whole Charge for the last seven years, both [illegible] and Contribution amounted last *Lady-Day* to a[illegible] 16 *s. per cent.*

The Undertaker is *William Spelman* Esq; who has setled a [illegible] considerable Fund in Land and Houses on the Trustees [illegible]lowing.

[illegible] *Cyril Wich.*	Sir *Edmund Wiseman.*
[illegible] *Christopher Wren.*	Sir *Jonathan Raymond.*
[illegible] *James Smith.*	Sir *Henry Tulse.* } deceas'd.
[illegible] *William Pritchard.*	Sir *Will. Dolben.* } deceas'd.
[illegible] *Richard Onslow.*	

This Society hath also a great number of Men employed [illegible] them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device [illegible] a Sheaf of Arrows,

The number of insured Houses in the first Office the year 1681, is 10000; and in the Friendly Society the year 1684, is 12500.

The Arms of the City of London. The *Arms of the City of London*, are *Argent* a *Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THis Office was usually kept within the City near Puddle-wharf, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the Sixth, and confirmed by his Successors: King *James* the First enlarged the same, and ordained, that the Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several things furnished from thence. This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Clothes of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Clothes of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*; and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for Knights of the Garter at home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms; Robes for the Lord Treasurer, *&c.* Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers

...of his Majesty's Robes, and divers other his Majesty's ... Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief-Justices; ... Barons of the Exchequer; divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, as Yeoman of the Guard, and Warders of the Tower, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Helpmen, Postillions and Grooms, *&c.* All-Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, *&c.* The King's Huntsmen, Game-keepers, *&c.* All Linnen and Laces for his Majesty's Person, *&c.*

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much less, besides all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, *&c.*

This Office is at present enjoyed by Patent for life, by the Right Honourable *Ralph* Earl of *Montague*, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of several antient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The said House near *Puddle-wharfe*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Warders, by Patent likewise for Life, whose Salary, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is at present 300 *l. per Annum.*

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers and others, to the number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of the next considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for his Majesty by Commissioners; who, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer and Ale collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

The *Excise-Office* is kept in *Broad-street*.

From the afore-named Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of Appeal, who are five; and by his Majesty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of Post-Master-General.

THE Profits of the said Office were settled by Act of Parliament on his Royal Highness the Duke of York, but his Majesty doth constitute his Post-Master-General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*. This Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-masters-General.

In the Foreign Office,

Comptroller, Salary 150 *l. per Annum.*
Alphabet-Keeper, Sal. 100 *l. per Annum.*
Besides eight Clerks, 50 *l. per Annum* each.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Packquets are dispatch'd.

Every

Every *Monday* to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tuesday* to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Every *Wednesday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thursday* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spanish* and *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Saturday* to all Parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course, and from thence dispatched and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*. From *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downes* every Day.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of the Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy Post-masters in *England* and *Scotland*, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-masters in their Branches; And also in *Ireland* another general Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 44 Deputy-Post-masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between *England* and
- *France*, 3 Pacquet-Boats,
- *Spain*, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
- *Flanders*, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Post-Masters and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Master-General, for the better Government, of the said Office, he hath annex'd and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Though the Number of Letters missive in *England* was not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest people have generally learnt to write) that this Office was Farmed before the Addition of the Penny-Post, at 40 or 50000*l.* a Year.

Note also, That Letters are conveyed with more Expedition, and less Charges, than in any Foreign Country.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2*d.* and 2 Sheets 4*d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8*d.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 3*d.* a double Letter 6*d.* and an Ounce 12. and that in so short a time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3*d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile, and for every Stage; to the Post-Boy 4*d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late such an admirable Commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better Quality, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health, or Body, by hard jogging, or over-violent Motion; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every Five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries

make

not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, and Flying-Coaches, make 40 or 50 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 Hours, not counting the time of Dining, setting out not too early, nor coming in too late.

The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-Street*, and is managed there by Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight, and Sir *Tho.* [illegible]*land*.

Of the PENNY-POST.

MOreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is eſtabliſh'd another Poſt, called the *Penny-Poſt*, whereby for one Penny any Letter or Parcel not exceeding one pound weight, or ten pounds value, is moſt ſpeedily and ſafely conveyed to, and from all parts within the Bills of Mortality, and to moſt Towns within ten Miles round *London*, not conveniently ſerved by the General-Poſt.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belong to his Majeſty, being ſettl'd on him by Act of Parliament, and it is manag'd for him by a Comptroller: And for the better carrying on this uſeful Deſign, there are ſix general Offices kept at a convenient diſtance from one another; at all which, Officers do conſtantly attend from Morning until Night, every Day, Sundays only excepted; and a very great Number of Meſſengers are imploy'd, who have all given Security for the Collecting and Delivering of Letters, *&c.* There are alſo five or ſix hundred receiving Houſes in *London*, and the other Towns, a Liſt of which Towns will be deliver'd to any Perſon *gratis*, at the general Offices, which are kept as followeth, *viz.* the Grand-Office in *Crosby-Houſe* in *Biſhopſgate*-ſtreet; the Office for St. *Paul*'s Precinct in *Queens-Head*-Ally in *Pater-noſter-Row*; that for the *Temple* in *Chicheſter*'s-*Rents* in *Chancery-Lane*; for *Weſtminſter* in St. *Martin*'s-*Lane*, the End next *Charing-Croſs*; for *Southwark*, in *Green-Dragon-Court*, near St. *Saviour*'s Church; for *Ratcliff*, and the *Hermitage*, upon Little *Tower-Hill*.

A further Convenience of this Office, is, that whatſoever Letters come from all parts of the World, by the General-

neral-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Towns to which the Penny-post does go; they delivered by the Messengers thereof the same Day come to *London*; and the Answers being left at Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every to the Office in *Lombard-street*. The Comptroller this very commodious Penny-post-Office is *Castleton*, Gent. he resides at the General Penny-post-Office The Accomptant, *Thomas Law*, the Receiver, *Colling*.

Conveniencies] The *Conveniencies* of this useful Undertaking of the *Penny-Post*, are as follow; All Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their Arrival at *London*; Shop-keepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed, or Publication of any Concern; Summons or Tickets convey'd to all Parts, Brewers Entries safely sent to the *Excise-Office*; Appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time sav'd in Solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chirurgeons for what they shall want, besides many other Advantages.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, *and* Watermens *Rates.*

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats, in and about *London*, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting and quarrelsome, I hope it will not be thought amiss, to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of Coachmen, *according to an Act of* Parliament, 14 Car. 2.

	s.	*d.*
For a whole Day in and about *London* and *Westminster*, reckoning 12 Hours to the Day—	10	00

By

For the Hour, for the first Hour	01 06
Every Hour after the first	01 00
From any of the *Inns* of *Court*, or thereabouts, to any part of St. *James's*, or *Westminster* (except beyond *Temple-Street*) or from any of those Places, to any of the *Inns* of *Court*, or thereabouts,	01 00
From any of the *Inns* of *Court*, to the *Royal Exchange*,	01 00
From any *Inns* of *Court*, to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Aldgate*, or Places thereabout	01 06

And the like Rates from, and to any places of the like distance.

And though the aforesaid Act be expired, yet the same Rates continue by Custom.

Rates of Carmen, *as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.*

From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-bridge*, to *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fan-Church-street*, *Bishopsgate-street*, within *Cornhill*, and Rates of like distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred weight, not exceeding 20 hundred weight	02 02
And for every hundred weight above 20 hundred	00 02
Sea-Coals a Load, *i. e.* half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Faggots	01 02
From any of the aforesaid Wharfs, to *Broadstreet*, *Ludgate*, *Old-Jewry*, *Basinshaw*, *Colemanstreet*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and Places of like distance, the aforesaid Weight	02 06
Coals or Faggots	01 04
From any of the said Wharfs, to *Smithfield-Bar*, *Aldersgate-Bar*, *Temple-Bar*, or like distance, like weight,	03 04

And where the weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 *s.* 10 *d.* and where from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2 *s.*

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 *s.* 8 *d.* There are other particulars stated, but according to these proportions.

Note,

Note, That for the foregoing Rates the Carmen are to help as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Car they please, except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christ's Hospital*. So that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved may repair every *Tuesday* at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's Hospital*, the Court then sitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN *as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.*

	Oars. s.	d	Skuller s.	d
From *London* to *Lime-house*, *New-Crane*, *Shadwell Dock*, *Bell-Wharf*, *Ratcliff-Cross*,	1	0	0	6
To *Wapping Dock*, *Wapping new*, and *Wapping old* Stairs, the *Hermitage*, *Rotherith-Church* Stairs, and *Rotherith* Stairs,	0	6	0	3
From St. *Olaves* to *Rotherith* Church-Stairs, and *Rotherith* Stairs,	0	6	0	3
From *Billingsgate* and St. *Olaves*, to St. *Saviour's* Mill,	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between *London-bridge* and *Westminster*,	0	6	0	3
From either Side above *London-bridge*, to *Lambeth* and *Fox-hall*,	1	0	0	6
From *Whitehall*, to *Lambeth* and *Fox-hall*,	0	6	0	3
From *Temple*, *Dorset*, *Black-friers* Stairs, and *Paul's* Wharf to *Lambeth*	0	8	0	4
Over the Water directly in the next Skuller, between *London-bridge* and *Lime-house*, or *London-bridge* and *Fox-hall*,	0	0	0	1

Oars

OARS.

	Whole-Fare. s.	d.	Company. s.	d.
Gravesend	4	6	0	9
Greenhive or *Greenhive*	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or *Erith*	3	0	0	6
Woolwich	2	6	0	4
Blackwall	2	0	0	4
Greenwich or *Deptford*	1	6	0	3
Chelsey, *Battersey*, *Wansworth*	1	6	0	3
Putney, *Fulham*, *Barn-Elms*	2	0	0	4
Hammersmith, *Chiswick*, *Mortlack*	2	6	0	6
Brentford, *Isleworth*, *Richmond*	3	6	0	6
Twickenham	4	0	0	6
Kingston	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court	6	0	1	0
Hampton Town, *Sunbury*, and *Walton*	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and *Chertsey*	10	0	1	0
Staines	12	0	1	0
Windsor	14	0	2	0

From London

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between *Gravesend* and *London*.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin	0	1	*An ordinary Chest, or Trunk*	0	6
A whole Firkin	0	2	*An ordinary Hamper*	0	6
A Hogshead	2	0	*The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat*	22	6
A hundred weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods	0	4	*Every single Person in the ordinary Passage*	0	6
A Sack of Salt or Corn	0	6			

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, lies liable to pay forty Shillings, and suffer half a years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

Of the two UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxford.] *Oxford, quasi Ouzford, Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated; or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through, before the Use of Bridges, as *Theodorus Phorus*, signifying the like, is by the *Germans* called *Theodenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath anciently been called *Bellositum*, *Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and above 17 Degrees Longitude, above 13 Degrees more Northward than that most ancient famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother and careful Nurse of many Arts, Sciences, and beneficial Inventions. But *Oxford* being seated in an Island, the Air is not much colder in the Winter, nor near so troublesome or hot in the Summer as *Athens*.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above nine hundred Years ago, and much augmented, not founded by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and hath been very anciently reckoned the second University among the four principal of *Europe*; whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia* now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*; and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonia Parens*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz.* Students and Citizens, living one among another, though wholly separate for Government and Manners; For, when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoin them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges, and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same Limits; for the University have them much larger: Nor the same Authority of Justice or Power of Magistrates; For the Chancellour of the University, and in his Absence, the

Vice-Chancellor, is not only in Place, but in all Affairs of Moment (though concerning the City it self) superior to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws; for the Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellour's Judicial Courts; the Proceedings of which are wholly managed according to the usage and form of the Civil Law.

The University hath, time out of mind, and are warranted to do so by divers Charters, confirmed by Act of Parliament, exercised Power and Jurisdiction in all Causes (Main, Felony and Freehold excepted) whereof or wherein a privileged Person is one Party, wherein the Proceedings are according to the Course of the Civil Laws. The Witnesses have been openly produced in Court and sworn, their Examinations are taken in Writing by the Judge and Register, and then published, that all Parties may have Copies of them, according to the Course of the Civil Law, the High Court of *Chancery* and the *Admiralty*: And the Sentences given there, are not as some ill affected Persons to the Church and Universities maliciously suggest, meerly Arbitrary and grounded upon no Law, but at the Will of the Judge: But in all his Sentences the Judge is governed by the Justice and Equity of the Civil and Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land, against which, he neither doth nor can give Definitive Sentence.

If the Judge be thought to judge erroneously or unjustly, Writs of Error are not brought to this Court, because, as we said before, the manner of Proceedings here are not as in the Common Law; but the Party aggrieved, may either appeal of complain of a Nullity, and have Redress; and there are in the University appointed yearly four or five Doctors, and some Masters, from the Convocation and Congregation delegated by them, to hear all Complaints against any Proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and from their Judgment there lies a further Appeal to the Supreme Power in *Chancery*, where the Judges of the Land, and other learned Lawyers both Common and Civil, are usually been nominated Judges Delegates, as is usually done in the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts.

Chancellor of Oxford. Over the University next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the prime Nobility and neareſt in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themſelves in Convocation, to continue *durante vitâ*, whoſe Office is to take care of the Government of the whole Univerſity, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Aſſemblies, to hear and determine Controverſies, to call Courts, to puniſh Delinquents, *&c.*

This great Honour is enjoyed at preſent by *James* Duke of *Ormond*.

High-Steward. The next in Dignity amongſt the Officers of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the Univerſity, and is alſo *durante vitâ*, whoſe Office is to aſſiſt the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requeſts, in the Execution of their Places; alſo to hear and determine Capital Cauſes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the Univerſity, ſo oft as the Chancellor ſhall require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*.

Vice-Chancellor. The third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is always the Head of ſome College, and in holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Abſence, to do what ever almoſt the Chancellor might do, if he were preſent. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Diſputations, and other Exerciſes be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformiſts, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, *&c.* be expelled the Univerſity, and the Converſe with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the Univerſity, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the Univerſity, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained.

Proctors. Fourthly, The two Proctors choſen every Year out of the ſeveral Colleges by turns: Theſe are to aſſiſt in the Government of the Univerſity, more parti-

cularly

in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking ... ; in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of ... or Privileges of the University ; all Night-... &c.

... University doth claim the Power of the Night-walk, ... Watch, the Right and Custom of which is so ancient, ... strengthened by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Peace ... so great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice ... exercise of it, and the Continuance of it so absolutely ... for the Government of the University (especially ... securing younger Scholars against the many Temptations ... Lewdness and Loosenesse, which they ordinarily are exposed to by means of such Townsmen as make their Advantage out of the Vanity and Luxury of the others) that ... Man of any civil Conversation, Stranger, Sojourner or ..., except some factious and turbulent Citizens, hath ... expressed the least dislike of, or reluctancy against ... As for such disorderly Walkers, who are of a contrary Disposition, it is tied only to reduce them to Civility ; ... the Proctors exercise the like power over them, which ... Constables and other Magistrates in other Places are allowed to do by the Laws of the Land, to preserve the Quiet of the Place, and to punish the Misdemeanours of such as are disorderly.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, ... so the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator. Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation ; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University ; to make solemn Speeches, &c.

Keeper of the Records. There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges and Records, that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University.

The Register. Lastly, is the Register of the University, whose Office is to register all Transactions in Convocation, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Bedles.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there certain publick Servants of the University, called from the High-Dutch *Bitten*, or else from the Low-D *Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray: Of these Six, whereof three are called *Esquires Bedles*, and carry Maces of Silver gilt; the other three are stiled *Y dles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chance publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his mmand to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to P to summon any one; to publish the calling of Con Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or L rers to School, &c.

The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and O there is a seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver and is thence called the *Virger*, who, with all the six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to serve his Commands, and to wait on grand Compa ders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note shall be passed by.

Priviledges.] Many Kings of *England* have been Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honou give or enlarge the Priviledges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edward* III. the Mayor *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-chancellor, and be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn ner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to serve and conserve the Rights and Priviledges, and Liber of the University of *Oxford*.

And every year on the Day of St. *Scholastica*, being 10th day of *February*, a certain number of the publick Burgesses publickly and solemnly do pay each one a P in token of their Submission to the Orders and Right the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering, was a barous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in Reign of *Edward* III. against the Persons and Goods of ral innocent Scholars, which drew a great and just A ment upon the Criminals; the City pretended they

... to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruine, and ... humbly pray, and at last obtain'd a Mitigation from ... University. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was ... accepted: And this by the further Favour of the Uni... was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgment, ... That the Mayor and 63 such Townsmen as had been ... that year to preserve the Priviledges of the Univer... should yearly, upon *Scholastica*'s Day, repair to St. *Ma*... Church, and should then and there offer sixty three ..., in memory of that barbarous Murder of sixty three ... Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as above.

... Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within ... Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither. ... *James* the First of happy Memory honoured both ... with the Priviledges of sending each two Bur... to Parliament.

... none of the least Priviledges belonging to the two ... Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Cor... of none but the King.

... Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the Choice ... Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the Uni... there inhabiting, accused for Felony, or High-Trea... shall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws ... Customs of the University; though now, where Life ... Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tryed by ... Laws of the Land.

... Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common-Law ... Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in ... Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to de... ... Causes, to imprison, as aforesaid; to give Corpo... Punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to ba...

Colleges and Halls. Anciently in *Oxford*, as now ... (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) ... Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in ... Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, ... Dispute; After that, there were divers Houses for ... only to live together in Society (as now in the ... of Court, and of Chancery in *London*) and those pla... were called either Inns from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from ..., and at present are named *Halls*, where every

Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until [illegible] bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wi[illegible] thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in L[illegible] and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such [illegible]dents, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to [illegible] be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to [illegible]struct them, and for a Head to govern them, according [illegible] certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons [illegible] Founders, and these are called Colledges; whereof the [illegible] thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and [illegible]*ton* Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the 12th C[illegible]tury, although *University-Colledge* hath been reckoned a [illegible] for Students, ever since the year 872, by the Royal [illegible] of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently [illegible]led the *University-Colledge*, where were divers Professors [illegible] all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colledges there are in *Oxford* eight[illegible] and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students [illegible] upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two [illegible] them) there are seven.

These Colledges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledge of *Oxford* in his time, what might be said of some others there and in *Cambridge*, *Non Credo in Orbe Terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addam, aut fuisse. Magna [illegible] & vectigalia, &c. Verbo vis, Dicam unum Oxoniense Collegium (rem Inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Principles, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, *&c.*

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colledges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, *Inns*, *Hostels*, or *Halls*; and as *Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the King of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline] of these Colledges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, *viz.* that of Batchellor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statures, and to the Head of the House: Next they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof; they are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses; they are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order no where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governours of Cities, and all the principal Judges, are, at certain times, cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, *viz.* of *Batchellor* and *Master* (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts) at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchellors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchellor* and *Master*.

The Act.] Every year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of Master, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the sixth of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physick*, about 100 *l.* Sterling, and a Master of Arts 20 or 30 *l.* Sterling.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters or Doctors yearly, about 150: and every Year about 200 Batchellors of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any foreign University, shall be here set down more particularly.

Batchellors of Arts, and Masters of Arts. To the Degree of Batchellor in Arts, is required four years, and three years more to be Master of Arts.

The four Terms. Now the year is divided into four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas-Term*: The second called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The third called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think meet.

Doctor of Divinity. To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven years more, he is capable of being *Batchellor of Divinity*, and then four years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

Doctor of Law. To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this: After seven years standing in the University, and the performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five years more of Doctor in the same.

Or otherwise in three years after, taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchellor in Law*, and in four years more of *D. L L.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchellor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

Exercises. The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time by any Men of good

Abilities. But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors rather, that before those Degrees were confer'd upon them, and they allow'd to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with time and years; perhaps, that those of slower Parts might by time and industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford. To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately publick Schools in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each publick Professor; of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of excellent Books, choice Manuscripts, diversity of Languages, liberty of Studying, facility of finding any Book, equals, if not surpasses, the famous *Vatican*; the Reader may please to take this following brief Account.

The publick Library in *Oxford* was founded by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, in the time of *Henry* the Fifth, about the year 1420, and the Foundation of it offer'd to be dedicated to him, which he refused, but gave to it at least 1000 Marks of Money, with a considerable number of Books.

This ancient Library (being but one Walk) makes of the present Library only the Middle-part, or Cross-stroke of the T, for such is now the Figure of it.

It happen'd that in process of time, this said Library lost not only all its Books, but also its very Benches and Shelves: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Bodley*, a worthy Patron of Learning (who had been employed in several Domestick and Foreign Negotiations by Queen *Elizabeth*) took pity of the Ruines of the said Library, and resolv'd upon a Restauration and Augmentation of it, which he accordingly perform'd; whence it came to be deservedly called, The *Bodleian Library*.

To the aboveſaid ancient part of the Library, Sir *Tho. Bodley* added the first Walk, or East-side, where you immediately enter from the top of the Stairs; and this new part, together with the other ancienter part, he endeavoured to fill with Books; which he, in good Measure, performed whilst he lived; and some Revenue he left for the encouragement of a Library-Keeper; which Place, at present is possessed by Dr. *Tho. Hyde*, and for the buying in of Books; but in both respects so small and insufficient, that some farther additional Benefaction seemeth to be very much wanting towards those Uses.

The

The said part of the Library built by Sir Th... finished, and the whole furnished, about the yea... which time it began to be set open for the Use ... Students; and about 1636 were finished the publick Sc... for Disputations and Lectures, in the several Ar... Sciences, at the Charges of the University, and of ... other Benefactors, who contributed largely to that ... ing. And in 1636 (by the Advice and Encouragem... Archbishop *Laud*, he being then Chancellor of the U... sity) was built the West-side of the Library, at th... pence of the University chiefly, and partly of other ... factors, to which the said Archbishop contributed la... in Money, besides a vast number of Manuscripts ... in divers Languages (to the value of many Thousand ... Pounds, if to have been bought) which do now stand in ... same West-side, with a large and visible Inscription, ... pressing the Donor of them.

The Gifts of him, and other generous and noble ... factors to the said Library, are registred in a large ... which remaineth in publick and open View of all C... upon a Desk for that purpose, not far from the Entrance ... the Library, with intention of preserving the Memory ... the respective Gifts, and of a grateful Remembrance of ... Givers and Benefactors, whose Names and Titles do ... remain recorded to Posterity.

Besides this, there are many other excellent Libraries ... longing to the several Colledges.

Theatre. To speak of the curious Architecture, ... vast Charge of the new Theatre, Fabricated by the most ... genious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charge ... the most Reverend Father in God *Gilbert*, the late Archi... shop of *Canterbury*, for the use of Scholastick Exercise. To ... speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chappels, Hall... large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colledg... excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gent... men, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. will require another Volume; only of the Physick-Garden in this short Account.

Among the several Noble Structures and great Conve... encies of Learning, wherewith this famous University ... adorned, this of the Physick-Garden, commodiously plac... by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place; Found...

[illegible] the Donation thereof made to the University [illegible] Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of the [illegible] Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living [illegible] House at *Cornbury*; who, purchasing Five Acres of [illegible], South of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s College, thereon [illegible], about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and [illegible] which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared [illegible] most polite Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; [illegible] Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600 *l.* on the [illegible] of which is this Inscription to be seen,

Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli *Regis, in Usum Academiæ & Reipublicæ* 1632, Henricus *Comes* Danby.

[illegible] Endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to perpe[illegible], for the Maintenance and keeping of the same, and [illegible] Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains some [illegible]ands, for the Use and Honour of the University; serv[illegible] not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant [illegible] and Diversion of the Academical Students, and [illegible] Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also, as is [illegible] found among all persons desirous to improve their [illegible]ical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant [illegible]mplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for [illegible] here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any [illegible] of *Europe* (if not the best) as also for the Service of [illegible] *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for things of that [illegible], with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the [illegible] and Life of Man.

The Care of this Garden is now committed by the University to that skilful Botanist, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who is now [illegible] on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned [illegible] *Morison* deceased.

Also the newly Erected *Musæum* in *Oxford* cannot well be [illegible] over, without some brief Account thereof.

The *Musæum*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, [illegible] built at the Charge of the University, who found such a [illegible] necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying [illegible] with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and [illegible] Learning, for which it is so well contrived and [illegible]'d.

It

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, [illegible] very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several Curious Friezes and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, in the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in Gilt Characters, *Musæum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica*; The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April*, 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of *March*, 1683, at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no farther Elogium in this *short Narrative*; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a rare Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learn'd *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Musæum*.

Accessions are continually made to the *Musæum*, by several worthy Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who hath given *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian Antiquities*. Mr. *Asm. Goodyear*, to whose generous Favour they owe there an entire Mummy; and the eminently Learned *Martin Lister*, Dr. of *Physick*, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars*, *Medals*, *Lamps*, &c. found here in *England*; so that it is justly believ'd, that in a few Years it will be one of the most Famous Repositories in *Europe*.

Of the Philosophical Society of Oxford.

THere is also in this Famous University lately Established a Society, by the Name of the *Philosophical Society*, for the Improvement of Real and Experimental Philosophy.

In order to the better carrying on this generous and useful Design; they have settl'd a Correspondence with the Royal Society at *London*, of which several of them are Fellows; and with the Society at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, lately establish'd there for the same good Purpose.

They

They meet every Tuesday in the Afternoon by the [illegible]ion and Favour of the Government in the *Natural-[illegible]* School. No one of the University is admitted, [illegible] under the Degree of Master of Arts, or Batchellor of [illegible]. The way of Admission, and the manner of Proce-[illegible], as to their Debates and Experiments, are, for [illegible] most part, the same with what is practised in the [illegible] Society.

OF

CAMBRIDGE.

WHat hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister, *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, [illegible] Priviledges, beautiful Colleges, large Revenues, [illegible] Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, [illegible] of all other things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present *Henry* Duke of *Somerset*) is not so *durante vitâ*, but may be Elected every Three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all priviledg'd Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determin'd by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University.

Vice-Chancellor.] This high Officer is chosen every Year, on the 3d of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here

Here Note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are e... and priviledged as the Colleges, and differ only in N...

Proctors. The Two Proctors are chosen ... Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colleges ... Halls.

There are chosen after the same manner Two called *... uers*, who, with the Proctors, have care of Weights ... Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register. The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Regist... There are also Three Esquire Beadles.
One Yeoman-Beadle and a Library-Keeper.

Priviledges. This University, for the Encourage... of Students, hath also divers Priviledges, Rights and ... ties granted by several Kings of *England*, which every ... *chaelmas*-day the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, ... Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before ... Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to ... purport of the said Grants.

The Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick* and *Ma... ticks*, are oblig'd by Statute, under a Penalty, to read ... Days in every Week in Term-time.

As every Professor is obliged to read publickly in ... Schools, every Week in Term, to the Students in their ... ral Faculties; so these also are obliged to attend at their ... ctures, and either of them, for every Omission, are liable ... a pecuniary Mulct. The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *... and *Physick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctors ... Batchellors Act in their several Faculties, and to determine ... upon the Questions. The other Professors, as *Greek*, *H... brew*, *Arabick*, &c. are likewise obliged to read every Week ... in *Term*.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

First, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, that he be Resident in the University ... twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts* (as ... that he defend three Questions in *Natural Phil. Math.* or *M... ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents ...

several times; and that he also oppose three times, which he is to be examin'd by the Master and Fellows of College, who (if they find no Objection against him) give leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is for three Days, and to be examin'd by two Masters of Arts who are appointed by the University for that purpose; if any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him. After which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, that he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read in the three times in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regents-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allow'd of, by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, during which time he is obliged three several times to maintain two philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urg'd against them by a Master of Arts; He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchellors Schools, and declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master, and major part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents* and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is commonly on the first *Tuesday* in *July*.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts* before he takes the Degree of *Batchellor of Divinity*; in order to which he is oblig'd, during that time, to oppose a Batchellor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Party hath been five Years Batchellor of Divinity; that he oppose twice, and respond once in the Divinity-Schools; that he preach at St. *Mary's* once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. Moreover, he is oblig'd, under the penalty of forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken his said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But

But those who are not *Gremials*, are dispensed with the University, from taking the Degree of *Batchellor* of *Divinity*, and allow'd to commence Doctor *per saltum* (as they call it) performing the above-mention'd Exercises.

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his Chief Study, from the time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchellor* of *Law* at the End of six Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchellor* of *Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchellor* of *Arts*, if he perform the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years Batchellor of Law or seven Years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchellor in Physick, till the 6th Year after his Admission, and has kept one Physick-Act, responding to the Professor or some other Doctor, and opposed once: After which, if he keep two Physick-Acts, and oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the End of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, (though not exprest in the Statutes) seems to be this, *viz.* That they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*. are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises perform'd every Term, *are*,

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, in Term-time, or at least, within a little after the beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from one to three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchellors* of *Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon *Saturdays*; all perform'd by *Senior Batchellors* (*i. e.*) those of the third Year.

Every

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday*, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning are held *Philosophica Disputations*, between a *Master* and *Batchellor of Arts*.

Every second *Thursday* in Term is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from 1 to 4 in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts* of some considerable standing, who is respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term a *Batchellor of Law*, or *Master of Arts*, professing the *Civil-Law*, is obliged to keep a *Law-Act*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like manner the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every day in *Term-time*, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular Colledge in their respective Colledges.

Exercise performed at a publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the *Monday* before the first *Tuesday* in *July*) is kept a *Divinity-Act*, by a *Doctor* in that Faculty, who is opposed by several Heads of Colledges and *Doctors* of the same Faculty, who are *Gremials*, the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Regius Professor* moderating: which said *Disputations* continue from 8 to 11 in the morning—— from 1 to 3 the same day is kept a *Philosoph. Act* by a *Master of Arts*, those of his own Degree opposing him—— from 3 to 4 an Act by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some other *Doctors* of the same Faculty—From 4 to 5 an Act by a *Doctor of Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his own Faculty.

On *Tuesday* from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity-Act* by a *Batchelor of Divinity*——From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*—— From 2 to 3 a *Law-Act* by a *Batchellor of Law*——From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Act*, by a *Batchellor of Physick*. These are all opposed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Act*.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins
13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*.
Easter-Term begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter* Week, and ends
the Week before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have more
Cambridge, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but
one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th
October, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always
Dies Comitiorum, there called the Commencement; when
the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compl
their Degrees respectively, and the *Batchellors of Arts*
theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, whi
by there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Ch
cellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Ho
ses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very fr
quently, and have power not only to punish offending Sc
lars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Tolsel* at
his Pleasure; but also to fine all such publick Houses
entertain Scholars at unseasonable Hours, that is after ei
in Winter, or nine in Summer; by which time th
ought to be all in their respective Colledges.

For at those times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dea
each Colledge visits every particular Chamber in the Ho
to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be c
taken both for discovering and reforming all sorts of D
orders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes North
Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days Journ
from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same
stance from each other.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, w
Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offe
Honour and Admiratation; and yet even these had lo
been like to be dried up by the over-heated Zeal of so
ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of letter'd Men, wh
send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, P
sicians, *&c.* to serve all Parts of this Kingdom.

of the rest of his Majesty's Kingdoms, and Dominions, &c.

Scot-land.] After *England*, the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* hath the Precedence, the chief Governour, whereof under his Majesty, is the Lord *High-Commissioner of Scotland*, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, who is his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

The next is the Kingdom of Ireland; the Governour whereof was lately the Right Honourable *Henry* Viscount ...ey, who, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, was as Vice-...y of *Ireland*; but at present this Kingdom is managed by the Lords Justices.

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which ...ther for number of People, or large extent, may as well ...ave the Name of Kingdoms, as divers Countries, which ...der the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as ...w-*England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have ...ver affected those swelling Titles.

Of Jersey *and* Guernsey.

THE next and neareſt are his Majeſty's two ſmall Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, lying near the Coaſt of *France*, with two leſſer, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in his Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; in both of which generally is ſtill retain'd the *French* Tongue.

Jerſey.] *Jerſey*, the biggeſt of the two, though not above 50 Miles in circumference; is a moſt fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and ſeveral ſorts of good Fruit, eſpecially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Sider: 'Tis well ſtock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furniſhing the Inhabitants with great ſtore of fine Wooll, which employs moſt of the poor in making Stockings, chiefly ſent over into *France*, their neareſt Market.

Here are three Companies of Foot, the first is the Gov
nours own, the other two are commanded by Major
Beadle, the Deputy Governour, and Captain *Charles*
waring.

Civil Government. For the Civil Government of
Island, the principal Officer next to the Governour, is
Bailiff, Sir *Edward Carteret*; and under him are twelve Justic
or Jurats, who, with the Bailiff, administer Justice, and
termine all Causes, and Controversies, of above the va
of 100 Crowns; other Petty Matters are decided by one
those Justices; they can appeal to *England* to the King
Council: The best Seat in the Island is St. *Antoin*, belon
ing to Sir *Edward Carteret*.

Guernsey. The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about 20 M
distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks
that also is, and is not much less in space, but is somew
inferiour in the richness of the Soil, which hath this
Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it.
of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. Here
ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is St. *Peter's*
which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipp
along the sides of the Peer, which is curiously paved, is
usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town. One of
pleasantest Seats in the Island is *de Granges*, belonging
James Beauvoir Esq: Another is St. *Maries*, belonging to
Edmond Andros, now Bailiff of the Island, but the ancie
Seat is *d' Anneville*, belonging to *Charles Andros* Esq;

The Right Honouraale *Christopher* Lord Viscount H
is his Majesty's Governour here, who hath three Foot C
panies under his Command,; the first of which is his o
the other two belonging to Captain *George Littleton*, the
puty-Governour, and to his Lordship's Brother, Cap
Charles Hatton.

The Government is in all respects like that of *Jersey*, by
Bailiff, who is Sir *Edmund Andros*, and twelve Justices
Jurats; they have also the same Appeal to *England*, to t
King and Council.

An Exact Catalogue of the BISHOPS of England, ranked in their proper Order.

Dr. *Thomas Tenison*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *John Sharpe*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.
Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, and Dean of the Chappel-Royal.
Dr. *Nathanael Crewe*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, and Baron *Crewe* of *Stene*.
Dr. *Peter Mew*, Lord Biſhop of *Winchester*, and Prelate of the Garter.
Dr. *William Beaw*, Lord Biſhop of *Llandaff*.
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Lord Almoner.
Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*.
Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtm.*
Dr. *Jonathan Trelawney*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, and Baronet.
Dr. *Thomas Watſon*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Davids*.
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and Chancellour of the Garter.
Dr. *Humphrey Humphreys*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*.
Dr. *Nicholas Stratford*, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*.
Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.
Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide* Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Dr. *John Hough*, Lord Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.
Dr. *John Moore*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*.
Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
Dr. *Richard Kidder*, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Dr. *John Hall*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*.
Dr. *Edward Jones*, Lord Biſhop of St *Aſaph*.
Dr. *James Gardiner*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*.
Dr. *John Williams*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
Dr. *William Talbot*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, Dean of *Worceſter*.

Theſe are all Barons and Peers of the Realm, have Place in the *Upper Houſe* of *Parliament*, and in the *Upper Houſe* of *Convocation*.

A Catalogue of all the Present DEANS in both the Provinces of Canterbury and York.

MR. *Will. Price*, Dean of St. *Asaph.*
Dr. *Jones*, Dean of *Bangor.*
Dr. *Royce*, Dean of *Bristol.*
Dr. *Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury.*
Dr. *Grahme*, Dean of *Carlisle.*
Dr. *Fogg*, Dean of *Chester.*
Dr. *Hawkins*, Dean of *Chichester.*
Dr. *Aldridge*, Dean of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford.*
Dr. *Comber*, Dean of *Durham.*
Dr. *Lamb*, Dean of *Ely.*
Dr. *Annesly*, Dean of *Exeter.*
Dr. *Jane*, Dean of *Gloucester.*
Dr. *Tyler*, Dean of *Hereford.*
Dr. *Addison*, Dean of *Lichfield.*
Dr. *Fuller*, Dean of *Lincoln.*
Dr. *Fairfax*, Dean of *Norwich.*
Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, *London.*
Dr. *Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Willock*, Dean of *Rochester.*
Dr. *Woodward*, Dean of *Salisbury.*
Dr. *Bathurst*, Dean of *Wells.*
Dr. *Sprat*, Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster.*
Dr. *Wickart*, Dean of *Winchester.*
Dr. *Haskard*, Dean of *Windsor.*
Dr. *Talbot*, Dean of *Worcester.*
Dr. *Gale*, Dean of *York.*

It might be expected we should give a List of the Convocation of Divines in this Place, the same being inserted in our last, though very imperfect: But finding it must have been much more so now, since there is not a Return made of half of them (as they should be) we have thought it best wholly to omit them.

A List of the LORDS, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

HIS Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*.
Thomas, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
John Lord *Somers* of *Evesham*, Lord High-Chancellour of *England*.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord President of the Council.
John Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Henry Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*.
William Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.
James Duke of *Ormond*.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*.
Meinhardt Duke of *Schonberg*.
Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
Thomas, Duke of *Leeds*.
William Duke of *Bedford*.
Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.
Aubrey Earl of *Oxford*.
Charles Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.
John Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Charles, Earl of *Manchester*.
Thomas Earl of *Stamford*.
Robert Earl of *Sunderland*.
John Earl of *Bath*.
Charles Earl of *Berkeley*.
Laurence Earl of *Rochester*.
William Earl of *Portland*.
Thomas Earl *Fauconberg*.
Ralph Earl of *Mountague*.
John Earl of *Marlborough*, Governour to his Highness the Duke of *Gloucester*.
Richard Earl of *Scarborough*.
Francis Earl of *Bradford*, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.
Henry Earl of *Romney* Master of the Ordnance.
Ford Earl of *Tankerville*.
Edward Earl of *Orford*.
Edward Earl of *Jersey*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Richard Earl of *Ranelagh*.
Henry Lord Bishop of *London*.
Robert Lord *Ferrers*.
Thomas Lord *Wharton*.
Robert Lord *Lexington*.
Sydney Lord *Godolphin*.
Thomas Lord *Coningsby*.
Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty.
James Vernon, Esq; One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
John Smith, Esq; Chancellour and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*.
Sir *John Holt*, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*.
Sir *John Trevor*, Knight, Master of the Rolls.
Sir *Henry Goodrick*, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.
Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knight.
Sir *William Trumbull*, Knight.
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
Charles Montague, Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Clerks of the Council.

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath.
William Blathwait, Esq;
John Povey, Esq;
Edward Southwell, Esq;

Keepers of the Council Chamber.

Benjamin Colinge, Esq;
Mr *Richard Colinge*, } Salary to each 50 *l.*

Clerks of the Signet.

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath.
Nicholas Morrice, Esq;
Sir *William Trumbull*, Knight.
John Gauntlett, Esq;
Mr. *George Littlefield* Office-Keeper.

Clerk

Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Thomas Watkins, Esq;
Thomas Gosling Esq;
Sir George Piers, Baronet.
George Sawyer, Esq;
Mr. George Littlefield, Office-Keeper.

A List of the present Nobility of *England* according to their respective Precedencies.

Where you find the Star prefixed, the Title was conferr'd by his present Majesty.

Dukes, *of the Blood-Royal* 1.

Prince *William* Duke of *Glocester*.

Of the Royal Family 1.

*Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Duke of *Cumberland*, &c.

Great Officers; Who take Place of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood, except Prince George *of* Denmark, *who hath Precedence by a special Act of Parliament.*

John Sommers, Lord *Sommers*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, &c. Lord President of the Council.

John Lowther, Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal.

Other Dukes 17, *and Dutchesses* 2.

Henry Howard, Duke of *Norfolk* Hereditary Earl-Marshal of *England*.

Note, The Duke of Norfolk *hath Precedence, not only by his Creation, but likewise in respect of his Office: And the Duke of* Devonshire *takes Place for the last Reason only.*

William Cavendish, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of the Houshold.

Charles Seymour Duke of *Somerset*.

Barbara Villiers, Dutchess of *Cleveland*. *Louise*

Louïse de Querovalle, Dutchess of *Portsmouth*.
Charles Lenox, Duke of *Richmond*.
Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of *Southampton*.
Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of *Grafton*.
James Butler Duke of *Ormond*.
Henry Somerset Duke of *Beaufort*.
George Fitz-Roy Duke of *Northumberland*.
Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. *Albans*.
James Fitz-James Duke of *Berwick*.
* *Charles Poulet* Duke of *Bolton*.
* *Meinhardt Schomberg*, Duke of *Schonberg* and *Leinster*, Count of the Empire.
* *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
* *Thomas Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*.
* *William Russell* Duke of *Bedford*.
* *William Cavendish* Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of the Household.
* *John Holles* Duke of *Newcastle*.

Marquesses 3.

William Savile Marquess of *Halifax*.
William Herbert Marquess of *Powis*.
* *John Sheffeild* Marquess of *Normanby*.

Other Great Officers who take Place of all of their Degree.

Robert Bertie Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.
Henry Howard Duke of *Norfolk*, Hereditary Earl Marshal of *England*.
William Cavendish, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of the Household.
Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Earls 72. *and* Countesses 2.

Aubrey de Vere Earl of *Oxford*.
Anthony Grey Earl of *Kent*.
William Stanley Earl of *Derby*.
John Manners, Earl of *Rutland*.
Theophilus Hastings, Earl of *Huntingdon*.
Thomas Herbert Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord President of the Council.
Henry Clinton, Earl of *Lincoln*.
Henry Howard, Earl of *Suffolk*.

Charles Sackville Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.
James Cecill Earl of Salisbury.
John Cecill Earl of Exeter.
John Egerton Earl of Bridgwater.
Robert Sidney Earl of Leicester.
George Compton Earl of Northampton.
Edward Rich Earl of Warwick and Holland.
Basil Fielding Earl of Denbigh.
Paulet St. John Earl of Bolingbroke.
Thomas Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
Charles Montague, Earl of Manchester.
Thomas Howard Earl of Berkshire.
Richard Savage, Earl Rivers.
Robert Bertie Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
Charles Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.
Thomas Grey Earl of Stamford.
Charles Finch Earl of Winchelsey.
Evelyn Pierpont Earl of Kingston.
Charles Dormer Earl of Carnarvan.
Philip Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield.
Thomas Tufton Earl of Thanet.
Robert Spencer Earl of Sunderland,
Robert Leke Earl of Scarsdale.
Edward Montague Earl of Sandwich.
Henry Hyde Earl of Clarendon.
Algernon Capell Earl of Essex.
Robert Brudenel Earl of Cardigan.
James Annesly Earl of Anglesey.
John Granvile Earl of Bath,
Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle.
Thomas Bruce Earl of Alisbury.
Charles Boyle Earl of Burlington.
Isabella Fitz Roy (Dutchess of Grafton) Countess of Arlington.
Anthony-Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftsbury.
Edward-Henry Lee Earl of Litchfield.
Thomas Lennard Earl of Sussex.
Louis de Duras Earl of Feversham.
Charles Gerard Earl of Macclesfield.
Charles-Bodvile Roberts Earl of Radnor.
William Paston Earl of Yarmouth.
Charles Berkely Earl of Berkeley.
Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham.

Laurence Hyde Earl of *Rochester.*
Montagu-Venables Bertie Earl of *Abingdon.*
Baptist Noel Earl of *Gainsborough.*
Robert D'Arcie Earl of *Holderness.*
Other Windsor Earl of *Plimouth.*
Katharine Sidley Countess of *Dorchester.*
Edward Radcliffe Earl of *Derwentwater.*
Henry Howard Earl of *Stafford.*
* *William Bentinck* Earl of *Portland.*
* *Thomas Bellassise* Earl *Falconberg.*
* *Ralph Montague* Earl of *Montague.*
* *John Churchill* Earl of *Marlborough* Governour to his Highness the Duke of *Gloucester.*
* *Arthur Herbert* Earl of *Torrington.*
* *Richard Lumley* Earl of *Scarborough.*
* *George Booth* Earl of *Warrington.*
* *Francis Newport* Earl of *Bradford*, Treasurer of the Houshold and Cofferer.
* *Henry Sidney* Earl of *Romney*, Master-General of the Ordnance.
* *William Zulestein* Earl of *Rochford.*
* *Ford Grey* Earl of *Tankerville.*
* *Arnold—Joost Van Keppell* Earl of *Albemarl*, Master of the Robes.
* *Thomas Coventry* Earl of *Coventry.*
* *Edward Russel*, Earl of *Orford.*
* *Edward Villiers* Earl of *Jersey.*
* *Henry d' Overquerque* Earl of *Grantham.*

Viscounts 8.

Edward Devereux Viscount *Hereford.*
Francis Brown Viscount *Montacute.*
William Fienes Viscount *Say* and *Sele.*
Charles Townshend Viscount *Townshend.*
Thomas Thynne Viscount *Weymouth.*
Christopher Hatton Viscount *Hatton.*
* *Henry Telverton* Viscount *Longueville.*
* *John Lowther* Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal.

Barons 65, *and* Baronesses 3.

George Nevill Lord *Abergavenny.*

Jam

James Touchet (Earl of *Caſtlehaven*) Lord *Audley*.
Robert Bertie Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*.
John *Weſt* Lord *La Warre*.
Robert Shirley Lord *Ferrers*.
Charles *Mildmay* Lord *Fitzwater*.
Edward *Ward* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*.
Edward *Stourton* Lord *Stourton*.
Richard *Verney* Lord *Willoughby* of *Broke*.
Ralph *Eure* Lord *Eure*.
Thomas *Wharton* Lord *Wharton*, Comptroller of the Houſhold.
Hugh *Willoughby* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.
William *Paget* Lord *Paget*.
Francis *Howard* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*.
William *North* Lord *North* and *Grey*.
James *Brydges* Lord *Chandos*.
Robert *Cary* Lord *Hunſdon*.
Thomas *Petre* Lord *Petre*.
Charles *Gerard* Lord *Gerard*.
Thomas *Arundel* Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, Count of the Empire.
Lady *Katharine Williamſon* Baroneſs *Cliſton*.
Chriſtopher *Roper* Lord *Tenham*.
Fulk *Grevil* Lord *Brook*.
John *Lovelace* Lord *Lovelace*.
John *Pawlet* Lord *Pawlet*.
Lancaſter *Maynard* Lord *Maynard*.
Charles *Howard* Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*.
Charles *Mohun* Lord *Mohun*.
Thomas *Wentworth* Lord *Raby*.
Thomas *Leigh* Lord *Leigh*.
Thomas *Jermin* Lord *Jermin*.
William Byron Lord *Byron*.
John *Vaughan* (Earl of *Carberie*) Lord *Vaughan*.
Francis *Carrington* Lord *Carrington*.
William *Widdrington* Lord *Widdrington*.
John *Culpeper* Lord *Culpeper*.
Robert *Lucas* Lord *Lucas*, Governour of the *Tower*.
Lewis *Watſon* Lord *Rockingham*.
Robert *Sutton* Lord *Lexington*.
Marmaduke *Langdale* Lord *Langdale*.
William *Berkeley* Lord *Berkeley*.
Charles *Granvile* Lord *Granvile*, Count of the Empire.
Charles *Cornwallis* Lord *Cornwallis*.
Nathanael Crew (Biſhop of *Durham*) Lord *Crew*.

Mary Grey (Countess of *Kent*) Baroness *Lucas* of *Crudwell*.
John Arundel Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*.
William Craven Lord *Craven*.
Hugh Clifford Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*.
Peregrine Osborn (Viscount *Dumblane*) Lord *Osborn*.
Susanna Fortrey Baroness *Bellassise* of *Osgodby*.
John Carteret Lord *Carteret*.
Charles Benet Lord *Ossulston*.
William Legg Lord *Dartmouth*.
William Stawell Lord *Stawell*.
Francis North Lord *Guilford*.
Sidney Godolphin Lord *Godolphin*.
Henry Jermin Lord *Dover*.
John Jeffreys Lord *Jeffreys*.
James Waldegrave Lord *Waldegrave*.
Edward Griffin Lord *Griffin*.
* *Hugh Cholmondley* Lord *Cholmondley*.
* *John Ashburnham* Lord *Ashburnham*
* *William Farmer* Lord *Lempster*.
* *Charles Butler* Lord *Weston*.
* *Henry Herbert* Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*.
* *John Thomson* Lord *Haversham*.
* *John Somers* Lord *Somers*, Lord High Chancellour of *England*.
* *Christopher Vane* Lord *Barnard*.

A true LIST of the Knights, Citizens *and* Burgesses *of the present* Parliament, *as they stand Prorogued to the first day of* June 1699.

Bedfordshire *sends* 4 *Members*.

THE *Right Honourable Lord* Edward Russel.
Sir William Gostwick *Knight and Baronet*.

Town of Bedford.

Sir Thomas Alston, *Baronet*.
William Spencer, *Esq*;

Berks 9.

Sir Humphrey Forster, *Bar*.
Richard Nevile, *Esq*.

Barn

Borough of New Windsor.
The Right Honourable John *Lord Viscount* Fitzharding.
Richard Topham, *Esq;*

Borough of Reading.
Sir Owen Buckingham, *Kt.*
John Dalby, *Esq.*

Borough of Wallingford.
Sir Thomas Tipping, *Bar.*
Richard Pye, *Esq;*

Borough of Abingdon.
Simon Harcourt, *Esq;*

Bucks.

The Honourable Goodwin Wharton, *Esq;*
The Right Honourable William *Lord* Cheyne, *Visc.* Newhaven.

Town of Buckingham.
Sir Richard Temple, *Bar.*
Sir Edmond Denton, *Bar.*

Borough of Chipping Wicomb.
Charles Godfrey, *Esq;*
Thomas Archdale, *Esq;*

Borough of Ailisbury.
The Honourable James Herbert, *Esq;*
Robert Dormer, *Esq;*

Borough of Agmondesham.
Sir John Garrard, *Bar.*
John Drake, *Esq;*

Borough of Wendover.
John Blackwell, *Esq;*
Richard Beke, *Esq;*

Borough of Great Marlow.
Sir James Etheredge, *Kt.*
James Chase, *Esq;*

Cambridgeshire 6.

The Right Honourable John *Lord* Cutts.
Sir Rushout Cullen, *Bar.*

University of Cambridge.
The Honourable Henry Boyle, *Esq;*
Anthony Hammond, *Esq;*

Town

Town of Cambridge.

Sir John Cotton, *Bar.*
Sir Henry Pickering, *Bar.*

Cheshire, 4.

Sir John Manwaring, *Bar.*
Sir Robert Cotton, *Bar.*

City of Chester.

Sir Thomas Grosvenor, *Bar.*
Peter Shakerley, *Esq;*

Cornwall, 44.

The Right Honourable Hugh Boscawen, *Esq;*
John Speccot, *Esq;*

Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Lancestion.

The Right Honourable Henry *Lord* Hyde.
William Cary, *Esq;*

Borough of Leskard.

Henry Darrel, *Esq;*
William Bridges, *Esq;*

Borough of Lestithiel.

The Honourable George Booth, *Esq;*
Samuel Travers, *Esq.*

Borough of Truro.

Hugh Fortescue, *Esq;*
Henry Vincent, *Esq;*

Borough of Bodmyn.

The Honourable Ruffel Robarts, *Esq;*
John Hoblyn, *Esq;*

Borough of Helston.

Sidney Godolphin, *Esq;*
Charles Godolphin, *Esq,*

Borough of Saltash.

John Morris, *Esq;*
James Buller, *Esq;*

Borough of Camelford.

Henry Manaton, *Esq;*
Dennis Glyn, *Esq;*

Borough of Portwigham, *alias* Westlow.

James Kendal, *Esq:*
John Mountstephen, *Esq;*

Borough of Crampond.

Sir William *Scawen*, Kt.
Francis Scobell, *Esq*;

Borough of Eastlow.

Henry Trelawney, *Esq*;
Sir Henry Seymour, *Bar.*

Borough of Penryn.

Samuel Trefusis, *Esq*;
Alexander Pendarvis, *Esq*;

Borough of Tregony.

The *Honourable* Francis Robarts, *Esq*;
Philip Meadows, *Esq*;

Borough of Bossiney.

Sir John Pole, *Bar.*
John Tregagle, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Ives.

Sir Charles Windham, *Bar.*
James Praed, *Esq*;

Borough of Foway.

Sir Bevil Granville, *Kt.*
Thomas Vivian, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Germains.

Daniel Elliot, *Esq*;
John Tanner, *Esq*;

Borough of Mitchel.

Sir John Hawles, *Kt.*
John Povey, *Esq*;

Borough of Newport.

The *Honourable* John Granville, *Esq*;
Francis Stratford, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Mawes.

Sir Joseph Tredenham, *Kt.*
John Tredenham, *Esq*;

Borough of Callington.

Sir William Coryton, *Bar.*
Francis Fulliford, *Esq*;

Cumberland, 6.

Sir George Fletcher, *Bar.*
Sir John Lowther, *Bar.*

City of Carlisle.

William Howard, *Esq*;
James Lowther, *Esq*;

Borough of Cockermouth.

William Seymour, *Esq*;
George Fletcher, *Esq*;

Derbyshire, 4.

The Right Honourable William *Lord Marquess* of Hartington.
Thomas Cook, *Esq*;

Town of Derby.

The Right honourable Lord Henry Cavendish.
George Vernon, *Esq*;

Devonshire, 26.

Francis Courtenay, *Esq*;
Samuel Roll, *Esq*;

City of Exeter.

Sir Edward Seymour, *Bar.*
Sir Bartholomew Shower, *Kt.*

Borough of *Totness.*

Thomas Coulson, *Esq*;
Francis Gwin, *Esq*;

Borough of *Plimouth.*

The honourable Charles Trelawney, *Esq*;
John Rogers, senior, *Merchant*

Town of *Okehampton.*

William Harris, *Esq*;
Thomas Northmore, *Esq*;

Borough of *Barnstaple.*

Nicholas Hooper, *Esq*;
Arthur Champneys, *Esq*;

Borough of *Plympton.*

Courteny Croker, *Esq*;
Martin Rider, *Esq*;

Borough of *Honiton.*

Sir William Drake, *Kt. and Bar.*
Sir Walter Yonge, *Bar.*

Borough of *Tavistoke.*

The honourable Robert Russel, *Esq*;
The honourable Sir Francis Drake, *Bar.*

Borough of *Ashburton.*

William Stawell, *Esq*;
Richard Duke, junior, *Esq*;

Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardnes.

Sir Joseph Herne, *Kt.*
Frederick Herne, *Esq;*

Borough of *Bealston.*

Sir John Hawles, *Kt.*
Henry Montague, *Esq;*

Borough of *Tiverton.*

Thomas Bere, *Esq;*
The *Right Honourable* Charles *Lord* Spencer.

Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq;*
Thomas Freke, *Esq;*

Town of *Pool.*

William Jolliffe, *Esq;*
William Phippard, *Esq;*

Borough of *Dorchester.*

Sir Robert Napier, *Kt. and Bar.*
Nathaniel Napier, *Esq;*

Borough of *Lyme-Regis.*

Henry Henley, *Esq;*
Robert Henley, *Esq;*

Borough of *Weymouth.*

Philip Taylor, *Merchant.*
Arthur Shallott, *Merchant.*

Borough of *Melcomb-Regis.*

Michael Harvey, *Esq;*
Thomas Freke, *Esq;*

Borough of *Bridport.*

Peter Batiscomb, *Esq;*
Alexander Pitfield, *Esq;*

Borough of *Shaston, alias Shaftsbury.*

Edward Nicholas, *Esq;*
Thomas Chafin, *Esq;*

Borough of *Wareham.*

George Pitt, *Esq;*
Thomas Trenchard, *Esq;*

Borough of *Corfe-Castle.*

John Bankes, *Esq;*
Richard Fownes, *Esq;*

Durham, 4.

Lyonel Vane, *Esq*;
Sir Robert Eden, *Bar*.

City of Durham.

The Honourable Charles Montague, *Esq*;
Thomas Coniers, *Esq*;

Essex, 8.

Sir Charles Barrington, *Bar*.
Edward Bullock, *Esq*;

Borough of Colchester.

Sir Thomas Cooke, *Kt*.
Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt*.

Borough of Malden.

Sir Eliab Harvey, *Kt*.
Irby Montague, *Esq*;

Borough of Harwich.

Sir Thomas Davall, *Kt*.
Sir Thomas Middleton, *Kt*.

Glocestershire, 8.

Sir Richard Cox, *Bar*.
John How, *Esq*;

City of Glocester.

Sir William Rich, *Bar*.
William Selwin, *Esq*;

Borough of Cirencester.

Charles Cox, *Esq*;
Henry Ireton, *Esq*;

Borough of Tewksbury.

Charles Hancock, *Esq*;
Richard Doddeswell, *Esq*;

Herefordshire, 8.

Henry Cornwall, *Esq*;
Henry Gorges *Esq*;

City of Hereford.

The Honourable James Bridges, *Esq*;
Paul Foley, *Esq*;

Borough of Lempſter.

The Right Honourable Thomas *Lord* Conningsby.
Edward Harley, *Eſq;*

Borough of Weobly.

Robert Price, *Eſq;*
Thomas Foley, *Eſq;*

Hertfordſhire, 8.

Thomas Halſey, *Eſq;*
Ralph Freeman, *jun. Eſq;*

Borough of St. Albans.

Sir Samuel Grimſton, *Bar.*
George Churchill, *Eſq;*

Borough of Hertford.

Sir William Cowper, *Bar.*
William Cowper, *Eſq;*

Huntingtonſhire, 4.

John Proby, *Eſq;*
John Driden, *Eſq;*

Borough of Huntington.

Francis Wortley, *alias* Montague, *Eſq;*
Edward Carteret, *Eſq;*

Kent, 10.

Sir James Oxenden, *Kt. and Bar.*
Sir Stephen Lennard, *Bar.*

City of Canterbury.

George Sayer, *Eſq;*
Henry Lee, *Eſq;*

City of Rocheſter.

The Right Honourable Sir Joſeph Williamſon, *Kt.*
Sir Cloudeſly Shovell, *Kt.*

Borough of Maidſtone.

Sir Robert Marſham, *Kt. and Bar.*
Thomas Bliſs, *Eſq;*

Borough of Queenborough.

Robert Crawford, *Eſq;*
Thomas King, *Eſq;*

Lancashire, 14.

The Honourable James Stanley, *Esq;*
The Honourable Fitton Gerrard, *Esq;*
Borough of Lancaster.
Robert Heysham, *Merchant.*
Roger Kirkby, *Esq;*
Borough of Preston *in* Amounderness.
Henry Ashurst, *Esq;*
Thomas Molineux, *Esq;*
Borough of Newton.
Thomas Leigh *of* Ridge, *Esq;*
Thomas Brotherton *of* Hey, *Esq;*
Borough of Wigan.
Sir Roger Bradshaigh, *Bar.*
Orlando Bridgman, *Esq;*
Borough of Clitheroe.
Christopher Lister, *Esq;*
Thomas Stringer, *Esq;*
Borough of Leverpool.
William Norris, *Esq;*
William Clayton, *Esq;*

Leicestershire, 4.

The Honourable John Verney, *Esq;*
John Wilkins, *Esq;*
Town of Leicester.
Sir William Villiers, *Bar.*
Laurence Carter, *Esq;*

Lincolnshire, 12.

The Honourable Charles Dymoke, *Esq;*
George Whichcott, *Esq;*
City of Lincoln.
Sir John Bolles, *Bar.*
Sir Edward Hussey, *Bar.*
Borough of Boston.
Richard Wynn, *Esq;*
Edmund Boulter, *Esq;*

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Edward Ayscough, *Kt.*
Moor, *Esq;*

Town of Stamford.

Honourable William Cecill, *Esq;*
Honourable Charles Bertie, *Esq;*

Borough of Grantham.

John Thorold, *Bar.*
William Ellis, *Bar.*

Middlesex, 8.

wick Lake, *Esq;*
John Wolstenholme, *Bar.*

City of Westminster.

Right Honourable Charles Montague, *Esq;*
Right Honourable James Vernon, *Esq;*

City of London.

John Fleet, *Kt.*
William Ashurst, *Kt.*
James Houblon, *Kt.*
mas Papillon, *Esq;*

Monmouthshire, 3.

mas Morgan *of* Tredeager, *Esq;*
John Williams *of* Llangibby, *Bar.*

Borough of Monmouth.

ry Probert, *Esq;*

Norfolk, 12.

William Cooke, *Bar.*
Jacob Astley, *Kt. and Bar.*

City of Norwich.

bert Davy, *Esq;*
mas Blofeild, *Esq;*

Town of Lyn-Regis.

John Turner, *Kt.*
Charles Turner, *Kt.*

Town of Great Yarmouth.

rge England, *Esq;*
n Nicholson, *Esq;*

Borough of Thetford.

The Right Honourable Charles *Lord* Paston.
James Sloane, *Esq*;

Borough of Castlerising.

Thomas Howard, *Esq*;
Robert Walpole, *Esq*;

Northamptonshire, 9.

Sir Justinian Isham, *Bar.*
John Parkhurst, *Esq*;

City of Peterborough.

The Honourable Sidney Wortley, *alias* Montague, *Esq*;
Francis *St.* John, *Esq*;

Town of Northampton.

Christopher Montague, *Esq*;
William Thursby *Esq*;

Town of Brackley.

The Honourable Charles Egerton, *Esq*;
Sir John Aubrey, *Bar.*

Borough of Higham-Ferrars.

Thomas Ekins, *Esq*;

Northumberland, 8.

William Forster, *Esq*;
Sir Edward Blackett, *Bar.*

Town of New-Castle *upon* Tine.

Sir William Blackett, *Bar.*
William Carr, *Esq*;

Borough of Morpeth.

The Honourable Philip Howard, *Esq*;
Sir Henry Bellasis, *Kt.*

Town of Berwick *upon* Tweed.

Sir Francis Blake, *Kt.*
Samuel Ogle, *Esq*;

Nottinghamshire, 8.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, *Bar.*
Gervase Eyre, *Esq*;

Town of Nottingham.

William Pierrepont, *Esq*;
Richard Slater, *Esq*;

Borough

Borough of East Retford.

John Thornhaugh, *Esq;*
Sir Willoughby Hickman, *Bar.*

Town of Newark upon Trent.

The Honourable James Sanderson, *Esq;*
Sir Francis Molyneux, *Bar.*

Oxon, 9.

The Right Honourable the Lord Norreys.
Sir Robert Jenkinson, *Bar.*

University of Oxon.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, *Bar.*
Sir William Glynn, *Bar.*

City of Oxon.

Sir Edward Norreys, *Kt.*
Thomas Rowney, *Esq;*

Borough of New-Woodstock.

The Honourable James Bertie, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Littleton, *Bar.*

Borough of Banbury.

Sir John Cope, *Bar.*

Rutlandshire, 2

The Right Honourable John *Lord* Burleigh.
Richard Halford, *Esq;*

Salop, 12.

Sir Edward Leighton, *Bar.*
Edward Kynaston, *Esq;*

Town of Salop.

John Kynaston, *Esq;*
Richard Mitton, *Esq;*

Borough of Bruges, *alias* Bridgnorth.

Sir William Whitmore, *Bar.*
Sir Edward Acton, *Bar.*

Borough of Ludlow.

Francis Herbert, *Esq;*
The Honourable Thomas Newport, *Esq;*

Borough of Great-Wenlock.

Sir William Forrester, *Kt.*
George Weld, *Esq;*

Town of Bishops-Castle.
Sir William Brownlow, *Bar.*
Charles Mason, *Esq;*

Somersetshire, 18.

Sir Edward Phelips, *Kt.*
John Hunt, *Esq;*

City of Bristol.
Sir Thomas Day, *Kt.*
Robert Yate, *Esq;*

City of Bath.
Alexander Popham, *Esq;*
William Blathwait, *Esq;*

City of VVells.
William Coward, *Serjeant at Law.*
Edward Berkeley, *Esq;*

Borough of Taunton.
Henry Portman, *Esq;*
Edward Clarke, *Esq;*

Borough of Bridgwater.
Roger Hoare, *Esq;*
George Crane, *Esq;*

Borough of Minhead.
Alexander Lutterell, *Esq;*
James Bank, *Esq;*

Borough of Ilcester.
Sir Francis VVindham, *Bar.*
John Philips, *Esq;*

Borough of Milburn-Port.
Sir Thomas Travell, *Kt.*
Sir Charles Carteret, *Kt.*

Southampton, 26.

Thomas Jervoise, *Esq;*
Richard Norton, *Esq;*

City of VVinchester.
The Right Honourable Lord VVilliam Pawlet.
Frederick Tilney, *Esq;*

Town of Southampton.
Sir Benjamin Newland, *Kt.*
John Smith, *Esq;*

Town

Town of Portſmouth.

Thomas Erle, *Eſq;*
Sir George Rooke, *Kt.*

Borough of Yarmouth.

Henry Holmes, *Eſq;*
Anthony Morgan, *Eſq;*

Borough of Petersfield.

Robert Michell, *Eſq;*
Peter Bettelworth, *Eſq;*

Borough of Newport, *alias* Medena.

Sir Robert Cotton, *Kt.*
Henry Greenhill, *Eſq;*

Borough of Stockbridge.

Anthony Sturt, *Eſq;*
John Pitt, *Eſq;*

Borough of Newtown.

James Worſley, *Eſq;*
Thomas Hopſon, *Eſq;*

Borough of Chriſt-Church.

The Right Honourable Edward *Lord Viſcount* Cornbury.
William Ettericke, *Eſq;*

Borough of Lymington.

Thomas Dore, *Eſq;*
George Burrard, *Eſq;*

Borough of Whitchurch.

The Right Honourable James *Lord* Ruſſel.
Richard Woollaſton, *Eſq;*

Borough of Andover.

The Right Honourable John Smith, *Eſq;*
Anthony Henley, *Eſq;*

Staffordſhire, 10.

The Honourable Henry Pagett, *Eſq;*
Edward Baggott, *Eſq;*

City of Lichfield.

Richard Dyott, *Eſq;*
Sir Michael Biddulph, *Bar.*

Borough of Stafford.

Philip Foley, *Eſq;*
Thomas Foley, *junior*, *Eſq;*

Borough of Newcaſtle *under* Lyne.

Sir John Leveſon Gower, *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Bellot, *Bar.*

Borough

Borough of Tamworth.

Thomas Guy, *Esq;*
Sir Henry Gough, *Kt.*

Suffolk, 16.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston, *Bar.*
Sir Lyonel Tolmach, *Bar. Earl of* Dysert *in* Scotland.

Borough of Ipswich.

Samuel Barnardiston, *Esq;*
Richard Philips, *Esq;*

Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Robert Rich, *Kt. and Bar.*
Henry Heveningham, *Esq;*

Borough of Orford.

Sir Thomas Felton, *Bar.*
Sir Charles Hedges, *Kt.*

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir Henry Johnson, *Kt.*
William Johnson, *Esq;*

Borough of Sudbury.

Samuel Kekewich, *Esq;*
John Gourdon, *Esq;*

Borough of Eye.

The Honourable Spencer Compton, *Esq;*
Sir Joseph Jekyl, *Kt.*

Borough of St. Edmondsbury.

Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*
John Harvey, *Esq;*

Surrey, 14.

Sir Richard Onslow, *Bar.*
John Weston, *Esq;*

Borough of Southwark.

Charles Cox, *Esq;*
John Cholmley, *Esq;*

Borough of Ryegate.

Stephen Harvey, *Esq;*
Edward Thurland, *Esq;*

Borough of Blechingly.

The Honourable Hugh Hare, *Esq;*
Sir Robert Clayton, *Kt.*

Bour

Borough of Guilford.

Morgan Randyll, Eſq;
Foot Onſlow, Eſq;

Borough of Gatton.

Thomas Turgis, Eſq;
Maurice Thompſon, Eſq;

Borough of Haſlemere.

Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, *Kt.*
George Vernon, Eſq;

Suſſex, 20.

Sir William Thomas, *Bar.*
Robert Orme, Eſq;

City of Chicheſter.

Sir Richard Farringdon, *Bar.*
John Miller, Eſq;

Borough of Horſham.

John Machell, Eſq;
Henry Yates, Eſq;

Borough of Midhurſt.

Sir William Morley, *Kt. of the Bath.*
John Lewkenor, Eſq;

Borough of Lewes.

Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Henry Pelham, Eſq;

Borough of Shoreham.

John Perry, Eſq;
Charles Sergiſon, Eſq;

Borough of Bramber.

William Weſtbrook, Eſq;
John Asgill, Eſq;

Borough of Steyning.

Sir John Fagg, *Bar.*
Sir Edward Hungerford, *Kt. of the Bath.*

Borough of Eaſt-Grimſted.

The Right Honourable Lionel *Earl of* Orrery.
John Conyers, Eſq;

Borough of Arundel.

John Cooke, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Knight, Eſq;

Mer-

Warwickshire, 6.

Sir John Mordaunt, *Bar.*
Sir Charles Shuckburgh, *Bar.*
City of Coventry.
Sir Christopher Hales, *Bar.*
Richard Hopkins, *Esq;*
Borough of VVarwick.
The Honourable Robert Grevill, Esq;
Sir Thomas VVagstaffe, *Kt.*

Westmorland, 4.

Sir Richard Sanford, *Bar.*
VVilliam Fleming, Esq;
Borough of Apulby.
The Honourable Gervase Pierrepoint, Esq;
Sir John VValter, *Bar.*

Wiltshire, 34.

Sir Edward Ernle, *Bar.*
Sir George Hungerford, *Kt.*
City of New Sarum.
Charles Fox, Esq;
Robert Eyre, Esq;
Borough of VVilton.
Sir Henry Ashurst, *Bar.*
John Gauntlett, Esq;
Borough of Downeton.
John Eyre, Esq;
Carew Rawleigh, Esq;
Borough of Hindon.
Sir James Howe, *Bar.*
Reynolds Calthorp, Esq;
Borough of Heytesbury.
VVilliam Ashe, Esq;
Edward Ashe, Esq;
Borough of VVestbury.
The Honourable Robert Bertie, Esq;
Richard Lewis, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Calne.

Henry Chivers, Esq;
Henry Blaake, Esq;

Borough of Devizes.

Sir Francis Child, *Kt.*
John Methwen, Esq;

Borough of Chippenham.

Edward Montague, Esq;
Walter White, Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury.

Michael Wicks, Esq;
Edward Pauncefort, Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.

Edward Pleydell, Esq;
Sir Stephen Fox, *Kt.*

Borough of Great Bedwin.

Francis Stonehouse, Esq;
Charles Davenant, Esq;

Borough of Lurgershall.

Walter Kent, *Merchant.*
John Webb, Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

William Harvey, Esq;
Charles Mompesson, Esq;

Borough of Wootton Basset.

Henry St. John, Esq,
Henry Pynnill, Esq;

Borough of Marlborough.

The *Right Honourable* Richard *Earl of* Ranelagh.
William Greenfield, Genr.

Worcestershire, 9.

Sir John Packington, *Kt.*
William Welsh, Esq;

City of Worcester.

Samuel Swift, Esq;
William Bromley, Esq;

Borough of Droitwich.

Charles Cox, Esq;
Thomas Foley, *Jenior*, Esq;

Borough of Evesham.

Sir Henry Parker, *Bar.*
John Rudge, Esq;

Borough of Bewdley.
Salwey VVinnington, Eſq;

Yorkſhire, 30.

The Right Honourable Henry *Lord Viſcount* Downe.
The Right Honourable Thomas *Lord* Fairfax.
City of York.
Sir VVilliam Robinſon, *Kt.*
Tobias Jenkin, *junior*, Eſq;
Town of Kingſton upon Hull.
Sir VVilliam St. Quintin, *Bar.*
Charles Osborne, Eſq;
Borough of Knaresborough.
Robert Byerley, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Stockdale, Eſq;
Borough of Scarborough.
The Right Honourable Arthur *Lord Viſcount* Irwyn.
Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
Borough of Rippon.
John Aiſlaby, Eſq,
Jonathan Jennings, Eſq;
Borough of Richmond.
Thomas Yorke, Eſq;
James Darcey, Eſq;
Borough of Heydon.
Anthony Duncomb, Eſq;
Hugh Bethell, Eſq;
Borough of Boroughbrigg.
Sir Brian Stapleton, *Bar.*
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Goodrick, *Bar.*
Borough of Malton.
VVilliam Palmes, Eſq;
Thomas VVorſley, Eſq;
Borough of Thirsk.
Sir Godfrey Copley, *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Frankland, *Bar.*
Borough of Aldborough.
Sir George Cooke, *Bar.*
Sir Abſtrupus Danby, *Kt.*
Borough of Beverly.
Sir Michael VVharton, *Kt.*
Ralph VVharton, Eſq;

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir William Husler, *Kn.*
Ralph Milbank, Esq;

Borough of *Pontefract.*

Sir John Bland, *Bar.*
John Bright, Esq;

Barons of the Cinque-Ports, 16.

Port of *Haſtings.*

John Pulteney, Esq;
Peter Gott, Esq;

Town of *Winchelſea.*

John Hayes, Esq;
Robert Briſtow, *jun.* Esq;

Town of *Rye.*

Joſeph Offley, Esq;
Sir John Auſten, *Bar.*

Town of *New-Romney.*

John Brewer, Esq;
Sir Charles Sidley, *Bar.*

Port of *Hyeth.*

Sir Philip Boreler, *Bar.*
Jacob Desbovery, Esq;

Port of *Dover.*

Sir Basil Dixwell, *Bar.*
Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Port of *Sandwich.*

John Thurbarne, *Serjeant at Law.*
John Michell, Esq;

Port of *Seaford.*

William Lowndes, Esq;
William Campion, Esq;

WALES, 24.

Angleſey, 2.

THE *Right Honourable* Richard *Lord Viſcount* Bulkeley.

Borough of *Bewmaris.*

Owen Hughes, Esq;

Brecon, 2.

Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Kt.*

Town of Brecon.

Thomas Morgan *of* Tredegar, *Esq*;

Cardigan, 2.

John Lewis, *Esq*;

Town of Cardigan.

Sir Charles Lloyd, *Kt.*

Carmarthen, 2.

Sir Rice Rudd, *Bar.*

Town of Carmarthen.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

Carnarvan, 2.

The Honourable Thomas Bulkeley, *Esq*;

Town of Carnarvan.

Sir John Wynne, *Kt. and Bar.*

Denbigh, 2.

Sir Richard Middleton, *Bar.*

Town of Denbigh.

Edward Brereton, *Esq*;

Flint, 2.

Sir John Conway, *Bar.*

Town of Flint.

Thomas Morstyn, *Esq*;

Glamorgan, 2.

Town of Cardiffe.

Sir Edward Stradling, *Bar.*

Merioneth, 1.

Hugh Nanny, *Esq*;

Montgomery, 2.

Edward Vaughan, *Esq*;

Town of Montgomery.

Price Devereux, *Esq*;

Pembroke, 3.

Arthur Owen, *jun. Esq*;

Town of Haverford-West.

Sir William Wogan, *Kt.*

Town of Pembroke.

Sir John Philips, *Bar*

Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harley, *Esq*;

Town of New-Radnor.

Robert Harley, *Esq*;

The Number of Commons *are in all*, 513.

A LIST of the Officers and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel-Royal.

HEnry Lord Bishop of *London*, Dean. Board-Wages 200 *l.* per Annum.
...rd Almoner, *William* Lord Bishop of *Worcester*.
Mr. Ralph Battell, Sub-Dean. His Salary 73 *l.*

Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary waiting in their Months.

March.
...r. Maynard.
...r. Bentley.
...r. Smolt.
...r. Waple.

April.
...r. Mills.
...r. Powis.
...r. Young.
...r. Dunstar.

May.
...r. Haley.
...r. Retbury.
...r. Aldridge.
...r. Wake.

June.
...r. Fuller.
...r. Lynford.
...r. Sherlock.
...r. Herne.

July.
...r. Hescard.
...r. Cumber.
...r. Hesketh.
...r. James.

August.
...r. Gee.
...r. Mandeville.
...r. Charlett.
...r. Burton.

September.
Dr. Manningham.
Mr. Adams.
Dr. Edwards.
Dr. Brabant.

October.
Dr. Pelling.
Dr. Hickman.
Dr. Tulley.
Mr. Atterbury.

November.
Dr. Jane.
Mr. Blackhall.
Sir. William Dawes.
Dr. Stanhope.

December.
Dr. Blackbourn.
Dr. Rosse.
Dr. Freeman.
Dr. Wickart.

January.
Dr. Lamb.
Dr. Hooper.
Dr. Wiggan.
Dr. Brady.

February.
Dr. Tyler.
Mr. Witfield.
Dr. Talbot.
Mr. Fleetwood.

Gentlemen of the Chapel.

Mr Edward Cradock Clerk of the Cheque.
Mr. Nathanael Watkins.
Mr. John Goodgroome.
Mr. Blaze White.
Mr Thomas Richardson.
Mr. James Hart.
Mr. Andrew Trebeck.
Dr. William Turner.
Mr. John Goſtling.
Mr. Leonard Woodeſon
Mr. Nathanael Veſtment.
Mr. Samuel Bentham.
Mr. Moſes Snow.
Mr. John Howell.
Mr. Charles Barnes.
Mr. Alexander Damaſcene.
Mr. George Hart.
Mr. Daniel Williams.
Mr. John Church.
Mr. Thomas Linacre.
Mr. Thomas Jennings.

Their Salary 3 *l.* each *per An.* and the Sub-Dean the

Mr. John Radcliffe, Confeſſor to the Houſhold.

Dr. John Blow, Maſter of the Children, and Organiſt, each of which he receives 24 *l. per Annum* Salary.

Mr. Francis Pigot, Organiſt. Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

Ten Children of the Chapel, viz.

Anthony Young.	*John Reading.*
Thomas Clarke.	*Samuel Weeley.*
Michael Marſhall.	*James Sweet.*
John Robinſon.	*Bernard Gates.*
Henry Sylveſter.	*Thomas Maſcall.*

Mr. Bernard Smith, Organ-Builder.
Dr. *John Montague*, Clerk of the Cloſet to the King.
Mr. Gilbert Thornbrough, Cloſet-Keeper.

Henry Parker, Esq; Serjeant. Salary 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. Board-wages, 66 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* ½.
Marm. Alford, Yeoman. Sal. 5 *l.* Board-wages, 49 *l.* 15 *s.* } *Of the Vestry.*
Matthew Fayrlace, Groom, Sal. 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*
William Sampson, Bell-Ringer. Salary 15 *l.* 4 *s.* Board-wages 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*
Matthew Shelley, Organ-Blower. Board-wages, 10 *l.*

At the Chapel Royal of St. *James*'s there are six Preachers assigned, and are now denominated *The Princess's Chaplains.*

Dr. Thomas Green.	*Mr. Thomas Felstead.*
Mr. Stephen Painton.	*Mr. ——— Groves.*
Dr. Lewis Atterbury.	*Mr. ——— Swinfin.*

Reading-Chaplains, 2. Each 80 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. Thomas Harper.
Mr. ——— Palmer.
Mr. Nicholas Fipps, Closet-Keeper. 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. John Richardson, Chapel-Keeper. 40 *l. per Annum.*
These last Four have their Salaries paid by the King.

A List of his Majesty's Houshold Officers and Servants, attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of William *Duke of* Devonshire, *Lord Steward; together with their respective Salaries and Board wages.*

Board of Green-Cloth.	Per Annum. Wages.	Board wages.
William Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Francis Earl of *Bradford*, Treasurer and Cofferer of the Houshold.	223 14 08	1092 02 06

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
Thomas Lord *Wharton*, Comptroller,	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Sir Thomas Felton, Baronet, Master of the Houshold	66 13 04	433 06 08
Sir William Forester, Knight, Clerk of the Green-Cloth	44 06 08	455 13 04
Sir James Forbes, Knight, Clerk of the Green-Cloth	44 06 08	455 13 04
Sir Charles Ifack, Clerk Comptroller	44 06 08	455 13 04
Anth. Rowe, Esq; Clerk Comptroller	44 06 08	455 13 04
Accompting-house.		
Perley Garnham, Yeoman	05 00 00	73 00 00
Charles Morgan, Yeoman	05 00 00	73 00 00
Gilbert Thornburgh, Groom	02 13 04	54 15 04
John Shaw, Groom	02 13 04	54 15 04
John Price, Clerk	02 13 04	54 15 04
Lewder Spicemaker, Clerk	02 13 04	54 15 04
Edward Parsons, Clerk	02 13 04	54 15 04
Henry Sampson, Messenger	02 13 04	77 06 08
Will. Everall, Chamber-Keeper		
Edw. Sutton, Chamber-keeper		
Bake house.		
Robert Manning, Esq; Clerk	06 13 04	73 06 08
Henry Nartloe and *Albert Scowter*, Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
John Cawsette	02 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Ball, Groom	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Walton, Groom	02 13 04	37 06 08
Pantry.		
William Lingen, Gent.	11 08 01 ½	48 11 10
George Brewster, Yeoman,	05 00 00	55 00 00
Charles Justice, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Witmore, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
George Cherrett, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Cellar.		
William Perkins, Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01 ½	48 11 10
Richard Dalton, Esq;	11 08 01 ½	48 11 10
James Frontine, Yeoman and Keeper of Ice and Snow	5 00 00	55 00 00
Richard Jones, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Clark, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
[illegible] van Brachell, Yeoman of the Field, to the King.	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Lemmon, Yeoman of the Field to the Queen	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Heymans, Keeper of his Majesty's *Champagne* and *Burgundy* Wines.	•	75 00 00
[illegible] Jones, Groom and Taster of his Majesty's Wine.	2 13 04	37 06 08
Buttery.		
[illegible] Bethune, Gent.	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
[illegible] Lloyd, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Murray, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
[illegible] Jones, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
[illegible] Clay, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Spicery.		
[illegible] Sumners, Esq; [illegible] Bond, Esq; } Joynt Clerks.	32 00 00	168 00 00
Chandlery.		
[illegible] Vernon, Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
[illegible] Vokins, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Taylor, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Tull, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
[illegible] Pavey, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
[illegible] Mellun, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Confectionary.		
[illegible] Ducomin, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Tourman, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Gunthorpe, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Chace, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Ewry.		
[illegible] Poulter, Gent.	5 00 00	45 00 00
[illegible] Berry, Yeoman	2 13 04	37 06 08
[illegible] Reddish, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
[illegible] Roupel, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 04
Laundress.		
[illegible] Wolf, Laundress of the Table and Houshold Linnen	20 00 00	100 00 00
King's privy Kitchin.		
[illegible] Clark, Esq; first Clerk	44 06 08	205 13 04
[illegible] Webb, Esq; 2d Clerk	11 08 01½	13 11 10½

	Per Annum. Wages.			Board-wages
Henry Lowman, Esq; 3*d*. Clerk	11	08	01½	138 11
Patrick Lamb, Esq; Master-Cook	11	08	01½	138 11
Ulrick Horinitinor, 2d Master-Cook	5	00	00	45 00
Stephen Limberk, 3d Master Cook	5	00	00	45 00
Jo. Centlivre, Yeoman, Mouth	5	00	00	45 00
Emanuel Hicks, Yeoman	5	00	00	45 00
John Linscomb, Yeoman	5	00	00	45 00
Leonard Welbank, Yeoman	2	13	04	37 06
Claud Arnauld, Yeoman	2	00	00	33 00
James Peacher, Groom	2	13	04	37 06
Gabriel Cooper, Groom	2	13	04	37 06
Arthur Beacher, Groom	2	13	04	37 06
John Cells, Groom	2	00	00	33 00
William Golder, Child	2	00	00	33 00
Christian Frolling, Child	2	00	00	33 00
John Prichard, Child	2	00	00	33 00
William Daniel, Child	2	00	00	33 00
Side of Houshold Kitchen.				
Henry Smith, Esq; Master-Cook	11	08	01½	80 00
John Tomson, Yeoman	5	00	00	45 00
William Arnold, Child	2	00	00	33 00
Thomas Wells, Child	2	00	00	33 00
Four Scourers	8	00	00	112 00
Ten Turnbroaches				300 00
Two Door-Keepers			00	60 00
Larder.				
William Poole, Esq; Serjeant	11	08	01½	48 11
Jasper Lisney, Yeoman	5	00	00	45 00
John Whilden, Yeoman	5	00	00	45 00
Nicholas Howard, Groom	2	13	04	37 06
Robert Bray, Groom	2	13	04	37 06
Geo. Miners, Groom	2	13	04	37 06
Scatery.				
James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant	11	08	01½	48 11
Henry Gascoigne, Esq; } Joynt	6	13	04	113 06
John Jackson, Esq; } Clerks.				
Fra. Tuckwell, Yeoman of the Silt Stores	5	00	00	10 00
Poultery.				
John Thompson, Esq; Clerk	6	13	04	73 06
Esmy Clark, Yeoman	5	00	00	45 00

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
Anthony Scarlet, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
David Davies, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Scalding-House.		
James Goodwin, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
John Cranwell, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
John Dornburgh, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Henry York, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Pastry.		
Henry Durell, Esq; Clerk, ———	6 13 04	73 06 08
Patrick Lamb, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
Samuel Brown, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
Thomas Salter, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Allen, Groom ———	2 00 00	33 00 00
James Shepherd, Child ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Robert Brand, Salsary-man ———		30 00 00
John Heard, Furner ———		30 00 00
Scullery.		
Richard Nanfan, Esq; Clerk ———	08 13 04	73 06 08
Thomas Hardiman, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
Francis Forrester, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
James Tooth, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Farley, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Robinson, Page ———	2 00 00	33 00 00
John Allop, Page ———	2 00 00	33 00 00
James Rodd, Child ———	2 00 00	33 00 00
Joshua Nightingale Child ———	2 00 00	33 00 00
Two Pan-keepers ———	2 00 00	33 00 00
Wood-Yard.		
Matthew Perkins, Esq; Clerk ———	6 13 04	73 06 08
Edward Sistor, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
Jasper English, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Leonard Hancock, Groom ———	2 13 04	37 06 08
Harbingers.		
William Tozier, Gent. Harbinger ———	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Matthew Whitfield, the like ———	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Hugh Jones, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
Peter Laroach, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
William Wall, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
James Tye, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00
William Merret, Yeoman ———	5 00 00	43 00 00

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
Almondry.		
Richard Bennett, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Daniel Whitton, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Porters at the Gate.		
Michael Hubert, Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
Richard Miller, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Seager, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Aaron Kinton, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Gibbons, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
James Lovet, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Mahalaleel Windham, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Cartakers.		
Harold Miller, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Scoresby, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Zevenhoven, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Kilmayne, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Ralph Blackwell, Groom	2 00 04	37 06 08
William Minden, Groom	2 00 04	37 06 08
Tail-Cartakers.		
Henry Gascoign		
Roger Garnham		
Andrew Bray		
Daniel Perrer		
Officers of the Hall.		
Charles Parsons, Marshal	13 00 08½	18 00 00
William Everal, Daily-Waiter	2 13 00	28 00 00
John Poilips, Daily Waiter	2 13 00	28 00 00
Thomas Moody, Daily-Waiter	2 13 00	28 00 00
Porter at St James's.		
Henry Rainsford, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Chelsea.		
Edward Earl of *Jersey*, Knight-Marshal		26 00 00
John Lester, Marshal's Man		20 00 00
Theophilus Bastard, the like		20 00 00
Samuel Birt, the like		20 00 00
William Jewster, the like		20 00 00
John Appleby, the like		20 00 00
Thomas Bockett, the like		20 00 00

Con

	Wages.	Per Annum. Board-wages.
Cock and Cryer.		
William Sampſon		18 05 00
Verge.		
John Hardeſty, Clerk	6 13 04	23 06 08
Robert White, Coroner	6 13 04	23 06 08
Groom-Purveyors of the Long Carts.		
Four	10 13 04 each.	
Bread-bearers		
Two	4 00 00	26 00 00
Wine-Porters.		
Two	4 00 00	

Purveyors.

Poulterers, *John Wyber*, *Richard Wagden*.
Purveyor of Sea-Fiſh, *Francis Tuckwell*.
Purveyor of Freſh Water Fiſh, *Samuel Walton*.
Linen-Draper, *Matthew Cooper*.
Wine-Merchant, *Stephen Tompſon*,
Grocer, *Peter la Vigne*.
Brewer, *John England*.
—At *Hampton Court*, *John Grant*.
Purveyor of Butchers Meat, *Jo. Heard*.
Purveyor of Oyſters, *Anne Bridges*.
Purveyor of Bacon, *John Cliſt*.
Brafier, *John Smith*.
Ironmonger, *Paul Collins*.
Pewterer, *William Templeman*.
Tallow-Chandler, *Tho. Rutter*.

The

The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above stairs under the Lord-Chamberlain.

THE Lord Chamberlain———
Vice-Chamberlain, *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq;

Cup-Bearers.

James Tyrrell, Esq;
Thomas Boteler, Esq;
Sir Charles Sidley, jun. Kt.

Carvers.

William Champneis, Esq;
Samuel Sanders, Esq;
Joseph Rossington, Esq;
Cornelius Tilburn, Esq;

Sewers.

Nicholas Fenn, Esq;
Richard Smith, Esq;
Robert St. Clair, Esq;
George Morley, Esq;

Esquires of the Body.

Sir *Thomas Grantham*, Kt.
William Sidenham, Esq;

Forty Eight Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber in Ordinary to his Majesty.

The Earl of *Mountalexander*.
The Marquiss of *Montpuillon*.
Lord Viscount *Dungannon*.
Lord Viscount *Bullivant*.
Sir *Edward Littleton*, Baronet.
Sir *Robert Barkham*, Bar.
Sir *John Ashfeild*, Bar.
Sir *Thomas Ogle*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Killigrew*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Dacres*, Kt.
William Killigrew, Esq;
Sir *James Clarke*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Tipping*, Bar.
Henry Cromwell, Esq;
Henry Killigrew, Esq;
Sir *Robert Bacon*, Bar.

Sir *Edward Evelyn*, Bar.
Charles Nicholas Eyre, Esq;
Sir *Matthew Andrews*, Bar.
Sir *William Langhorne*, Bar.
Sir *Thomas Wheat*, Bar.
Sir *William Russel*, Kt.
Sir *Cyrill Wich*, Kt.
Sir *James Edwards*, Bar.
The Honourable *Arthur Annesly*, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Nevil*, Bar.
Dalby Thomas, Esq;
John Weston, Esq;
Sir *James Astry*, Kt.
Sir *Philip Coote*, Kt.
Sir *Benjamin Titchburn*, Kt.
Israel Hayes, Esq;
Sir *John Edgeworth*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Wiseman*, Bar.
Charles Killigrew, Esq;
Charles Napier, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Grantham*, Kt.
Rich. Courtney, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Piers*, Kt.
Sir *James Hambleton*, Kt.
Sir *James Caldwell*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Dashwood*, Kt.
Charles Herbert, Esq;
Sir *Francis Vincent*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Allen*, Kt.
Sir *Geo. Strode*, Kt.
Sir *Edwin Steed*, Kt.
Sir *William Glynn*, Kt.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Austin, Esq;
Sir *John Elways*, Kt.
Brownloe Sherrard, Esq;
James Compton, Esq;

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir *David Mitchel*, Kt. Gentleman-Usher, Daily Waiter and Black-Rod.

Francis Ashton,
Jeremiah Chaplain,
Thomas Earle,
} Esquires.

Assistant Gentleman-Usher, *William Sanderson*, Esq;

Chamber-Keeper, Mrs. *Clark*.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary.

William Fanshaw, Esq;
Robert Barry, Esq;
Alexander Merriet, Esq;
Alexander Pile, Esq;
Henry Godfrey, Esq;
Sands Chapman, Esq;
Jeremiah Bird, Esq;
Tobiah Humphreys, Esq;

Grooms

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Thomas Duppa, Esq;
Humphrey Graves, Esq;
William Wallis, Esq;
William Whitmore, Esq;

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

John Fenn, Esq;
Alexander Reynolds, Esq;
Edward Wits, Esq;
Arnold Walwyn, Esq;

Grooms of the Great Chamber, or Messengers.

Mr. Charles Shepherd.
Mr. Edward Cooper.
Mr. Adam Lisney.
Mr. Arnold Walwyn.
Mr. James Cooke.
Mr. Amandy Howard.
Mr. Michael Mitchell.
Mr. Joseph Linsey.
Mr. Henry Moss.
Mr. Thomas Nash.
Mr. John Coats.
Mr. Thurstonus Whitehurst.
Mr. Griffin Evans.
Mr. —— Jenkins.
Mr. John Hammond.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. William Pawlin.
Mr. Richard Savage.
Mr. Hugh Squire.
Mr. Timothy Cromp.
Mr. John Thomson.
Mr. Anthony Meek.
Mr. James Dean.
Mr. Charles Winn.

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Michael Woolrech.
Mr. —— Walters.

Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber.

Groom of the Stole, first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Privy-Purse.

Henry Earl of *Romney.*
Richard Earl of *Scarbrough.*
James Duke of *Queensborough.*
Charles Earl of *Selkirk.*
Algernon, Earl of *Essex.*

No-

Marquiſs of *Monpouillon*.
Robert Lord *Lexington*.
Charles Earl of *Burlington*.
Charles Duke of St. *Albans*.
Charles Earl of *Arran*.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Adrian van Bounelian, Eſq;
John Sayers, Eſq;
The Honourable *James Stanley*, Eſq;
Col. *Hatton Compton*, Eſq;
Emanuel Scroop How, Eſq;
Col. *Thomas VVindſor*, Eſq;
Col. *Cholmondley*, Eſq;
The Lord *Raby*.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. *John Sewell*.
Mr. *VVilliam VVatſon*.
Mr. *John Smith*.
Mr. *Benjamin de la Fountain*.
Mr. *James Sell*.
Mr. *David Harris*.

King's Barbers.

Simon de Brienne, Eſq;
Mr. *VVilliam Fremine*.
Mr. *Richard Longbottom*.

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe.

Ralph Earl of Montague.
Chief Clerk, *Charles Bland*, Eſq;
Clerk, *Thomas Townſend*, Eſq;
There are alſo belonging to it, a Joyner, Mr. *Tho. Roberts*, Embroiderer, Mr. *VVill. VVeſt*, Semſtreſs, Mrs. *Edith Colledge*, Taylor, Mr. *John Hayes*, Yeoman-Taylor and Portitor, Mr. *Elias de Ritt*.

The Standing Wardrobe.

Keeper, *Daniel Child*, Eſq;
Yeoman and Keeper of the removing Wardrobe, *Peter Howe*, Eſq;
Grooms, Mr *Jonathan Chaſe* and Mr. *Thomas Taylor*.
Pages, Mr. *Chriſtopher Smith*, Mr. *Kendal Hern*, Mr. *Joſias Sewell*.

Gen-

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the private Arm-ry, *Piercy Guenon de Beaubauisson*, Esq;
Yeoman of the Guns, Mr. *Charles Colinge*.
Surveyor of the Chamber, and Dresser, Mr. *Gu... VVellings*.
Housekeeper at *VVhitehall*, *Piercy Kirk*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *Robert Beddow*.
Keeper of the King's Picture, *Monsieur Sommers*.
At *Kensington*, *Simon de Brienne*, Esq;
Theatre-Keeper, Mr. *John Clarke*.
Under House-Keeper at *Hampton-Court*, Mr. *Gasper E...lish*.

Master of the Robes.

The Honourable —— *Overkirk*, Esq;

Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes, *VVilliam Van B...* Esq;
Yeoman, Mr. *John Van Bussenburg*.
Grooms, Mr. *Benjamin Drake*, Mr. *VVilliam VVilliams*, M... *Peter Towzar*.
Page, Mr. *Edward Aland*.
Brusher, Mr. *Patrick VVilliams*.
Laundress of the Body Linen, Mrs. *Mary Lowman*.
Starcher, Mrs. *Jane Ireland*.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Lord *Edward Russell*.
His Deputy, *Roger Syzor*, Esq;

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Hugh Chidley, Esq;

Master of the Jewel-House.

Charles Godfrey, Esq;
Clerk, Mr. *Robert Sedgwick*.
Yeomen, Mr. *Edward Paunceford*, and Mr. *Philip B...*
Groom, Mr. *Edward Yardley*.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cotterell, *Kt.*
Marshal and Assistant, Mr. Richard la Basse.

Kings of Arms 3.

Sir Thomas St. George, *Kt. Garter Principal*,
Sir Henry St. George, *Kt.* Clarenceux
Sir John Dugdale, *Kt.* Norroy } *King of Arms.*

Heralds.

Robert Devenish, *Esq*; York,
Henry Dethick, *Esq*; Richmond,
Francis Burghill, *Esq*; Somerset,
Gregory King, *Esq*; Lancaster, } *Herald.*
Charles Mawson, *Esq*, Chester,
...d Register of the College of Arms,
Peers Mauduit, *Esq*; Windsor,
Rowland Fryth, *Esq*; Mowbray, *Herald Extraordinary.*

Pursuivants.

John Gibbon, *Gent.* Blue-Mantle,
Laurence Cromp, *Gent.* Portcullis,
Peter le Neve, *Gent.* Rouge-croix, } *Pursuivants.*
Hugh Clopton, *Gent.* Rouge-dragon,

Robert Dale, *Gent.* Blanch-Lion, *and*
...ty-Register of the College of Arms,
Samuel Stebben, *Gent.* Rouge-Rose, } *Pursuivants Extraordinary.*

Serjeants at Arms.

1. Thomas Charnock, *Esq*;
2. —— Templer, *Esq*;
3. Joseph Lawson, *Esq*;
4. Thomas Turst, *Esq*;
5. Thomas Shirley, *Esq*,
6. Benjamin Gregge, *Esq*;
7. Edmund Williamson, *jun. Esq*;
8. —— —— —— *Vacant.*

Groom-Porter, *Thomas Neal*, Esq;
Master of the Revels, *Charles Killigrew*, Esq;
His Yeoman, Mr. *Henry Harris*.
Knight Harbinger, Sir *Lambert Blackwell*.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Mr. *Thomas Beake*.
Mr. *Francis Clarke*.
Mr. *Charles Couchman*.
Mr. *Richard Hopkins*.
Mr. *Henry Legat*.
Mr. *Richard Poyke*, sen.
Mr. *Joseph Chance*.
Mr. *Peter Newlyn*.
Mr. *John Bale*.
Mr. *Nicholas Hill*.
Mr. *Tho. Davis*.
Mr. *Robert Knolls*.
Mr. *George Fry*.
Mr. *Philip Maddox*.
Mr. *Charles Kenge*.
Mr. *Ralph Gibbs*.
Mr. *James Kitson*.
Mr. *William Richardson*.
Mr. *Simon Chapman*.
Mr. *Ralph Young*.
Mr. *George Collins*.
Mr. *Edw. Gibbs*.
Mr. *John Symonds*.
Mr. *John Freeman*.
Mr. *William Knight*.
Mr. *Rich. Hayward*.
Mr. *Tho. Newlyn*.
Mr. *John King*.
Mr. *William Saffery*, alias
Mr *Samuel Hill*.
Mr. *Henry Evans*.
Mr. *Peter Tomm*.
Mr. *Charles Mars*.
Mr. *Peter Moresco*.
Mr. *Henry Allen*.
Mr. *Tho. Taylor*.
Mr. *John Thornborough*.
Mr. *John Morris*.
Mr. *Nathan Wilcox*.
Mr. *Anthony Doyley*.

Clerks of the Cheque, none at present.
Messenger of the Press, Mr. *Robert Stephens*.

Musicians.

They are usually 24; but not so many at present.

Master of Musick, *Dr. Nicholas Staggins*.
Mr. *John Banister*.
Mr. *William Hall*.
Mr. *Will. Williams*.
Mr. *Robert King*.
Mr. *Henry Hele*.
Mr. *Edw. Hooton*.
Mr. *Christopher Stepkins*.
Mr. *John Ridgley*.
Mr. *Richard Bradley*.
Mr. *Edw. Flower*.
Mr. *Henry Eagles*.
Mr. *John Lenton*.

r. Robert Lewis.	Mr. William Gorton.
r. Charles Powell.	Mr. John Eccles.
r. Solomon Eagles.	Mr. John Shore.
r. Francis Crewſe.	Mr. Alex. de la Tour.
r. Theoph. Fitz.	

ſtrument-maker, Mr. *John Moſeley.*

Maſter-Falconer.

Charles Duke of St. *Albans.*

Serjeant of the Hawkes.

William Ruſſell, Eſq;

Maſter of the Hart and Buck-Hounds.

The Baron *de Humpos.*

Falconers.

r. Marmaduke Conway.	Mr. John Webb.
r. Francis Poole.	Mr. John Reeves.
r. John Sylveſter.	Mr. Cornelius Tynnygal.
r. Nicholas Poole.	Mr. John Garrell.
r. Peter Croles.	Mr. Charles Poulton.

Maſter of the Harriers, *Chriſtopher Tancred*, Eſq;
Maſter of the Beagles, Mr. ——— *Walſingham.*

nd Chief-Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, on the South Side of the *Trent.*

Thomas Lord *Wharton.*

ord Chief-Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, *&c.* on the North Side of the *Trent.*

William Duke of *Devonſhire.*

Ranger of St. *James*'s Park, *John* Earl of *Bath.*
Of *Hide-Park*, *Edward* Earl of *Jerſey.*

Of *Windsor*-Forest, *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*.
Of *Waltham*-Forest, *Robert* Earl of *Lindley*.
Of *VVindsor* Great and Little Park, *VVilliam* Earl of *Portland*.
Of *Greenwich Park*, *Henry* Earl of *Romney*.
Of *Hampton-Court* Park, *William Thung*, Esq;
Of *Audley-End* Park, Mr. *David Robinson*.

Lord-Warden of the *Stannaries*.

John Earl of *Bath*.
Serjeant-Trumpeter, *Matthew Shower*, Esq;
Sixteen Trumpeters.
Drum-Major, *John Maugridge*, Esq;
Master of the Tennis-Court, *Horatio Moor*, Esq;
Repairer of Bridges, *John Carey*, Esq;
Master of the Barges, *Mr. John Warner*.
Forty Eight Watermen.

Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty's Person.

Dr. John Hutton.
Dr. Christian Harrell.
Dr. Walter Harris.
Dr. Charles Frazer.
Sir Thomas Millington.
Sir Richard Blackmore.

Apothecaries.

James Chace, Esq;
Apothecary to the Houshold, ——— *Jones*, Esq;
Abraham Rottermond, Esq;

Chirurgeons.

VVilliam van Loon, Esq;
Second Chirurgeon, Mr. *David Elder*.
Chirurgeon to the Houshold, *Tho. Gardiner*, Esq;

Others reputed the King's Servants.

Jeweller, *Sir Stephen Evance*, Kt.
Goldsmith, *Mr. Charles Shales*.
Bookseller, Major *VVilliam Churchill*.
Watch-maker, *Mr. Thomas Herbert*.
Principal Painter, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, Kt.
Poet Laureat, *Nahum Tate*, Esq;

Hydrographer. ———
Library-Keeper at St. *James's*, *Dr. Rich. Bentley.*
Cosmographer, ———
Geographer, ———
Publick-Notary, ——— ———
House-keeper of the Palace at *VVestminster*, Mrs *VVhinyard.*
Yeoman-Usher to the House of Peers, *Benj. Colinge*, Esq;
Wardrobe-Keeper at *Hampton-Court*, *James Merriot*, Esq;
Bowling-Green Keeper (Gardiner) *Mr. Henry Peacock.*
Housekeeper at *Richmond*, *Robert White*, Esq;
Chief-Gardiner of the Royal Garden at *St. James's*, Mr. *George London.*
Eight other Gardiners.
House-Keeper at *Audley-End*, the Earl of *Suffolk.*
House-Keeper at *Windsor-Castle*. *Mr. Theodore Rendue.*
Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at *VVindsor*, *Mr. Thomas Hall.*
Wardrobe-Keeper at *Greenwich*, *Mr. VVilliam Yardley.*

Officers of the VVorks.

Surveyor-General, *Sir Chr. VVren.*
Master of the Mechanicks, ———
Comptroller, *VVilliam Talman*, Esq;
Pay-Master, *Tho. Lloyd*, Esq;
His Deputy, Colonel *Tho. Taylor.*

Clerks of the VVorks.

At *VVhitehall*, *Mr. Leonard Gamon.*
Greenwich, *Mr. VVilliam Dickenson.*
Tower, and *Somerset-House*, *Mr. John Rotheram.*
Hampton-Court, *John Ball*, Esq;
Newmarket, *Mr. Henry VVinstanly.*
Kensington, *Mr. Nicholas Hawsmore.*
VVinchester, Mr. *Thomas Bateman.*

Master Mason, *John Oliver*, Esq;
Master Carpenter, *Matth. Banks*, Esq;
Serjeant-Painter, *Mr. Rob. Streeter.*
Seajeant-Plumber, *Mr. Charles Atherton.*
Chief Engineer, *Sir Martin Beckman.*
Purveyor, *Mr. Charles Hopson.*
Master-Joyner, *Mr. Alexander Fort.*

Clerk Itinerant, *Mr. Charles Haughton.*
Plaisterer, *Mr. John Grove.*
Master Carver, *Mr. Grimlin Gibbons.*
Master Glasier, *Mr. William Ireland.*
Lock-Smith, *Mr. Robert Greenway.*
Black-Smith, *Mr. William Batch.*
Bricklayer, *Mr. Richard Stacy.*

Secretaries of State.

The Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Jersey*, Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

Under-Secretaries.

Robert Yard, Esq;
Matthew Prior, Esq;
Mr. Charles Rowley, } First Clerks.
Mr. ——— *Swinfort*, }

Clerks.

Mr. David Edgar.
Mr. Henry Weston.
Mr. Adrian Drift.
Mr. Fleetwood Watkins.
Mr. Charles de la Faye, Extraordinary.

Tho. Shorter, } Chamber-Keepers.
John Turner, }

Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

The Right Honourable *James Vernon*, Esq;

Under-Secretaries.

John Ellis, Esq;
Thomas Hopkins, Esq;

Abraham Stanyan, Esq; First Clerk.

Clerks.

Mr. James Bayzant.
Mr. Patricius Roberts,
Mr. VVilliam Jones.
Mr. Kendrick Banbury.

Thomas Smith,
Benjamin Ramsey,
} Chamber-Keepers.

His Majesty's Domestick Servants belonging to the Law.

Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Kt.
Sollicitor, Sir *John Hawles*, Kt.

His Majesty's, Sergeants at Law.

Sir *George Hutchins*, Kt.
Sir *VVilliam VVogan*, Kt.
Sir *Nathanael Bond*, Kt.
Sir *Ambrose Philips*, Kt.
Sir *Salathiel Lovell*, Kt. Recorder of *London*.
Sir *John Darnel*, Kt.
Sir *Nathan VVright*, Kt.

The King's Learned Councel at Law.

VVilliam Farerer, senior, Esq;
John Conyers, Esq;
VVilliam Cooper, Esq;
John Aglionby Esq;
Clarke, Esq;
Advocate-General, Sir *Thomas Pinfold*, Kt.

Sergeants that come to the Bar promiscuously.

Sergeant *Wogan.*
Sergeant *VVright.*
Sergeant *Darnell.*
Sergeant *Strode.*
Sergeant *Levinz.*
Sergeant *Withens.*
Sergeant *Jenner.*
Sergeant *Wyat.*
Sergeant *Birch.*
Sergeant *Lutwich.*
Sergeant *Heath.*
Sergeant *Selby.*
Sergeant *Killingworth.*
Sergeant *Rawlinson.*
Sergeant *Hutchinson.*
Sergeant *Gerers.*

Sergeant *Lovell*.
Sergeant *Fuller*.
Sergeant *Coward*.
Sergeant *Britland*.
Sergeant *Goodwin*.
Sergeant *Girdler*.
Sergeant *Bonython*.

A List of his Majesty's Officers and Servants in the Master of the Horse, who is at present,

Henry de Nassau, Lord *Auverquerque*, whose Salary 1200 *l. per Annum*.
Avener, *John Latton*, Esq;
Gentleman of the Horse, *Henry Ireton*, Esq;

Equerries.

John Latton, Esq;
Henry Ireton, Esq;
William Lloyd Esq;
Roger Pope, Esq;
Charles Dormer, Esq;
James Cockayne, Esq;
Peter Voyer, *Richaussee*.
Henry Foubert, Esq;

Pages of Honour.

Robert Rich, Esq;
Allen Wentworth, Esq;
Thomas Harrison, Esq;
William Colt, Esq;

Serjeant of the Carriages, *James Duperon*, Esq;
Master of the Studds, *Thomas Pullein*, Esq;
Supervisor of the High-ways, *Michael Studholme*, Esq;

Surveyors of the Stables.

Francis Negus, Esq;
Samuel Shute.
Simon de Brienne.

Riding Surveyor, *Robert Hayes*, Esq;
Clerk of the Avery, *Robert Manley*, Esq;
Yeoman of the Stirrup, *Peter Paul Gendrault*, Esq;

Ye

Yeoman-Riders.

Frederick Roote,
John Woolfrade.

Clerk of the Stables, *Evert Jollivet*, Eſq;
Serjeant-Farrier, *Andrew Snape.*
Marſhal-Farrier, *Andrew Snape.*
Yeoman-Farrier, *John Willis.*

Groom-Farriers.

John Marſhal.
John Newberry.
Joſiah Watts.

Squire-Sadler, *John Rawlins.*
Yeoman-Sadler, *Laurence Shaft.*
Groom-Sadler, *John Rawlins.*
Coach-maker, *Samuel Aubery.*

Purveyors.

Mr. Adam Carckonnel.
Mr. James Vezian.
Mr. Arthur Powell.
Mr. James Vincent.

Riding-Purveyor, *Richard Pye*, Eſq;

Mews-Keepers.

Adrian de Milde.
John Robſon.
Thomas Eagle.
Andrew Guidan.

Yeomen of the Carriage.

George Lampen.
Robert Manning.

Sixteen Footmen.
Six Coachmen.
Thirty two Grooms.
Four Chairmen.
Porter of the *Mewſe*, *Iſaak Hackſteene.*
Gentlemen Armourer, *Mr. Peter Montlorg.*

Page of the Back-Stairs, *Lancelot Burton.*
Messenger, *Edward Parsons.*

Tregonel Frampton, Esq; Supervisor of the Race-Horses at *Newmarket*, for the Maintenance of 10 Boys, their Lodgings, *&c.* and for Provisions of Hay, Oats, Bread, and all other Necessaries for 10 Race-Horses, 1000 *l. per Annum.*

The Officers and Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners.

HIS Grace the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain, whose Salary is 1000 *l. per Annum.*
Henry Herringham, Esq; Lieutenant, Sal. 500 *l.*
Charles Fane, Esq; Standard-Bearer, 310 *l.*
Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque, Sal. 120 *l.*

Thomas Hales, Esq;
Gregory Westcomb, Esq;
Walter Baker, Esq;
Sir Gerard-Dutton Fleetwood, Kt.
Daniel Vivian, Esq;
Sir Thomas Kniveton, Bar.
Amb. Seckham, Esq;
Thomas Orme, Esq;
John Tidcombe, Esq;
Charles Norton, Esq;
Thomas Boteler, Esq;
Thomas Pyrke, Esq;
Paul Colton, Esq;
Alex. Barkham, Esq;
John Grub, Esq;
Thomas Freckleton, Esq;
Thomas Musgrave, Esq;
Henry Lenny, Esq;
Nicholas Arnold, Esq;
Thomas Lloyd, Esq;

Sterry Kniveton, Esq;
Stephen Ashton, Esq;
James Cresset, Esq;
John Champante, Esq;
Sir John Cooper, Kt.
Henry Turner, Esq;
Joseph Somner, Esq;
William Westcomb, Esq;
James Gray, Esq;
Roger Edgerley, Esq;
Nathanael Brown, Esq;
Joseph Whitehead, Esq;
Tho. Freckleton, jun. Esq;
Somerford Oldfield, Esq;
William Cholmondley, Esq;
Thomas Saunders, Esq;
Robert Colby, Esq;
Thomas Gery, Esq;
William Older, Esq;
William Spencer, Esq;

Fee to each of these, 109 *l.* yearly.
Their Pay-master, *William Smith*, Esq;
Gentleman-Harbinger, *Richard Bushby*, Esq;

Officers of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard.

Charles Earl of *Manchester*, Captain. Salary 1000 *l.* *per Annum.*
Thomas Maul, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 *l.*
Robert Sayers, Esq; Standard-Bearer. Sal. 300 *l.*
Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150 *l.*

Exempts or Corporals.

Ambrose Meers, Esq;
Richard Uphill, Esq;
John Biggs, Esq;
George Davenant, Esq;
Their Salaries 150 *l.* each.

Yeomen of the Guard.

JOHN Milward.
John Scorer.
John Inge.
John Kirton.
Nich. Hawkins.
Robert Kidwell.
John Holmden.
John Lane.
William Atley.
Thomas Banister.
William Wheatley.
Joseph Collier.
Thomas Thackham.
John Webster.
Jeremiah Thwaits.
Thomas Scott.
William Greene.
Richard Palmer.
John Hebourn.
Francis Sheppery.
John Goffe.
Adam Dunkerley.

Yeomen-Ushers.

William Lawler.
Philip Andrews.
John Dowse.
Herman. Colck.
Allen Wotton.
Thomas Cooper.
Thomas Worth.
John Dyson.
George Barlow.
Thomas Colinge.
Henry Wood, senior.
Henry Wood, junior.
George Onyon.
John Roberts.
Thomas Roberts.
Thomas Robinson.
Tobias Cox.
Thomas Pell.
Thomas Meade.
Bartholomew Pulman.
Anthony Browne.

Wil-

William Croſs.
John Aſty.
William Whalely.
Andrew Cleeter.
Benjamin Potter.
Francis Barnard.
William Way.
Benjamin Clarke.
Andrew Beddingfield.
John Sherlock.
Richard Tarrant.
George Dawes.
John Sooty.
James Chamberlain.
David Barham.
Elias Bailey.
Joſeph Johnſon.
Thomas Farmer.
William Kendrick.
John Glover.
William Davis.
Thomas Carpenter.
Francis Hill.
Thomas Werrett.
Roger Bowden.
Edward Bathurſt.
Marmaduke Spicer.
Philip Oldis.
James Marſhall.
Thomas Arnold.
George Towſey.
John Struck.
Peter Waggoner.
Mungo Brand.
Anthony Harriſon.
Edward Philips.
John Stanton.
Samuel Savage.
Edward Stacey.
Thomas Rogers.
John Hancock.
William Sutcliffe.
Fawler Meaton.
William Browne, ſenior.
John Rowley.
George Hewſter.
Thomas Croskell.
John Samſon.
William Hawkins.
John Lee.
Benjamin Hall.
William Browne, junior.
Henry Holloway.
Thomas Keene.
William Morgan.
Robert Manning.
Thomas Pritchard.

Chamber-Keepers.

Thomas Smith.
Roger Jackſon.

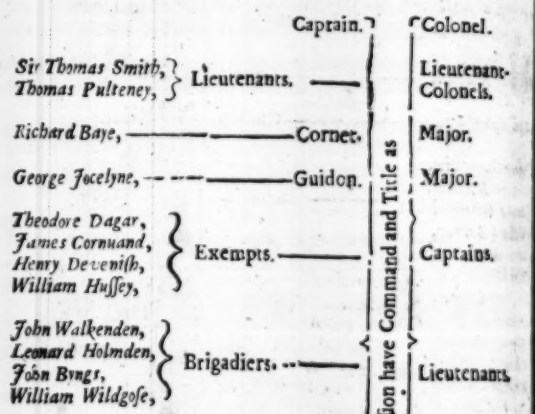
The First Troop of his Majesty's Horse-Guards, Commanded by the Earl of Albemarle.

	Captain.	Colonel.
JOHN Staples, Bartholomew Ogilvy.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Anthony Morgan,	Cornet.	Major.
Lord Lovelace,	Guidon.	Major.
Philip Chenevix, Francis Nichols, James Brynifield, William Barnes,	Exempts.	Captains.
John West, Ambrose Lock, Arthur Apesly, —— Morine,	Brigadiers.	Lieutenants.
Andrew Corbet, Charles Dilkes, William Satchfield, William Needham,	Sub-Brigadiers.	
—— Julian.		Adjutant.
Edward Whitcomb,		Chaplain.
John Browne,		Surgeon.
Trumpeters,	Four	
Kettle-Drum,	One.	
Private-Men,	160.	

And by Commission have Command and Title as

The

The Second Troop of his Majesty's Horse Guards, Commanded by James *Duke of* Ormond, *who takes Post according to the Seniority of his Commission; and so Commands the Captain of the First Troop.*



The Third Troop of his Majesty's Horse-Guards, Commanded by Richard *Earl* Rivers, *who also takes Post according to the Seniority of his Commission.*

	Captain.	Colonel.
Hatton Compton, John Bains,	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Louis de Belleau,	Cornet.	Major.
My Lord Paston,	Guidon.	Major.
Benjamin Monger, John Peache, Armant la Bastide, William Holmes,	Exempts.	Captains.
Matthew Whitfield, Henry Snary, Charles Williams, Thomas Beene,	Brigadiers.	Lieutenants.
Rene Hensbergh, Adjutant Sub-Brigadier, Francis Sauvage, Daniel Masson, Charles Dakejne,	Sub-Brigadiers.	Cornets.
Richard Martin,		Chaplain.
Latimur Bydle,		Surgeon.
Trumpeters,	Four.	
Kettle-Drummer,	One.	
Private Men,	160.	

And by Commission have Command and Title as

Horse-

Horse-Granadiers.

THE Honourable *George Cholmondley*, Captain and Colonel.
Henry Ireton, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas Gay, Major.

Edward Warring, *Robert Dent*,	Lieutenants.	Captains.
Richard Morley,	Guidon,	Captain.
Robert Jackson, *John St. Paul.*	Lieutenants,	
D'Auaux,	Adjutant,	
Henry Pagett,		Chaplain.
John Browne,		Surgeon.
Serjeants,	Six.	
Corporals,	Six.	
Hautboys,	Six.	
Drums,	Four.	
Private Men,	145.	

By Commission are

As for the late Queen's Family, in Consideration that they are but Pensioners, whose Places as they die are no more supplied; and that many of them have been transferred to the King and the Duke of *Glocester*'s Services, we have thought fit wholly to omit them.

The Queen *Dowager*'s Family in *England* is also reduced to a small Number; many of her Servants having gone over with her into *Portugal*; of whom we can now give no Account. But as many as are surviving of the former are these that follow:

Earl

Officers and Servants belonging to her Majesty the Queen Dowager's *Court.*

THE Earl of *Feversham*, Lord Chamberlain.
George Porter, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.
Sir Richard Beeling, Principal Secretary.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Charles Arundell, Esq; | *Thomas Sands*, Esq;
Charles Killigrew, Esq; | *Rowland Ager*, Esq;

Gentleman-Usher, Daily-Waiter, *Sir Edw. Wood.*

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Mr. Anthony Vane. | *Mr. James Windebank.*
Mr. John Walthew. | *Mr. Zechariah Burgeois.*

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters.

Mr. John Maxwell. | *Mr. Thomas Whitegrave.*

Pages of the Presence.

Mr. Hugh Smith. | *Mr. Hugh Jones.*

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. Richard Stephens, senior. | *Mr. William Murray.*
Mr. James Clarke.

Officers belonging to the Robes.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, Master of the Robes.
Mr. David Rowland, Yeoman.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. James Thackham.
Mr. Thomas Jenkin.
Mr. ——— *Hare.*

Mr. *Richard Frost*, Porter at the Gate.
Mr. *William Johnson*, Porter at the Back-Stairs.
Mr. Thomas Apprice, Under House-Keeper.
Richard Salmon, Porter at the Water-House.
Mr. Luker, Gardiner at *Somerset-House*.
Mr. *Joel George*, Master of the Barge and 24 Watermen.

Groom of the Stole and Lady of the Robes.

The Countess of *Arlington*.

Queen's-Dressers.

Lady *Belling*.
Mrs. Ann Roper.
Lady *Sayers*, Dresser, Laundress and Starcher.
Mrs. *Philippa Temple*.
Mrs. *Jane Widdrington*.

Semstress *Barbara Anna de Calvert*.
Clerk of the Kitchin, Mr. *William Tardley*.
Yeoman of the Bake-house and Pantry, *Mr. Tho. Fenn*.
Gentleman of the Buttery and Cellar, *Mr. John Rushy*.
Yeoman of the Kitchin, *Mr. Emanuel Hicks*.
Yeoman of the Scullery, *Mr. Robert Fisher*.

Officers and Servants belonging to her Majesty's
STABLES.

SIR *John Arundel*, Master of the Horse.

Equerries.

Robert Sayers, Esq;
Mr. John Cary.
Mr. Edward Widdrington.

Footmen, Four.
Grooms, Four.
Coachmen, Two.
Chairmen, Four.

Officers of the Queen Dowager's *Revenue.*

LORD *Ferrers*, High-Steward.
The Earl of *Feversham*, Chancellour, and Keeper of her Majesty's Great-Seal.
Charles Fox, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver-General.
Martin Foulke, Esq; Attorney-General.
Christopher Montague, Esq; Sollicitor-General.
Richard Marriot, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Register of Chancery.
Mr. William Knight, Keeper of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. Samuel Hemings, *Mr. John Ramson*, } Messengers.

The Court or Family of his Royal-Highness, George, *Hereditary Prince of* Denmark *and* Norway, *and of the* Goths *and* Vandals, *Duke of* Schleswick, Holstein, Stormar, Dickmarsh, *and* Cumberland, *Earl of* Oldenburg, Delmanhorst, *and* Kendal, *Baron of* Wokingham, *Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.*

Officers and Servants with their Respective Salaries per An.

Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, The Right Honourable *John* Lord *De La ware*; his Fee and Salary is 400 *l.*
Privy-Purse, and Master of the Robes, *Der Heer de Pleyssen*, 500 *l. per Annum.*

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Charles Scarborough, Esq; 200 *l. per Annum.*
Charles Churchill, Esq; 200 *l.*
George Churchill, Esq; 200 *l.*
Thomas Maule, Esq; 200 *l.*

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. *Peter Laroach*, 70 *l.*
Mr. *Daniel Crohare*, 70 *l.*
Servant to the Pages of the Back-Stairs, *Louis Vanderen*, 20 *l.*
Yeoman of the Robes and Barber, Mr. *Carſten Buckhaus*, 50 *l.* and 60 *l. Per An.* in all, 110 *l.*
Treaſurer of the Houſe and Revenue, and Comptroller of the Houſe, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, 200 *l.*
Secretary, *Edward Griffith*, Esq; 200 *l. per Annum.*
Secretary of the Foreign Affairs, *Jean George Hueck*, Esq; 200 *l.*
Chaplain, Dr. *Mecken*, 100 *l.*
Counſellour at Law to his Royal Highneſs, *Tho. Webb*, Esq;
Gentleman-Uſher, Colonel *Edmond Webb*, Esq; 104 *l.*
Attorney at Law, *William Ethrick*, Esq;
Sollicitor, *Thomas Webb*, jun. Esq;
Salary to each 20 *l.*

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. John Laing, 56 *l. per An.*
Mr. John Anderſon, 56 *l.*

Captain of the Arms, *Mr. Timothy Schole*, 100 *l.*
Groom of the Preſence, *Mr William Humble*, 32 *l.*
Groom of the Preſence, *Mr. Cuſtice*, 30 *l.*
Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar, *Mr. Tho. Hapgood*, 100 *l.*
Yeoman of the Beer-Cellar, *Mr. Roger Webb*, 70 *l.*
Yeoman of the Wardrobe, *Mr. Samuel Otway*, 50 *l.*
Meſſenger, *Mr. George Guy*, 40 *l.*
Aſſiſtant in the Wardrobe, *Mr. Roger Hallet*, 20 *l.*
Yeoman of the Scullery, *Mr. Roger Webb*, 30 *l.*

Semſtreſs and Laundreſs to the Body, *Mrs. Dorothy Coo-*, 100 *l.*
Laundreſs for the Table, Mrs. *Jane Gunthorpe*, 100 *l.*
Neceſſary Woman, Mrs. *Mary Douglaſs*, 46 *l.*

Other Servants.

Harbinger, Mr. *Geo. Gunthorpe*, 30 *l.*
Houſekeeper at *Windſor*, *Mr. Theodore Randue*, 30 *l.*
Porter at *Cambden-Houſe*, *Philip Hanchett*, 40 *l.*
Porter of the Treaſury-Office, *Laurence Sturgis*, 24 *l.*
Ringer to Prayers, *John Gerrard*, 10 *l.*
Gardiner at *Cambden*-Houſe, *Richard Watts*, 120 *l.*
Gardiner at *Cambden*-Houſe Kitchen-Garden, *John* *yett*, 40 *l.*
Gardiner at *St. James's*, *Adam Wright*, 30 *l.*

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables.

MAſter of the Horſe, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sandwich*; for his Horſes Liveries, his Grooms, and Footmen's Liveries, *&c.* in all *per Annum*, 449 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Equerries.

Conor O Brien, Eſq; Mr. *St. Lo.* | Mr. *Humphrey Griffith.*
And for Horſes Liveries, Lodgings, *&c.* 208 *l.* each.

Clerk of the Stables, *Humphrey Griffith*, Eſq; and for Liveries, *&c.* 208 *l.*

Pages of Honour.

Samuel Maſham, Eſq; | *Henry Hawley*, Eſq;
and for Liveries, 254 *l.*

Yeoman-Rider, Mr. *Timothy Schale*; and for Liveries, 121 *l.*
Overſeer of the Stables, *Mr. John Miller*, 95 *l.*
His Aſſiſtant, *Beleſe Sander*, 50 *l.*
Taylor, *Charles Cabin*, 100 *l.*

The two Coachmen 85 *l. per Annum* each, and to find the Postilions and Helpers.
Six Footmen at 36 *l.* each, is 260 *l.*
Linen and Trimming each 5 *l.* 1 *s.* is 30 *l.* 6 *s.*
The two Chairmen, each 39 l. 17 *s.* 6 *d.*
Four Grooms, each 55 *l.* 10 *s.*
Three Helpers more to the Grooms, each 22 l. 10 *s.*
Dog-keeper, *Peter Kirk*, 100 l.
Master-Cook, Mr. *John Faverall*, 60 l.
Another Master-Cook, *Michael Hounslef*, 60 l.
Second Cook, *Henry Dowle*, 50 l.
Turn-Broaches, Scourer, *&c.* altogether 63 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*
Confectioner, *Mr. George Gunthorpe.*

Hautboys to his Royal Highness.

Henry Colemar.
Stephen Lefevre.
John Aubert.
Thomas Chevallie.
John Pullen.
Peter Latour.
John Shower, Trumpeter.

Their total Salary 392 *l.*

The Commissioners of his Royal Highness's Revenues are

Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knight,
Thomas Maule, Esq;
Edward Griffith, Esq;
} each 200 *l. per An.* in all 600 *l.*

Clerk to the Commissioners, Mr. *Lancelot Bathurst.*

The Court or Family of her Royal Highness the Princess ANN *of* Denmark.

LAdy of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, the Right Honourable *Sarah* Countess of *Marlborough*: Her Fee *per Annum* is 400 l.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber,

The Lady *Fretcheville.*
The Lady *Charlotte Beverwert.*
} Fee 200 *l.* each *per Annum* is 400 *l.*

Maids

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. Latitia Fraud.
Mrs. Iſabella Wentworth.
Mrs. Ann South.
} At 200 *l.* each is 600 *l. per An.*

Dreſſers.

Mrs. —— *Godfrey.* | Mrs. *Margaret Fielding.*
Mrs. *Beatrice Damers.* | Mrs. *Agnetta Cooper.*
At 100 *l.* each, is 400 *l.*

Mother of the Maids, Mrs. *Ann Hill*, 116 l.
Semſtreſs and Starcher, Mrs. *Amy Rainsford*, 90 l.
Laundreſs to the Body, Mrs. *Eliz. Atkinſon*, 80 l.

Gentleman-Uſher.

Colonel *Henry Sandys*, 76 l.

Chaplains.

Dr. *John Younger.*
Dr. *William Grahme*, Dean of *Carliſle.*
Cloſet-Keeper, *Mr. Charles Lucas*, 25 l.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. Edward Brown. | *Mr. John Forſter.*
Mr. John Bonin. | *Mr. Gilbert Abraball.*
At 65 l. each, 260 *l.*

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. *Roger Cooper.* | *Mr. Edward Harriſon.*
At 56 *l.* each, is 112 *l.*

Muſician, Mr. *Tho. Paiſible*, 50 *l.*
Neceſſary Woman, Mrs. *Foſſten*, 46 *l.*

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables.

MAster of the Horse, the Right Honourable *John* Lord Viscount *Fitz-harding*; and for his Horses Liveries 208 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Equerry, *Hugh Chudleigh*, Esq; and for ditto 145 l.

Pages of Honour

Mr. *Thomas Pulteney*, 100 l.
Mr. *Matthew Gough*, 100 l.

Eight Footmen at 36 l. each, and 51. 1 s. for Liv. 246 l. 6 s.

Three Coachmen at 86 l. each *per Annum*, and are to pay their Postilions and Helpers out of it.

One Groom at 53 l.

Two Chairmen, 79 l. 15 s.

Lady-Governess to their Royal Highness's Children.

The Right Honourable *Barbara* Viscountess *Fitz-Hardinge*, 400 l. *per Annum*.

A List of the Family of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

GOvernour, *John* Earl of *Marlborough*.

Deputy-Governour, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, *George Sayers*, Esq;

Præceptor, *Gilbert*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*.

Sub-Præceptor, *Richard Willis*, Doctor of Divinity.

Almoner, *Samuel Pratt*, Doctor of Divinity.

Mathematick Master, —— *Newton*, Esq;

French Master, *Monsieur Perfode*.

Tutor to the Pages of Honour, *Mr. William Cragg*.

Groom

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq; *James Vernon*, Esq; | *John Hill*, Esq;

Pages of Honour.

John Egerton, Esq; *Henry Berkeley*, Esq; | *Gilbert Burnet*, Esq;

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Frederick Lapenotiere. | *Laurence Saxton.*

Barber, ——— *Courant.*
Pages Servant, *Robert Peline.*
Chamber-Keeper, *George Rice.*
Necessary Woman, *Mary Hutchinson.*

Gentlemen-Ushers.

Sir *John Stanley*, Kt. | *Thomas Lister*, Esq;

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. *William Oldis.* | Mr. *Thomas Pattack.*

Pages of the Presence.

Mr. *Robert Flemmington.* | Mr. *William Fells.*

Breakfast-maker, *Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson.*
Clerk of the Kitchen, *Andrew Tosts*, Esq;
Master-Cook, *Mr. John Dissels.*
Yeoman of the Wine and Beer-Cellar, Pantry and Ewry, *Francis Turnis.*
Clerk to the Commissioners, *Mr. John Ball.*
Laundress and Semstress of the Body, *Mrs. Ann Lavine.*
Laundress of the Table, *Mrs. Appleford.*
Master of the Horse, *John* Lord *Churchill.*
Equerry, *Peter Wentworth*, Esq;
Surveyor, Purveyor, and Clerk of the Stables, Mr. *George Curtice.*

Coach-

Coachmen.

William Wilson. | *John Austine.*

Footmen.

David Morris.
William Nightingale.
Isaac Tysall.
John Shepherd.
John Dyssell.
Thomas Harden.

Groom

A List of the several Officers of his Majesty's Court of KING'S-BENCH.

LORD Chief Justice, Sir *John Holt*, Kt.
The other Justices are

Sir *Thomas Rokeby*, Kt.
Sir *John Turton*, Kt.
Sir *Henry Gould*, Kt.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir *Samuel Astrey*, Kt.
His Secondary, *Simon Harcourt*, Esq;

Entring Clerks.

Mr. *Rob. Selyard*, Clerk of the Rules.

Mr. *Richard Horton.*
Mr. *Lionel Fanshaw.*
Mr. *William Eyres.*
Mr. *Benedict Brown.*
Mr. *Rice Foulke.*
Mr. *Robert Wintour.*
Mr. *William Leighton.*
Mr. *Emanuel Parrey.*
Mr. *Henry Masterman.*
Mr. *Edward Crooke.*

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. *Emanuel Parrey.* | Mr. *John Davies.*

Their

These attend upon the Puisne Judge of the said Court the last Day of every issuable *Term*; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the Estreat of the Issues, and deliver it in upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt*, Esq; *Robert Coleman*, Gent.

Secondary, *Giles Clark*, Gent.

Deputy for signing Writs, and Clerk for filing of the Declarations, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. *Robert Warner*.

Clerk of the Bails and *Postea's*, Mr. *Francis Thacker*.

Custos Brevium, and *Nisi-Prius* Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Sergeant at Law, and *Thomas Goodall*, Esq;

Keepers of the *Writs* and *Records* of the Court of *Kings-Bench*, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Assize* and *Nisi-Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout *England*, are

Mr. *John Todd*.	Mr. *Henry Boult*.
Mr. *John Hollyman*.	Mr. *Thomas Goodinge*.
Mr. *James Hooton*.	Mr. *William Tullie*.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. *Henry Boult*.

Deputy Clerk of the Outward Treasury, Mr. *William Tullie*.

Two Bag-Bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the *Kings-Bench* Prison, *Geoffrey Gimbart*, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. *Cooke*.

Clerk of the Papers there, Mr. —— *Mason*.

Clerks

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. *Robert Stone.* | Mr. *Adam Baynes.*

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Robert Pugh.*
His Deputy, Mr. *Pickering.*
Clerk of the Errors, *Mr. Petit.*
Sealer of the Writs, *Mr. Pepys.*
A chief Crier, two under-Criers, two Ushers, and four Tipstaves.

The Filacers and Exigenters of the *Kings-Bench.*

Mr. Robert Hastings,	Barkshire.
Mr. Thomas Stateham,	Derby.
Mr. John Green.	Devonshire.
Mr. George Woodson,	Yorkshire.
Mr. William Twisord,	Essex.
Mr. John Fry,	Glocester.
Mr. William Hastings,	Hereford.
Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill,	Hertford.
Mr. Thomas Bathurst,	Kent.
Mr. John Browning,	Lincoln.
Mr. John Fry,	London *and* Middl.
Mr. Henry Dodd,	Oxfordsh.
Mr. Philip Hodges,	Somersetsh.
Mr. Robert Curtis,	Sussex.
Mr. Samuel Porter.	Wilts.
Mr. Robert Hyde,	Newcastle.
Mr. James Mead,	Bristol.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Bedfordshire *and* Buckinghamsh.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Cambridshire *and* Cornwall.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Dorset, Huntington *and* Leicester.
Mr. John Smith,	Monmouth.

Mr.

Mr. *Simon Fuller*,	Norfolk *and* Northampton.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Northumberland *and* Nottingham.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Rutland.
James Woodhouſe, Eſq;	Salop.
Mr. *Simon Fuller*,	Southampton.
Mr. *William Hawbrey*,	Stafford.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Suffolk.
Sir James Fuller, Bar.	Warwick.
Mr. *Simon Fuller*,	Weſtmorland *and* Worceſter.
Mr. *William Bennet*,	*Town of* Nottingham.
Mr. *William Osburn*,	Kingſton *upon* Hull.
Mr.———	*Town of* Southampton *and City of* Canterbury.
Mr. *Simon Fuller*,	*City of* Coventry. *City of* York. *City of* Exeter.
Mr. *Henry Owen*,	*City of* Glouceſter.
Mr. *Simon Fuller*,	*City of* Lincoln. *City of* Norwich. *City of* Litchfield. *City of* Worceſter. *Town of* Pool.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Chancery.

LORD Chancellour, *John* Lord *Somers*.
Master of the Rolls, *Sir John Trevor*, Kt.
Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, *Mr. John Rawlinson.*

Twelve Masters in *Chancery*.

Sir John Trevor, Kt.
Sir Lacon William Child, Kt.
Sir John Hoskins, Kt.
Sir John Franklin, Kt.
Sir Robert Legard, Kt.
John Edisbury, LLD.
Roger Meredith, Esq;
John Methwin, Esq;
Samuel Keck, Esq;
Sir Richard Holford, Kt.
Thomas Pitt, Esq;
Henry Newton, LLD.

The Six Clerks.

Basil Herne, Esq;
John Suffield, Esq;
John Trevor, Esq;
John Highlord, Esq;
Nathanael Bernardiston, Esq;
William Lamb, Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, *Thomas Chute*, Esq;
Prothonotary of the Court, *Gostelow Snow*, Esq;
Clerk of the *Hanaper*, *Henry Seymour*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *Edward Seymour*.
Warden of the *Fleet*, *William Weedon Ford*, Esq;
Serjeant at Arms, *Thomas Charnock*, Esq;

Two Examiners.

William Emerton, Esq;
Ralph Hough, Esq;

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

John Dawling, Esq;
Alexander Griffith, Esq;
Daniel Bland, Esq;

Sir

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Mr. *Henry Watſon.*
Mr. *John Woodford.*
Mr. ——— *Lawton.*
Mr. ——— *Horſman.*
Mr. *William Grimes.*
Mr. *Thomas Pengry.*

Maſters of the *Subpœna* Office.

Lyonel Vane,
Thomas Lyddall, } Eſqs

Their Deputy, Mr. *Nich. Hook.*
Clerk of the Patents, *Charles Coxe* Eſq;
His Deputy, *Thomas Brook*, Eſq;

The Regiſter's Office.

Principal Regiſter, *Charles* Duke of *St. Albans.*

Deputy Regiſters,
George Edwards,
Carew Guidots, } Eſquires.

Regiſters for the Rolls.

Mr. *Edward Goldsbrough.* Mr. *Richard Price.*

Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the old Book, *Richard Bornford*, Gent.
Keepers of other Entry-Books, *Robert Deveniſh*, Gent. *Henry Deveniſh*, Gent.
Maſter of the Affidavit-Office, ———*Poynter*, Eſq;
His Deputy, Mr. *Morris Williams.*

Curſitors-Office.

Mr. *Michael Terrey*, Principal Curſitor for *Nottingham* and *Northampton.*
Aſſiſtants, Mr. *Samuel Layton*, Mr. *John Shorthoſe*; the firſt being one of the four Curſitors for *London* and *Middleſex*, and the other for *Devon.*

Mr.

Mr. *Abraham Skinner* for *Essex* and *Berks*.
Mr. *Samuel Layton*,
Mr. *Henry Martin*,
William Fish, Esq; } For *London* and *Middlesex*.
Mr. *Henry Cesar*.
Mr. *John Pagett* for *Lincoln*.
Mr. *Francis King* for *Cambridge* and *Gloucester*.
John Hungerford, Esq; for *York shire* and *Westmorland*.
Mr. *John Reynolds* for *Southampton* and *Warwick*.
Mr. *Charles Pickering* for *Norfolk* and *Cumberland*.
Mr. *William Finch* for *Dorset* and *Northumberland*.
Mr. *Humphrey Miller* for *Somerset*.
Mr. Alexander Pitfield, Esq; for *Kent* and *Devon*.
Mr. *John Hussey* for *Leicester* and *Cornwall*.
Mr. *Stephen Terrey* for *Surrey* and *Salop*.
Mr. *Robert Hart* for *Oxon* and *Rutland*.
Mr. *Jeremy Hale* for *Stafford* and *Wilts*.
Mr. *William Richardson* for *Bucks* and *Bedford*.
Mr. *William Wickliffe* for *Sussex* and *Worcester*.
Mr. *Henry Thornycroft* for *Hertford* and *Derby*.
Mr. *Andrew Gillingham* for *Hereford* and *Monmouth*.
Mr. *Richard Nelson* for *Suffolk* and *Huntington*.

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, *John Baber*, Esq;

Alienation Office.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
James Sanderson, Esq; } Commissioners.
William Glanvile, Esq;

Master in *Chancery*, *George Morley*, Esq;
Receiver, Mr. *Nicholas Whitaker*.
Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. *Bernard Halfpeny*.
Clerk of the Entries, Mr. *Thomas Webb*.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

LORD Chief Justice, Sir *George Treby*, Kt.

Sir *Edward Nevill*, Kt.
Sir *John Powell*, Kt. } Justices.
Sir *John Blencoe*, Kt.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Lady *Ash*.

Mr. Master, *William Toursby*, Esq;
His Secondary, Mr. *Joseph Yates*.

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook*, Esq;
His Secondary, Mr. *Richard Cook*.
Second Prothonotary, *Thomas Winford*, Esq;
His Secondary, Mr. *Nicholas Hall*.
Third Prothonotary, *William Tempest*, Esq;
His Secondary, Mr. *George Cook*.

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in trust for *Montague Drake*, Esq;
Secondary, Mr. *John Storer*.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Thomas Newman*.
Mr. *Peter Storer*.
Mr. *Michael Glyd*.
Mr. *Joseph Biscoe*.
Mr. *Nathanael Herbert*.
Mr. —— *Woodward*.
Mr. *Richard Campion*.

Register, *John Drake*, Esq;
Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. *Peter Woodward*.

Clerk of the *Treasury*, Mr. *Edward Milles*.

Clerks of the *Jurats* or Under-Clerks of the *Treasury*.

Mr. *Robert Maidstone*.
Mr. ——*Boycoat*.
Mr. ——*Halfbide*.
Mr. *Henry Perkins*.
Mr. ——*Cheese*.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. *Edward Mills*.
His Deputy, Mr. *William Gaudy*.
Clerk of the *Errors*, Mr. *Edmund Dummer*.
Clerk of the *Utlawries*, Mr. *Baldwyn*.
Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, *Henry Ludlow*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *Arden*.
Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. *William East*.
His Deputy, Mr. *Cock*.
Clerk of the Juries, Mr. *Windham*.
His Deputy, Mr. *Hambden*.
Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. *William Hall*.
Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, Mr. *Humphreys*.

Filazers of the Court of *Common-Pleas*.

Mr. *Busfield*, London *and* Middlesex.
Mr. *Brook*, Huntington *and* Cambridge.
Mr. *Allington*, Norfolk *and the City of* Norwich.
Mr. *Jackson*, Lincoln *and City of* Lincoln.
Mr. *Alp*, Suffolk.
Mr. *Herbert*, Essex *and* Hertford.
Mr. *Bicknall*, Kent, Sussex, *and* Surrey.

Mr. Nelson,	Devonshire *and the City of* Exeter.
Mr. Carpenter,	*The City of* Bristol, *County of* Somerset, *and Town of* Pool.
Mr. Clark of Clifford's-Inn,	Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, *City of* Coventry, *and Town of* Nottingham.
Mr. Clark ibid.	Salop, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, *and the Town of* Litchfield.
Mr. Rider,	Wiltshire, Hantshire, *and the Town of* Southampton.
Mr. Child,	Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire *and* Oxfordshire.
Mr. Dottin,	Gloucestershire, *City of* Gloucester, Worcestershire, *City of* Worcester, Cornwal *and* Hereford.
Mr. Stringer,	Yorkshire, *City of* York, *Town of* Kingston upon Hull.
Mr. Green,	Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, *and Town of Newcastle upon* Tyne.
Mr. Yates,	Monmouth.

The Four Exigenters.

Mr. *William Avery.* | Mr. ——— *Norcliff.*
Mr. ——— *Cotton.* | Mr. *John Farrington.*

There are four Criers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

LORD Chief Baron, *Sir Edward Ward*, Kt.

Sir Nich. Lechmere, Kt.
Sir Littleton Powis, Kt. } Barons.
Sir Henry Hatsell, Kt.

Cursitor Baron, *Sir William Simpson*, Kt.

The King's Remembrancers Office.

The King's Remembrancer, *Evelyn* Viscount *Fanshaw.*
Sworn Master, *Henry Ayloff*, Esq;
His Deputy, *Mr.* ———*Barker.*

The eight Attorneys of the Office.

George Watts, Esq;
Francis Butler, Esq; } Secondaries.

Mr. *Gabriel Armiger.* | Mr. *Thomas Eyre.*
Mr. *William Bathurst.* | Mr. *John Thompson.*
Mr. *William Walker.* | Mr. *John Harrison.*

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Leonard Thomson, Esq; Remembrancer.
First Secondary and Philazer, *John Tayleure*, Esq;
Second Secondary, *Charles Batteley*, Esq;

Attorneys or sworn Clerks.

Mr. *John Hammond.* | Mr. *Henry Thomson.*
Mr. *William Allanson.* | Mr. *Thomas Maddox*

The Pipe Office.

...k of the Pipe, the Lord *Robert Ruſſell.*
...is Deputy, *Peter Frowde*, Eſq;

The eight Attorneys, or ſworn Clerks there.

...condary and firſt Attorney, *Walter Walinger*, Eſq;
...condary, *Thomas Cole*, Eſq;

Mr. Joſeph Cranmer.	*Mr. Peter Frowde.*
Mr. Charles Milbourne.	*Mr. Philip Tullie.*
Mr. William Webb.	*Mr. Charles Hornby.*

...mptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger*, Eſq;

Office of Pleas.

...rk of the Pleas, *Thomas Marriot*, Eſq;

The Four Attorneys.

...condary, and firſt Attorney, *Thomas Arden*, Eſq;

Mr. Samuel Anderſon.	*Mr. —— Owen.*
Mr. David Fielder.	

...reign Oppoſer, *Charles Whitaker*, Eſq;
...erk of the Eſtreats, *John Haſtings*, Eſq;
...ditors of the Impreſt, *Brook Bridges*, Eſq; *Tho. Done*, Eſq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

Anthony Parſons, Eſq; *William Aldworth*, Eſq;	*John Shales*, Eſq;

Auditor for the Principality of *Wales*, The Honourable ...*ph Grey*, Eſq; His Deputy, Mr. *Chetwin.*
Auditor for the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, The Honourable *Charles* ...*nie*, Eſq;

Firſt-Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, *John Fenn*, ...Eſq;
His Deputy, *Rob. Butler*, Eſq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Daniel Pigeon. | *Mr. John Elton.*

Receiver of the First-Fruits, *William Glanvile*, Esq;
Comptroller, *William Baber*, Esq;
Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. —— *Smith*, Mr. *Henry Ballow*.
Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers, *John Walker*, Esq;

The other Part of the Exchequer, *for receiving and disbursing the King's Revenue.*

The Office of Lord-High-Treasurer of *England*, is at present managed by Commissioners, whose Names are as followeth:

The Right Honourable *Charles Montague*, Esq;
The Earl of *Tankerville*.
Sir *Stephen Fox*, Kt.
John Smith, Esq;
Henry Boyle, Esq; } Commissioners of the Treasury.
Their Secretary, *William Lowndes*, Esq;

Chancellour of the *Exchequer*, *John Smith*, Esq;

Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*.

Sir *Nicholas Steward*, Kt. | *Charles Cole*, Esq;

Auditor of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, *Christopher Montague*, Esq;
Clerk of the *Pells*, *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

The Four Tellers.

The Honourable *Thomas Howard*, Esq;
The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viscount *Fitz-Harding*.
Guy Palmes, Esq;
John Smith, Esq;

The Deputies of the two Chamberlains who cleave the Tal-... and examine each Piece apart, are *John Low*, Esq; and ...le Neve, Gent.

...ller of the Receipt, *John Taylor*, Esq;
...ller and Tally-Cutter, *Samuel Edwin*, Esq;
His Deputy, *John Thrale*, Gent.

...t the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, Four Messengers, Patent-...cers, *viz.*

Mr. William Wickett.	*Mr. Samuel Clark.*
Mr. Jos. Richards.	*Mr. John Barret.*

The Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster *at* Westminster.

...Chancellour, *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*.
Vice-Chancellour, Sir *Joseph Tilly*, Kt.
...torney-General, *Edw. Northey*, Esq;
...erk of the Dutchy, *Cheek Gerrard*, Esq;
...ceiver-General *Sir John Elwes*, Kt.
...uditor of the North, *John Fanshaw*, Esq;
...uditor of the South, *John Van Brugh*, Esq;
...ttorney-General for *Lancaster*, *Henry Ashurst*, Esq;
...eputy-Clerk, *Benj. Ayloffe*, Gent.
...eputy-Register, *John Baker*, Gent.
...wo Attorneys, *Rich. Husband*, Gent. *Tho. Asheton*, Gent.
...eputy-Auditor of the North and South, *John Bennet*, Esq;
...ider, *Edward Coke*, Esq;
...essenger, *Samuel Gilbrand*, Gent.

A List of the Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty for the Year 1699.

...Erkshire, *John Head*, Esq;
...Bedfordsh. *John de la Fountaine*, Esq;
...ckinghamsh. *John Sparke*, Esq;

Cornwall, *Edmund Prideaux*, Esq;
Cumberland, *Thomas Dawes*, Esq;
Cheshire, *Thomas Delves*, Esq;
Cambridgesh. and Huntingtonsh. *William Eversdon* of Eversdon, Esq;
Devonshire, *Sir John Elvill*, Kt.
Derbyshire, *George Saville*, Esq;
Dorset, *William Okeden*, Esq;
Essex, *Samuel Wake*, alias *Jones*, Esq;
Glocester, *Nathaniel Stephens*, Esq;
Herefordshire, *William Gregory*, Esq;
Hertfordshire, *Nicholas Arsell*, Esq;
Kent, *John Amhurst*, Esq;
Leicestershire, *John Bambrig*, of *Lockington*. Esq;
Lincolnshire, *Francis Grantham*, Esq;
Monmouthshire, *William Blevin*, Esq;
Northumberland, *Ralph Scurfield*, Esq;
Northamptonshire, *Thomas Langham*, Esq;
Norfolk, *Matthew Long*, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, *Robert Porter*, Esq;
Oxfordshire, *William Hindes*, Esq;
Rutlandshire, *Christopher Clitherow*, Esq;
Salop, *Sir Francis Charleton*, Kt.
Somersetshire, *Smart Goodenow*, Esq;
Staffordshire, *Walter Lander*, Esq;
Suffolk, *Thomas Aldridge*, Esq;
Southampton, *William Salmon*, Esq;
Surrey, *Edward Budgen*, Esq;
Sussex, *Henry Bray*, Esq;
Yorkshire, *John Lambert*, Esq;
Warwickshire, *William Colemore*, Esq;
Westmoreland, The Earl of *Thanet*, Hereditary Sheriff.
Worcestershire, *Giles Parsons*, Esq;
Wiltshire, *John Carle* of *Turley*, Esq;

WALES.

Anglesey, *Pierce Lloyd*, Esq;
Brecknocksh, *Sir Edw. Williams*, Kt.
Cardiganssh. *Roderick Richards*, Esq;
Caermarthensh. *Griffith Williams*, Esq;

Ca-

Carnarvonsh. *Richard Vaughan*, Esq;
Denbighsh. *Thomas Jones*, of *Carigeuan*, Esq;
Flintsh. *Roger Penant*, Esq;
Glamorganish. *John Whitewig* of *Marlston* in *Berks*, Esq;
Merioneth, *William Lewis Anwell*, Esq;
Montgomery, *John Cole*, Esq;
Pembrokesh. *William Scourfield*, Esq;
Radnor, *Richard Valentine Dawes* of *Ludlow*, Esq;

A List of his Majesty's Forces on the English *Establishment.*

Regiments of HORSE.	*Troops*	*Number of Men and Officers.*
FIRST Troop of Guards commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*,	1	181
Second Troop, commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*,	1	181
The Third Troop, by the Earl *Rivers*,	1	181
Troop of *Horse-Granadeers*, by Colonel *Chalmondeley*,	1	176
Royal Regiment of Horse, the Earl of *Oxford* Colonel, *Sir Francis Compton*, Lieutenant-Col. *Henry Boad* Major,	9	390
Queen's Regiment, *Henry Dunley* Colonel, *William Palmer* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Thomas Crowther* Major,	9	390
Wood's Regiment, *Col. Wood* Colonel, *Matthew Ducy Moreton* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Francis Fetherstone*, Major,	6	248
Arran's Regiment; *Charles* Earl of *Arran* Colonel, *Roger Pope* Lieutenant-Colonel, *George Kellum* Major,	6	248
Carabineers.		
Hugh Windham Colonel, *Francis Palmer* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Sherrington Davenport* Major,	6	238

Soldon.

	Troops.	Number of Men and Officers.
Schonberg's Regiment; *Meinhardt* Duke of *Schonberg* Colonel, *Chidley Coote* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Alexander de Sibourg* Major,	6	248
Macclesfield's Regiment; *Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield* Colonel, *Goodwyn Wharton* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Comte de Paulin* Major,	6	248
Dragoons.		
Royal Regiment; Lord *Raby* Colonel, *Herbert Killigrew* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Richard Rossiter*, Major,	6	283
Queen's Dragoons; *William Lloyd* Colonel, ——— Lieutenant-Colonel, *Francis Gore*, Major,	6	283
Essex's Dragoons; *Algernon* Earl of *Essex* Colonel, *Henry Hawker* Lieutenant-Colonel, *George Holgate* Major,	6	283

FOOT-COMPANIES.	Companies.	Numb.
First Regiment of Guards, *Henry* Earl of *Romney* Colonel, *Henry Withers* Lieutenant-Colonel, *John Shrimpton* Major,	28	1365
Coldstream, or second Regiment of Guards; *John* Lord *Cutts* Colonel, *William Matthews* Lieutenant-Colonel, *William Matthews* Major,	14	694
Brigadier *Selwyn*'s Regiment; *William Selwyn* Colonel, *Richard Billing* Lieutenant-Colonel, —— *Doffe* Major,	10	445
Major-General *Churchill*'s Regiment; *Charles Churchill* Colonel, *Henry Peyton* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Francis Negus* Major,	10	445
Brigadier *Trelawney*'s Regiment; *Henry Trelawney* Colonel, *Heyman Rook* Lieutenant-Colonel, *Charles Carrill* Major,	10	445

Total of Horse, Foot and Dragoons in *England*, 9000

Forces

Forces on the Iriſh *Eſtabliſhment.*

HORSE.

	Troops.
THE late Major-General *Leveſon*,	6
Brigadier *Langſton*,	6

DRAGOONS.

Colonel *Roſs*,	8
Colonel *Echlyn*,	8
Colonel *Cuningham*,	8

FOOT.

	Companies.
Royal Regiment, the Earl of *Orkney* Colonel,	22
Colonel *Webb*,	11
Major-General *Stuart*,	11
Sir *John Hanmore*,	11
Brigadier *Fairfax*,	11
Colonel *Colenbine*,	11
Sir *Bevil Granville*,	11
Colonel *Brewer*,	11
Sir *John Jacob*,	11
Colonel *Tidcomb*,	11
Colonel *How*,	11
Colonel *Stanley*,	11
Sir *Matthew Bridges*,	11
Colonel *Guſtavus Hamilton*,	11
Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*,	11
Major-Geueral *Erle*,	11
Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe*,	11
Brigadier *Ingoldsby*,	11
Marquiſs *de Puiſſar*,	11
Brigadier *Tiffin*,	11
The Total Number,	12000

A List of the Constables, Governours of Castles and Garison'd Places.

BErwick, *Major-General Levison.*
Beaumaurice-*Castle*, *Richard* Lord *Bulkeley.*
Carnarvan-*Castle*, *Charles* Earl of *Radnor*, Constable.
Carlisle, *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle.*
Chester, *Colonel Roger Kirby.*
Dover *and* Cinque-Ports, *Henry* Earl of *Romney.*
Gravesend *and* Tilbury *Colonel William Selwyn.*
Guernsey, *Christopher* Viscount *Hatton.*
Holy-Island, *Major-General Levison*, Governour.
Harleigh-*Castle*, *Charles Nicolas Eyre*, Esq; Constable.
Hull *and* Block-house, *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds.*
Hurst-*Castle*, *Samuel Pitman*, Esq;
Jersey-Island, Lord *Jermin.*
Landguard-*Fort*, *Colonel Jones.*
St. Maws-*Castle*, *Hugh Boscawen*, Esq;
Pendennis-*Castle*, Sir *Bevill Granville.*
Plymouth *and* St. Nicholas-Island, *Charles Trelawny*, Esq;
Portsmouth, *Major-General Erle.*
Sandgate-*Castle*, Colonel *Henry Ozenden.*
Sandon-*Castle* Colonel *Thomas Marsh.*
Sheerness, *Robert Crawford*, Esq;
Scilly-Island, ——*Godolphin*, Esq;
Tinmouth-*Castle*, *Henry Villiers*, Esq;
Tilbury, Brigadier *Selwyn.*
Tower of London, *Robert* Lord *Lucas.*
Upnor-*Castle*, Colonel *Rouse.*
Walmore-*Castle*, Sir *Abraham Jacob.*
Isle of Wight, *John* Lord *Cutts.*
Windsor-*Castle*, *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Constable.
Calshot-*Castle*, *William Knapton*, Esq;
Deal-*Castle*, Admiral *Aylmer.*

A List of the Governours of his Majesty's Territories in America.

NEw-England, New-York, and New-Hampshire, *Richard* Earl of *Bellamont*.
Virginia, Sir *Edmond Andros*,
Maryland, Colonel *Francis Nicholson*.
Barbados, *The Honourable* Ralph Gray, *Esq*;
Jamaica, Sir *William Beeston*.
Leward-Islands, *Christopher Coddrington*, Esq;
Bermudas, *Samuel Day*, Esq;
Hudson's-Bay, Captain *James Knight*.

Newfound-land, Carolina *and* Pensilvania, *are governed by their respective Proprietors, who have their Deputies.*

Pay-Master General of the Land-Forces, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*.
His Deputy, *Mordecai Abbot*, Esq;
Cashier, *Edward Paunceford*, Esq;
Secretary to my Lord, Mr. *Bryan Mortagh*.
Commissary-General of the Musters, The Lord *Walden*.
His Deputy, *David Crawford* Esq;
Secretary at War *William Blaithwait*, Esq;
Chief Clerks, *Mr. Adam de Cardonnell*, *Mr. Watkins*.
Judge-Advocate, *George Clarke*, Esq;
Marshal of the Horse-Guards, *Mr. Smith*.
Chirurgeon-General, Monsieur *Van Loan*.

A List of the Names of his Majesty's Lords-Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, put in Alphabetical Order.

BEdfordshire, *William* Duke of *Bedford*.
Berkshire, *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*.
Bucks, *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*.

Cam-

Cambridgeſhire,	*William* Duke of *Bedford.*
Cheſhire,	*Richard* Earl *Rivers.*
Cornwall,	*Charles* Earl of *Radnor.*
Cumberland,	*Charles* Earl of *Carliſle.*
Devonſhire,	*Thomas* Earl of *Stamford.*
Derbyſh.	*William* Duke of *Devonſhire.*
Dorſetſh.	*Charles* Duke of *Bolton.*
Eſſex,	*Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford.*
Glouceſterſh. *and City of* Briſtol,	*Charles* Earl of *Berkeley.*
Herefordſh.	*Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury.*
Hertfordſh.	*Algernon* Earl of *Eſſex.*
Huntingtonſh.	*Charles* Earl of *Manchester.*
Kent, *and Warden of the Cinque-Ports,*	*Henry* Earl of *Romney.*
Lancaſh.	*Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield.*
Leiceſterſh.	*John* Earl of *Rutland.*
Lincolnſh.	*Robert* Earl of *Lindſey.*
Middleſex,	*William* Duke of *Bedford*, in the Minority of the Marquess of *Taviſtoke.*
Monmouthſh.	*Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke.*
Northumberland, *and* Durham,	*Richard* Earl of *Scarborough.*
Northamptonſh.	*Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth.*
Norfolk,	*Henry* Duke of *Norfolk.*
Nottinghamſh.	*John* Duke of *Newcaſtle.*
Oxfordſh.	*Thomas* Lord *Wharton.*
Rutlandſh.	*Bennet* Lord *Sherrard.*
Salop,	*Francis* Earl of *Bradford.*
Somerſetſh.	*James* Duke of *Ormond.*
Staffordſh,	*William* Lord *Pagett,*

South-

Southampton,	*Charles* Duke of *Bolton*.
Suffolk,	*Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*.
Surrey,	*Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*.
Sussex,	*Charles* Earl of *Dorset*.
Warwickſh.	*George* Earl of *Northampton*.
Westmorland,	*Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*.
Wiltſh.	*Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*.
Worceſterſhire *and City of* Worceſter,	*Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
Yorkſh. *and City of* York,	*Thomas* Duke of Leeds.

NORTH-WALES.

Montgomeryſh. Denbighſh. Flintſh. Angleſey, Carnarvanſh. Merionethſh.	*Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield*.

SOUTH-WALES.

Glamorganſh. Brecknockſh. Radnorſh. Caermarthenſh. Pembrokeſh. Cardiganſh.	*Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Royal-Navy.

Firſt Rates.

Rates.	*Men.*	*Guns.*	*Rates.*	*Men.*	*Guns.*
St. Andrew.	730	100	Queen.	780	102
Britannia.	780	100	Victory.	780	102
St. George.	710	102	*Royal* William.	780	102
London.	730	102			

Second

Second Rates.

Rates.	Men.	Guns.	Rates.	Men.	Gu
Albemarle.	660	90	Neptune.	660	90
Association.	660	90	Ossory.	660	90
Duke.	660	90	Vanguard.	660	90
Dutchess.	660	90	Barfleur.	660	90
St. Michael.	660	90	*Royal* Katharine.	660	90
Namur.	660	92	Sandwich.	660	90

Third Rates.

Rates.	Men.	Guns.	Rates.	Men.	Gu
Berwick.	460	70	Lancaster.	460	70
Burford.	460	70	Lenox.	460	70
Breda, *New.*	460	70	Monmouth.	460	70
Boyne.	440	70	———	460	70
Cambridge.	480	70	Newark.	460	70
Chichester.	460	70	Northumberland.	465	70
Captain.	460	70	Norfolk.	464	70
Cumberland.	460	70	Resolution.	465	70
Defiance.	460	70	Restauration.	465	70
Dorsetshire.	460	70	Revenge, *New.*	470	70
Devonshire.	460	70	Royal-Oak.	460	70
Expedition.	460	70	Rupert.	460	70
Eagle.	460	70	Ranelagh.	460	70
Elizabeth.	470	75	Russell.	460	70
Edgar.	465	75	Sterling-Castle.	460	70
Essex.	460	70	Suffolk.	460	70
Grafton.	460	70	Swiftsure.	460	70
Hampton-Court.	460	75	Shrewsbury.	460	80
Humber.	460	70	Torbay.	460	80
Ipswich.	460	70	Warspight.	465	72
Kent.	465	70	Yarmouth.	460	70

Fourth Rates.

Rates.	Men.	Guns.
Advice.	230	50
Anglesey.	230	50
Assistance.	230	50
Broadvenrure.	230	48
Bristol.	230	50
Burlington.	235	50
Buck-wall.	230	50
Canterbury.	230	50
Centurion, *New.*	240	50
Chatham.	230	50
Chichester.	230	50
Coventry.	230	50
Crown.	235	50
Dorchester.	235	50
Carlisle, *New.*	240	56
Deptford.	230	50
Dover.	230	50
Dragon.	230	50
Dreadnaught.	230	50
Dunkirk.	230	50
Exeter.	230	50
Falmouth.	230	50
Foresight.	230	50
Falkland.	230	48
Gloucester.	230	50
Greenwich.	230	50
Guernsey.	230	50
Hampshire, *New,*	250	56
Harwich.	230	50
Kings-fisher.	230	50
Kingston.	230	50
Lincoln.	230	50
Lichfield.	230	50
Lion.	230	50
Mary.		
Medway.	230	50
Monk.	230	50
Montague.	230	50
———	250	50
Newcastle.	230	50
Nonsuch, *New.*	248	55
Norwich.	230	50
Oxford.	230	50
Pembroke.	230	50
Pendennis.	230	50
Plimouth.	230	50
Portland, *New.*	260	56
Reserve.	230	50
Rumney.	235	55
Rochester.	240	52
Ruby.	230	50
Southampton.	235	52
Swallow.	230	50
Severn.	230	50
Sunderland.	230	50
Trident.	230	50
Tyger.	230	50
Weymouth.	330	50
Windsor.	230	50
Woolwich.	230	50
Winchester	230	50
Warwick.	230	50
York.	230	50

Fifth-Rates.

Rates.	Men.	Guns.
Adventure.	130	30
Assurance.	130	30
Arundel.	130	00
Betty.	130	30
Bedford-Galley.	130	30
Dolphin.	130	30
Dover-Prize.	130	30
———	130	30
Experiment.	130	30
Feversham.	130	30
Fowey.	130	30
———	130	30
Gosport.	130	30
———	130	30
Lime.	130	30
Lynn.	130	30
Lastoff.	130	30
Lewis-*Prize*.	130	30
Mary-*Galley*.	130	30
Mermaid.	130	30
Milford, *New*.	130	30
Pool.	130	30
Richmond.	130	30
Ruby-*Prize*.	130	30
Roe-buck.	130	30
Rye.	130	30
———	130	30
Sheerness.	130	30
Sweepstakes.	130	30
Soldadoes *Prize*.	130	30
Shoreham.	130	30
Sorelings.	130	30
Speedwell.	130	30
Scarborough.	130	30
South-Sea Castle.	130	30
Terrible.	130	30
Thunderbolt.	130	30
———	130	30
Winchelsea.	130	30
Loo.	150	30

Sixth Rates.

———	45	18
Biddiford.	45	18
Brillant-Sloop.	40	24
Dunwich.	45	16
Deal-Castle.	45	24
Dispatch Brigantine.	———	
Essex *Prize*.	40	24
Flamborough.	40	16
Gernoon-*Prize*.	40	24
———	45	16
———	40	18
Margate.	45	20
———	40	24
———	45	16
Lark.	45	2
Lizard.	40	
Maidstone.	45	
Mariana.	40	
Newport.	45	
Penzance.	45	
Queenborough.	45	
———	45	
Swan.	45	
Solebay.	45	
Sea-Horse.	45	
———	40	
Seaford.	40	

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

JOHN Earl of *Bridgwater.*
John Lord *Haversham.*
Sir *Robert Rich*, Kt.
Sir *George Rooke*, Kt.
Sir *David Mitchell*, Kt.
The Salary to each, 1000 *l. per Annum.*
Josiah Burchet, Esq; Secretary, 800 *l. per An.*

Admirals of the Fleet last employed.

Red. { Admiral, Earl of *Orford.* / Vice-Admiral, *Matthew Aylmer*, Esq; / Rear-Admiral, Marquis of *Carmarthen.*

Blue. { Admiral, Sir *Cloudesly Shovell.* / Vice-Admiral, Sir *David Mitchell.* / Rear-Admiral, *John Benbow*, Esq;

Accidental Admiral now employ'd.

John Benbow, Esq; in the *West-Indies.*

An Account of the last Patents which have been granted to Vice-Admirals in England *and* Wales *during this present Reign.*

Vice-Admiralties.	Vice-Admirals.
CITY and County Palatine of *Chester*, and County Palatine of *Lancaster*,	*Charles* Lord *Brandon*, now Earl of *Macclesfield.*
Cornwall, North Parts,	Sir *John Molesworth*, Kt. and Baronet.

Vice-Admiralties.	Vice-Admirals.
Cornwall, South Parts,	*Henry Trelawney*, Esq;
Devon, and City, and County of *Exon*,	*George Courtney*, Esq;
Dorset, and Town, and County of *Pool*,	*Anthony* Earl of *Shaftsbury*.
Essex,	Sir *Isaac Rebow*, Kt.
Glocester,	Sir *John Guise*, Bar.
Kent,	*Henry* Lord Viscount *Sidney*, now Earl of *Romney*.
Lincoln,	*George* Lord Viscount *Castleton*.
Monmouth,	Sir *Charles Kemys*, Bar.
Norfolk, and City, and County of *Norwich*,	*Charles* Lord *Paston*,
Northumberland, Bishoprick of *Durham*, and Town and County of *Newcastle upon Tine*,	*Richard* Lord Viscount *Lumley*, now Earl of *Scarborough*.
Suffolk,	Sir *Rob. Rich*, Kt. and Bar.
Sussex,	Sir *John Pelham*, Bar.
Southampton and the Isle of *Wight*,	*Charles* Marquiss of *Winchester*, now Duke of *Bolton*.
Somerset, and City and County of *Bristol*,	*Henry Henley*, Esq;
Cumberland and *Westmerland*,	Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, Bar.
York, and City, and County of the City of *York*,	*Arthur* Viscount *Irwin* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.
Wales, North Parts,	*Hugh Nanney*, Esq;
Wales, South Parts,	*John* Earl of *Carbery*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Con-

Commissioners in general.

John Hill, Esq;
James Southern, Esq;
Benjamin Timewell, Esq;
Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Four Principal Officers of the Navy.

Treasurer, *Sir Thomas Littleton.*
Comptroller, *Sir Richard Haddock*, Kt.
Surveyor, *Edmund Dummer*, Esq;
Clerk of the Acts, *Charles Sergison*, Esq;

Commissioners of the Navy.

Comptroller of the Pursers Accompts, *Sir Cloudesly Shovell*, Kt.
Comptroller of the Treasurers Accompts, *Dennis Lyddell*, Esq;
Comptroller of the Store-keepers Accompts for the several Yards, *Thomas Wiltshire*, Esq;

Commissioner at *Portsmouth*, *Henry Greenhill*, Esq;
Commissioner at *Chatham*. *Sir Edw. Gregory*, Kt.
Commissioner at *Plimouth*, *George St. Lo*, Esq;

Commissioners for victualling the Navy.

Thomas Papillon, Esq;
Simon Mayne, Esq;
John Burlington, Esq;

Officers of his Majesty's Yards.

At *Chatham.*
Clerk of the Cheque, *Jeremy Gregory.*
Store-keeper, *Baldwyn Duppa.*
Master-Attendants, *Samson Bourn* and *Barak Pitts.*
Master-Shipwright, *Daniel Furzer.*
His Assistants, *William Lee*, *Benj. Rosewell.*
Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch.*

At *Deptford*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joseph Fownes*.
Store-keeper, *Francis Hosier*.
Master-Attendant, Capt. *William Wright*.
Master-Ship-wright, *Samuel Miller*.
His Assistant, *John Bond*.
Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippets*.

At *Woolwich*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Peter Joyes*.
Store-keeper, *Robert Smith*.
Master-Attendant, *Edward Alford*.
Master-Shipwright, *Fisher Harding*.
Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelman*.

At *Portsmouth*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Abraham Tilghman*.
Store-keeper, *William Cooper*.
Master-Attendants, *Edm. Barret* and *Robert Chappel*.
Master-Shipwright, *Elias Waffe*.
His Assistants, *Joseph Allen*, *John Lock*.
Clerk of the Survey, *Henry Hull*.

At *Sheerness*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Richard Hale*.
Store-keeper, *Roger Daniel*.
Master-Attendant, *Henry Morgan*.
Master-Shipwright, *Robert Shortis*.
Clerk of the Survey, *John Phillips*.

At *Plimouth*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *John Addis*.
Store-keeper, *Tempest Holms*.
Master-Shipwright, *Thomas Podd*.
Master-Attendant, *Thomas Stollard*.
Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Lea*.

A Catalogue of the Baronets of this Kingdom of England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611, until the 9th of June, 1699. inclusive.

Baronets created by King JAMES the First.

1 Nicholas Bacon.
2 Richard Molineux.
3 Thomas Maunsell.
4 George Shirley.
5 John Stradling.
6 Francis Leke.
7 Thomas Pelham.
8 Richard Houghton.
9 Henry Hobart.
10 George Booth.
11 John Peyton.
12 Lionel Tolmach.
13 Gervase Clifton.
14 Thomas Gerard.
15 Walter Aston.
16 Philip Knevet.
17 John St. John.
18 John Shelley.
19 John Savage.
20 Francis Barington.
21 Henry Berkeley, Ex.
22 William Wentworth.
23 Richard Musgrave.
24 Edward Seymour.
25 Moyle Finch.
26 Anthony Cope.
27 Thomas Mounson.
v. Charles Vavasor, Num. 293.
28 George Gresely.
29 Paul Tracy, Ex.
30 John Wentworth, Ex.
31 Henry Bellasyse.
32 William Constable.
33 Thomas Leigh.
34 Edward Noell.
35 Robert Cotton.
36 Robert Cholmondely, Ex.
37 John Molineux.
38 Francis Worteley, Ex.
39 George Savile.
40 William Kniveton.
41 Philip Woodhouse.
42 William Pope.
43 James Harrington.
44 Henry Savile, Ex.
45 Henry Willoughby, Ex.
46 Lewis Tresham, Ex.
47 Thomas Brudenell.
48 George St. Paul, Ex.
49 Philip Tirwhit.
50 Roger Dallison, Ex.
51 Edward Carre.
52 Edward Hussey.
53 L'estrange Mordant.
54 Thomas Bendish.
55 John Wynne.
56 William Throckmorton, Ex.
57 Richard Worseley.
58 Richard Fleetwood.
59 Thomas Spencer.
60 John Tufton.

61 *Samuel Peyton.*
62 *Charles Morrison*, Ex.
63 *Henry Baker*, Ex.
64 *Roger Appleton.*
65 *William Sidley.*
66 *William Twisden.*
67 *Edward Hales.*
68 *William Manins.*
69 *Thomas Mildmay*, Ex.
70 *William Maynard.*
71 *Henry Lee.*
72 *Robert Naper*, alias *Naper*, alias *Sandy.*
v. inter n. 616 *and* 617.
73 *Paul Banning.*
74 *Thomas Temple.*
75 *Thomas Penyston.*
76 *John Portman.*
77 *Nicholas Saunderson.*
78 *Miles Sandys*, Ex.
79 *William Gostwick.*
80 *Thomas Puckering*, Ex.
81 *William Viray.*
82 *William Ayloffe.*
83 *Marmaduke Wivell.*
84 *John Persshall.*
85 *Francis Englefield.*
86 *Thomas Ridgway.*
87 *William Essex.*
88 *Edward Gorges.*
89 *Edward Devereux.*
90 *Reginald Mohun.*
91 *Harbottle Grimston.*
92 *Thomas Holt.*
93 *Thomas Blackston*, Ex.
94 *Robert Dormer.*
95 *Rowland Egerton.*
96 *Roger Townshend.*
97 *Simon Clark.*
98 *Edward Fitton*, Ex.
99 *Richard Lucy.*
100 *Matthew Boynton.*
101 *Thomas Littleton.*
102 *Francis Leigh*, Ex.
103 *Thomas Burdet.*
104 *George Morton.*
105 *William Harvey*, Et.
106 *Thomas Mackworth.*
107 *William Grey.*
108 *William Vilers.*
109 *James Ley*, Ex.
110 *William Hicks.*
111 *Thomas Beaumont.*
112 *Henry Salisbury.*
113 *Erasmus Dridon.*
114 *William Armine*, Et.
115 *William Bamburg*, Et.
116 *Edward Hartop.*
117 *John Mill.*
118 *Francis Radcliffe.*
119 *David Poulis.*
120 *Thomas Philips.*
121 *Claudius Forster*, Et.
122 *Anthony Chester.*
123 *Samuel Tryon.*
124 *Adam Newton.*
125 *John Boteler*, Ex.
126 *Gilbert Gerard.*
127 *Humphrey Lee.*
128 *Richard Berney.*
129 *Humphrey Forster.*
130 *Thomas Biggs*, Ex.
131 *Henry Billingham*, Et.
132 *William Yelverton*, Et.
133 *John Scudamore*,
134 *Thomas Gower.*
135 *John Packington.*
136 *Ralph Ashton.*
137 *Baptist Hicks*, Ex.
138 *Thomas Roberts.*
139 *John Hanmer.*
140 *Edward Fryer*, Ex.
141 *Edward Osborne.*
142 *Henry Felton.*
143 *William Cholmer*, Ex.
144 *Thomas Bishop.*
145 *Francis Vincent.*
146 *Henry Clere*, Ex.

147 *Benjamin Tichborne.*
148 *Richard Wilbraham*, Ex.
149 *Thomas Delves.*
150 *Lewis Watson.*
151 *Thomas Palmer.*
152 *Richard Roberts.*
153 *John Rivers.*
154 *Thomas Darnell.*
155 *Isaac Sidley.*
156 *Robert Brown*, Ex.
157 *John Hewet.*
158 *Henry Jernegan*
159 *Nicholas Hide*, Ex.
160 *John Philips.*
161 *John Stepney.*
162 *Baldwin Wake.*
163 *William Masham.*
164 *John Colbrond.*
165 *John Hotham.*
166 *Francis Maunsell.*
167 *Edward Powell*, Ex.
168 *John Garrard.*
169 *Richard Grosvenour.*
170 *Henry Moody*, Ex.
171 *John Barker.*
172 *William Button.*
173 *John Gage.*
174 *William Goring.*
175 *Peter Courtene*, alias *Aunton*, Ex.
176 *Richard Norton*, Ex.
177 *John Leventhorpe*, Ex.
178 *Capell Bedell*, Ex.
179 *John Darell*, Ex.
180 *William Williams*, Ex.
181 *Francis Ashby*, Ex.
182 *Anthony Ashly*, Ex.
183 *John Cooper.*
184 *Edmund Prideaux.*
185 *Thomas Hastrigge.*
186 *Thomas Burton.*
187 *Francis Folejamb*, Ex.
188 *Edward Yate*, Ex.
189 *George Chudleigh.*
190 *Francis Drake.*
191 *William Meredith.*
192 *Hugh Middleton.*
193 *Gifford Thornehurst.*
194 *Percy Herbert.*
195 *Robert Fisher.*
196 *Hardolph Wastneys.*
197 *Henry Skipwith.*
198 *Thomas Harris.*
199 *Nicholas Tempest.*
200 *Francis Cottington*, Ex.
201 *Thomas Harris*, Ex.
202 *Edward Barkham*, Ex.
203 *John Corbet*, Ex.
204 *Thomas Playters.*

Baronets Created by King Charles *the First.*

205 *John Ashfield*, Ex.
206 *Henry Harpur.*
207 *Edward Seabright.*
208 *John Beaumont.*
209 *Edward Dering.*
210 *George Kempe*, Ex.
211 *William Brereton*, Ex.
212 *Patricius Curwen*, Ex.
213 *William Russell.*
214 *John Spenser*, Ex.
215 *Giles Estcourt.*
216 *Thomas Aylesbury*, Ex.
217 *Thomas Style.*
218 *Frederick Cornwallis.*
219 *Drue Drury*, Ex.
220 *William Skeffington.*
221 *Robert Crane*, Ex.
222 *Anthony Wingfield.*

223 *William Culpeper.*
224 *Giles Brydges.*
225 *John Kirle.*
226 *Humphrey Stiles*, Ex.
227 *Henry Moor.*
228 *Thomas Heale.*
229 *John Carleton*, Ex.
230 *Thomas Maples*, Ex.
231 *John Isham.*
232 *Hervey Bagot.*
233 *Lewis Pollard*, Ex.
234 *Francis Mannock.*
235 *Henry Griffith*, Ex.
236 *Lodowick Dyer.*
237 *Hugh Stewkeley.*
238 *Edward Stanley.*
239 *Edward Littleton.*
240 *Ambrose Browne*, Ex.
241 *Sackvile Crow.*
242 *Michael Livesey*, Ex.
243 *Simon Benet*, Ex.
244 *Thomas Fisher.*
245 *Thomas Bowyer.*
v. Sir James Bowyer, n. 846.
246 *Buts Bacon.*
247 *John Corbet.*
248 *Edward Tirrell.*
v. inter n. 293 *and* 294.
249 *Basil Dixwell*, Ex.
250 *Richard Young*, Ex.
251 *William Penmyman*, Ex.
252 *William Stonehouse.*
v. inter n. 796 *and* 795.
253 *Thomas Fowler*, Ex.
254 *John Fenwick*, Ex.
255 *William Wray.*
256 *John Trelawney.*
257 *John Conyers.*
258 *John Bolles.*
259 *Thomas Aston.*
260 *Kenelm Jenewre.*
261 *John Price*, Ex.
262 *Richard Beaumont*, Ex.
263 *William Wiseman.*
264 *Thomas Nightingale.*
265 *John Jacques*, Ex.
266 *Robert Dillington.*
267 *Francis Pile.*
268 *John Pole.*
269 *William Lewes*, Ex.
270 *William Culpeper.*
271 *Peter Van-Lore*, Ex.
272 *John Laurence.*
273 *Anthony Slingsby.*
274 *Thomas Vavasor.*
275 *Robert Wolseley.*
276 *Rice Rudd.*
277 *Richard Wiseman.*
278 *Henry Ferrers.*
279 *John Anderson.*
280 *William Russell*, Ex.
281 *Richard Everard.*
282 *Thomas Powell.*
283 *William Luckin.*
284 *Richard Graham.*
285 *George Twisleton*, Ex.
286 *William Acton*, Ex.
287 *Nicholas L'Estrange.*
288 *John Holland.*
289 *Edward Alleyn*, Ex.
290 *Richard Earl.*
291 *Robert Ducy*, Ex.
292 *Richard Grenevile*, Ex.
293 *Charles Vavasour.*
v. inter n. 27 *and* 28.
v. Edward Tirrell, Num. 248
294 *Edward Moseley*, Ex.
295 *Martin Lumley.*
296 *William Dalston.*
297 *Henry Fletcher.*
298 *Nicholas Cole.*
299 *Edmund Pye*, Ex.
300 *Simon Every.*
301 *William Langley.*
302 *William Paston.*
303 *James Stonehouse.*
304 *John Palgrave.*
305 *Gerard Naper.*

306 Thomas Whitmore, Ex.
307 John Maney.
308 Thomas Gove.
309 Christopher Telverton.
310 William Boteler.
311 Thomas Hatton.
312 Thomas Abdey.
313 Thomas Bampfield.
314 John Cotton.
315 Simonds D'Ewes.
316 Henry Frederick-Thyme.
317 John Burgoyne.
318 John Northcote.
319 William Drake, Ex.
320 Thomas Rous.
321 Ralph Hare.
322 John Norwich.
323 John Brownloe, Ex.
324 William Brownloe.
325 John Sidenham.
326 Henry Prat, Ex.
327 Francis Nichols.
328 William Strickland.
329 Thomas Wolriche.
330 Thomas Maulevrer.
331 William Boughton.
332 John Chichester.
333 Norton Knatchbull.
334 Hugh Windham, Ex.
335 Richard Carew.
336 William Castleton.
337 Richard Price, Ex.
338 Hugh Cholmley.
339 William Springe.
340 Thomas Trevor, Ex.
341 John Curson.
342 Hugh Owen.
343 Morton Briggs.
344 Henry Heyman.
345 Thomas Sandford.
346 Francis Rodes.
347 Richard Sprignell.
348 John Potts.
349 John Goodrick.
350 Robert Bindloss.
351 William Walter.
352 Thomas Lawley.
353 William Farmer.
354 John Davie.
355 Thomas Pettus.
356 William Andrews.
357 John Meux.
358 Richard Gurney, Ex.
359 Thomas Willis.
360 Francis Armitage.
361 Richard Halford.
362 Humphrey Tufton, Ex.
363 Edward Coke.
364 Isaac Astley, Ex.
365 David Cunningham, Ex.
366 John Rayney.
367 Rivet Eldred, Ex.
368 John Gell.
369 Vincent Corbet.
370 John Kay.
371 Thomas Trollop.
372 Edward Thomas.
373 William Cowper.
374 Denner Strut, Ex.
375 William St. Quintin.
376 Robert Kempe.
377 John Reade.
378 James Enyon, Ex.
379 Edmund Williams, Ex.
380 John Williams.
381 George Vintour.
382 John Borlase.
383 Henry Knollys, Ex.
384 John Hamilton.
385 Edward Morgan.
386 Nicholas Kemys.
387 Trevor Williams.
388 John Reresby.
389 William Ingilby.
390 Poynings Moore.
391 Christopher Dawney.
392 Thomas Hampson.
393 Thomas Williamson. 394

394 William Denny, Ex.
395 Richard Hardres
396 Christopher Lowther
397 Thomas Alston.
398 Edward Corbet
399 George Middleton, Ex.
400 Edward Payler
401 William Widdrington
402 Matthew Valckenburg
403 Philip Constable
404 Ralph Blackstone
405 Edward Widdrington, Ex.
406 Robert Markham.
407 Philip Hungate
408 Stephen Lennard
409 William Thorold
410 Walter Rudston
411 Walter Wrotesly
412 Thomas Bland
413 Robert Throckmorton
414 William Halton
415 Brocket Spenser
416 Edward Golding
417 William Smith
418 Henry Hene
419 Walter Blount
420 Adam Littleton
421 Thomas Liddell
422 Richard Lawday, Ex.
423 Thomas Chamberlain
424 Henry Hunloke
325 Thomas Badd, Ex.
426 Richard Crane, Ex
427 Samuel Danvers
428 Henry Anderson
429 William Vavasour, Ex.
430 Henry Jones
431 Edward Waldgrave
432 Thomas Haggerston quære
433 John Pate, Ex.
434 John Bale, Ex.
435 Brian O Nele
436 Willoughby Hickman
437 John Butler
438 Edward Bathurst
439 Edward Alton
440 Francis Hawley
441 John Preston
442 John Webb, Ex.
443 Thomas Prestwich, Ex.
444 Henry Williams
445 Gervase Lucas, Ex.
v. Hugh Ackland, Num. 444.
446 Robert Thorold
447 John Scudamore
448 Henry Bard, Ex.
v. Francis Edwards Num. 845
449 Richard Vivian
450 William Van Colster
451 William de Boreel
452 George Carteret
453 Thomas Windibank
454 Benjamin Wright superseded
455 Edward Charleton, Ex.
456 Richard Willis
457 Evan Lloyd quære.

Ba-

Baronets Created by King Charles *the Second.*

Before the Reſtauration.

458 *Richard Browne.*
459 *Henry de Vic*
460 *Richard Forſter*, Ex.
461 *Richard Fanſhaw*
462 *William Curtius*
463 *Arthur Slingsby*
464 *Thomas Orby*
465 *Thomas Bond*
466 *Arthur Marigny Carpentier*
467 *Henry Brown*

After the Reſtauration.

468 *Jeremy Whichcote*
469 *Anthony de Mercs*, Ex.
470 *John Evelyn*
471 *Gualter de Raed*
472 *Orlando Bridgman*
473 *Geofrey Palmer*
474 *Heneage Finch*
475 *John Langham*
476 *Humphrey Winch*
477 *Robert Abdy*
478 *Thomas Draper*
479 *Henry VVright*, Ex.
480 *Jonathan Keate*
481 *Hugh Speke*
482 *Nicholas Gould*, Ex.
483 *Thomas Adams*
484 *Richard Atkins*
485 *Thomas Allen*
486 *Henry North*
487 *William VViſeman*, Ex.
488 *Thomas Cullum*
489 *Baſil Dixwell*, who has been miſ-placed in moſt of the Printed Catalogues.
490 *Thomas Darcy*
491 *George-Grubham How*
492 *John Cats*, Ex.
493 *Solomon Swale*
494 *William Humble*
495 *Henry Stapleton*
496 *Gervaſe Elwes*
497 *Robert Cordell*
498 *John Robinſon*
499 *John Abdy*, Ex.
500 *Robert Hildyard*
501 *Jacob Aſtley*
502 *William Bowyer*
503 *Thomas Stanley*
504 *John Shuckburgh*
505 *VVilliam VVray*
506 *Nicholas Steward*
507 *George VVarburton*
508 *Francis Hoſles*, Ex.
509 *Oliver St. John*
510 *Ralph De la Val*
511 *Andrew Henly*
512 *Thomas Ellis*
513 *John Covert*
514 *Peter Liar*
515 *Maurice Berkeley*
516 *Henry Hudſon*
517 *Thomas Herbert*
518 *Thomas Middleton*
519 *Verney Noell*
520 *George Buſwell*
521 *Robert Auſten*
522 *Robert Hales*
523 *John Clerk*
524 *William Boothby*
525 *VVolſtan Dixey*
526 *John Bright*, Ex.

527

527 *John Warner*
528 *Job Harby*
529 *Samuel Marland*
530 *Thomas Hewet*, Ex.
531 *Edward Honywood*
532 *Richard Brown*
533 *Henry Vernon*
534 *John Aubrey*
535 *William Thomas*
536 *Thomas Sclater*
537 *Henry Conway*
538 *Edward Green*
539 *John Stapeley*
540 *Metcalfe Robinson*, Ex.
541 *Marmaduke Gresham*
542 *William Dudley*
543 *Hugh Smithson*
544 *Roger Mostyn*
545 *William Willoughby*, Ex.
546 *Anthony Oldfield*
547 *Peter Leicester*
548 *William Wheler*
549 *John Newton*
550 *Thomas Lee*
551 *Thomas Smith*
552 *Ralph Ashton*
553 *John Rous*
554 *Henry Massingberd*
555 *John Hales*
556 *Ralph Bovey*, Ex.
557 *John Knightly*
558 *John Drake.*
559 *Oliver St. George.*
560 *John Bowyer.*
561 *William Wild.*
562 *Joseph Ashe.*
563 *John How.*
564 *John Swinburne.*
565 *John Trot*, Ex.
566 *Humphrey Miller.*
567 *John Lewes*, Ex.
568 *John Beal.*
569 *Richard Francklin.*
570 *William Russel.*
571 *Thomas Boothby*, Ex.
572 *William Backhouse*, Ex.
573 *John Cutler*, Ex.
574 *Giles Mottet.*
575 *Henry Gifford.*
576 *Thomas Foot.*
v. *Arthur Onslow*, n. 816.
577 *Thomas manwaring.*
578 *Thomas Benet.*
579 *John Wroth.*
580 *George Wynne.*
581 *Heneage Fetherston.*
582 *Humphrey Monoux.*
583 *John Peyton*, Ex.
584 *Edmond Anderson.*
585 *John Fagg.*
586 *Matthew Herbert.*
587 *Edward Ward.*
588 *John Keyt.*
589 *William Killegrew.*
590 *John Buck.*
591 *William Frankland.*
592 *Richard Stiddolph*, Ex.
593 *William Gardner.*
594 *William Juxon.*
595 *John Legard.*
596 *George Marwood.*
597 *John Jackson.*
598 *Henry Pickering.*
599 *Henry Bedingfield.*
600 *Walter Plumer*, Ex.
601 *Herbert Springet*, Ex.
602 *William Powel*, Ex.
603 *Robert Newton*, Ex.
604 *Nicholas Staughton*, Ex.
605 *William Rokeby.*
606 *Walter Erisley.*
607 *John Huband.*
608 *Thomas Morgan.*
609 *George Lane.* (seal'd
610 *George Wakeman*, never
611 *Benjamin Wright.*

612

612 *John Colleton.*
613 *James Madyford.*
614 *Thomas Beaumont.*
615 *Edward Smith.*
616 *John Napier*, alias *Sandy*, *v. n.* 72
616 *Thomas Gifford*, Ex.
617 *Thomas Clifton*, Ex.
618 *William Wilson.*
619 *Compton Read.*
620 *Brian Broughton.*
621 *Robert Slingsby*, Ex.
622 *John Crofts.*
623 *Ralph Verney.*
624 *Robert Dicer*, Ex.
625 *John Bromfield.*
626 *Thomas Rich.*
627 *Edward Smith.*
628 *Walter Long.*
629 *John Fettiplace.*
630 *Walter Hendley.*
631 *William Parsons.*
632 *John Cambel*, Ex.
633 *William Morice.*
634 *Charles Gawdy.*
635 *William Caley.*
636 *William Godolphin*, Ex.
637 *Thomas Curson.*
638 *Edward Fowel.*
639 *John Cropley.*
640 *William Smith.*
641 *George Cook.*
642 *Charles Lloyd.*
643 *Nathaniel Powel.*
644 *Denny Ashburnham.*
645 *Hugh Smith.*
646 *Robert Jenkinson.*
647 *William Glinne.*
648 *John Charnock.*
649 *Robert Brook.*
650 *Thomas Nevils.*
651 *Henry Andrews.*
652 *Anthony Craven.*
653 *James Clavering.*
654 *Thomas Derham*, Ex.
655 *William Stanley.*
656 *Abraham Cullen.*
657 *James Rousbout.*
658 *Godfrey Copley.*
659 *Griffith Williams*, Ex.
660 *Henry Winchcombe.*
661 *Clement Clark.*
662 *Thomas Viner.*
663 *John Silyard.*
664 *Christopher Guise.*
665 *Reginald Forster.*
666 *Philip Parker.*
667 *Edward Duke.*
668 *Charles Hussey.*
669 *Edward Barkham.*
670 *Thomas Norton*, Ex.
671 *John Dormer.*
672 *Thomas Carew.*
673 *Mark Milbank.*
674 *Richard Rothwell*, Ex.
675 *John Banks.*
676 *Henry Ingoldesby.*
677 *Francis Bickley.*
678 *Robert Jason.*
679 *John Young.*
680 *John Frederick van Freisendorf.*
681 *William Roberts.*
682 *William Luckin.*
683 *Thomas Smith.*
684 *Edwin Sadlier.*
685 *William Windham.*
686 *George Southcote.*
687 *George Trevilian.*
688 *Francis Duncombe.*
689 *Nicholas Bacon.*
690 *Richard Cocks.*
691 *John Osbourn.*
692 *John Coriton.*
693 *John Lloyd.*
694 *Edward Moor.*
695 *Thomas Proby.*
696 *Miles Stapleton.*

697 Richard Braham.
698 John Witterwonge.
699 Philip Matthews.
700 Robert Bernard.
701 Roger Lort.
702 Edward Gage.
703 Thomas Hooke.
704 John Savile Ex.
705 Christopher Wandesford.
706 Richard Astley.
707 Jacob Gerard.
708 Edward Fust.
709 Robert Long.
710 Robert Can
711 William Middleton.
712 Richard Graham.
713 Thomas Tankred.
714 Cuthbert Heron.
715 Francis Wenman.
716 Henry Purefoy.
717 Thomas Cobb.
718 Henry Brook.
719 Peter Pindar.
720 Nicholas Slaning.
721 George Reeve.
722 Thomas Bregrave.
723 Thomas Bernardiston.
724 Samuel Bernardiston.
725 John Dawes.
726 John Holman.
727 William Cook.
728 John Bellot
729 George Downing
730 William Gawdy
731 Charles Pym, Ex.
732 William D'oyley
733 John Marsham
734 Robert Barnham
735 Francis Leke
736 John St. Barbe
737 Thomas Cambell
738 James Pennyman
739 Thomas Muddiford
740 George Selby, Ex.
741 Edmund Forteſcue
742 Samuel Tuke
743 John Tempeſt
744 Littleton Osbaldeſton
745 Giles Tooker
746 Stephen Anderſon
747 Thomas Bateman
748 Thomas Loraine
749 Thomas Wentworth, Ex.
750 Theophilus Bidulph
751 William Greene, Ex.
752 William Cookes
753 John Wolſtenholme
754 John Jacob
755 John Teomans
756 John Pye
757 Thomas Taylor
758 William Leman.
759 Robert Smith
760 Nicholas Criſpe
761 John Shaw
762 John Browne
763 George Rawdon
764 Robert Jocelyn
765 Robert Duckenfield
766 John Lawſon
767 Philip Tyrrell
768 Francis Burdet
769 George Moore
770 Abel Barker
771 William Oglander
772 William Temple, Ex.
773 William Swan
774 Anthony Shirley
775 Maurice Diggs, Ex.
776 Peter Gleane
777 John Nelthorpe
778 Robert Viner, Ex.
779 Thomas Twiſden
780 Anthony Aucher
781 John D'oylie

782 *Edward Hoby*
783 *Thomas Put*
784 *John Tirell*
785 *Gilbert Gerard*
786 *Robert Teomans*
787 *Carr Scrope*, Ex.
788 *Peter Forteſcue*
789 *Richard Bettenſon*
790 *Algernon Peyton*
791 *Roger Martin*
792 *Richard Haſtings*
793 *William Hanham*
794 *Francis Topp*, Ex.
795 *William Langborne*
796 *Edward Moſtyn*
George Stonehouſe, v. n. 252.
797 *Philip Carteret*
798 *Fulwar Skipwith*
799 *John Sabin*
800 *William Chater*
801 *Herbert Croft*
802 *John St. Aubin*
803 *Robert Eden*
804 *John Werden*
805 *Thomas Allen*
806 *Francis Warre*
807 *Orlando Bridgman*
808 *Francis Windham*
809 *Arthur Harris*
810 *William Blacket*
811 *John Thompſon*
812 *Halſewell Tint*
813 *Cornelius Martin Trump*
814 *Robert Parker*
815 *John Sherrard*
816 *Arthur Onſlow*
817 *Walter Clargis*
818 *Thomas Williams*
819 *Robert Filmer*
820 *Edward Nevill*, Ex.
821 *Richard Tulpe*
822 *Thomas Samwell*
823 *Charles Rich*
824 *Benjamin Maddox*
825 *William Barker*
826 *John Brookes*
827 *Richard Head*
828 *William Pennington*
829 *Bennet Hoskins*
830 *Richard Standiſh*
831 *Alexander Robertſon*
832 *Thomas Dike*
833 *Robert Cotton*
834 *Francis Willoughby*
835 *Ignatius Vitus* alias *White*
836 *John Barlow*
837 *Richard Newdigate*
838 *Richard Cuſt*
839 *Francis Anderton*
840 *James Symeon*
841 *James Poole*
842 *George Wharton* (& 446.
843 *Hugh Ackland*, v. inter n. 443
844 *Francis Edwards*
v. inter n. 448 & 448.
845 *Henry Oxenden*
846 *James Bowyer*
847 *Walter Curle*, Ex.
848 *Ralph Dutton*
849 *William Dyer*
850 *Joſias Childe*
851 *Thomas Skipwith*
852 *Walter Hawkeſworth*
853 *Jeremy Snow*
854 *William Kenrick*
855 *Samuel Marow*
856 *Roger Braſſhaigh*
857 *William Stapleton*
858 *Thomas-Pope-Blount*
859 *George Walker*
860 *Gelebrand Sas-Van-Boſch*
861 *John Roberts*
862 *Roger Beckwith*
863 *Thomas Parkyns*
864 *Thomas Bunbury*
865 *Hugh Parker*
866 *Henry Seymour*

867 *George Jeffreys*
868 *Hugh Middleton*
869 *Joseph Alston*
870 *Thomas Robinson*
871 *William Maynard*
872 *Robert Napier*
873 *Robert Davers*
874 *Cane James*
875 *Cornelius Gans*
876 *Timothy Thornhill*
877 *Edward Eveling*, Ex.
878 *Thomas Lear*
879 *John Wytham*
880 *James Richards*
881 *Robert Dashwood*
882 *George Chute*
883 *George Shiers*
884 *Richard Sandys*
885 *William Blacket*
886 *John Childe*
887 *William Soame*

Baronets created by King *JAMES* II.

888 *John Sudbury*, Ex.
889 *Paul Jenkinson.*
890 *George Davies.*
891 *Nicholas Sherburn.*
892 *Robert Guldeford.*
893 *Charles Bloys.*
894 *William Compton.*
895 *Job Charleton.*
896 *Cornelius Speelman.*
897 *William Humble.*
898 *John Duck* Ex.
899 *James Chapman-Fuller.*
900 *William Pynsent.*
901 *William Stych.*
902 *Wilfred Lawson*
903 *William Williams.*
904 *Henry Ashurst.*
905 *Thomas Fitch.*
906 *John Morden.*
907 *John Narborough*

Baronets created by King *WILLIAM* the Third, and Queen *MARY* the Second.

908 *Hender Molesworth* of *Jamaica*, Esq; created Baronet *July* 19, 1689.
909 *John Ramsden* of *Yorkshire*, Esq; created Baronet *November* 30, 1689.
910 *William Robinson* of *Newby* in *Yorkshire*, Esq; created Baronet *February* 13, 1689.
911 *James Edwards* of *York*, created Baronet *December* 7, 16
912 *John Duddleston* of *Bristol*, created Baronet *Jan.* 22, 16
913 *John Wentworth* of the County of *York*, created Baron *July* 28, 1692.

914 *Edward Leighton* of the County of *Salop*, created Baronet *March* 2, 1692.
915 *Henry Dutton Colt*, senior, of *Weſtminſter*, created Baronet *March* 2, 1693.
916 *John Smith* of the County of *Middleſex*, created Baronet, *April* 20, 1694.
917 *John Thomas* of the County of *Glamorganſhire*, created Baronet Dec. 24, 1694.
918 *Richard Blackham* of *London*, created Baronet *April* 13, 1696.
919 *Tho. Wheat* of the County of *Oxford*, created Baronet *May* 17, 1696.
920 *Oliver Aſhcombe*, of the County of *Berks*, created Baronet *May* 28, 1696.
921 *Edw. Manſell* of *Caermarthenſhire*, created Baronet *Feb.* 22, 1696.
922 *William Hedges* of *Middleſex*, *March* 31, 1657.
923 *John Buckworth* of *Surrey*, *April* 1657.
924 *William Lowther* of *Yorkſhire*, *June* 15, 1697.
925 *Henry Tichburne* of the County of *Louth* in *Ireland*, *July* 12, 1697.
926 *Richard Farrington* of *Suſſex*, Dec. 17, 1697.
927 *Tho. Tipping* of *Oxfordſhire*, *March* 24, 1697.
928 *John Germain* of *Weſtminſter*, *March* 25, 1698.
929 *Tho. Powell* of *Caermarthenſhire*, *July* 19, 1698.
930 *Samuel Clarke* of *Cambridgeſhire*, *July* 25, 1698.
931 *Baſil Firebrace* of *London*, *July* 28, 1698.
932 *William Norris* of *Lancaſhire*, Dec. 3, 1698.
933 *John Rogers*, ſenior, of *Devon*, *February* 28, 1698.
934 *John Stanley* of *Grangegormon* near *Dublin* in *Ireland*, *April* 13, 1699.
935 *Edmund Denton* of the County of *Bucks*, *May* 12, 1699.

Total of Baroners	935
Whereof Extinct	159
Living	776

A Scheme of the Sovereign, and Knights-Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

3 Prin. *George* of *Denmark.*	1 The Sovereign.
5* *Duke of* Zell.	
7 *Earl of* Oxford.	
9 *Duke of* Bedford.	
11 *Marquiss of* Normandby.	
13 *Duke of* Richmond.	
15 *Duke of* Northumberland	
17 *Earl of* Rochester.	
19 *Earl of* Sunderland.	
21 * *Duke of* Devonshire.	
23 * *Duke of* Shrewsbury.	
25 * *Duke of* Newcastle.	

2 The King of *Denmark.*	4 * Elector of *Brandenburgh.*
6 * *Duke of* Glouceſter.	
8 *Duke of* Beaufort.	
10 *Duke of* Southampton.	
12 *Duke of* Leeds.	
14 *Duke of* Somerſet.	
16 *Duke of* Norfolk.	
18 *Earl of* Feversham.	
20 * *Duke of* Ormond.	
22 * *Earl of* Dorſet.	
24 * *Earl of* Portland.	
26 *Void.*	

The Names of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of London *for the Year* 1699, *with the particular Wards under each ones Jurisdiction.*

SIR Francis Child *Lord Mayor, and Alderman of* Farringdon *without.*

Sir Robert Clayton	Cheap-Ward
Sir John Moore	Walbrook-Ward
Sir William Pritchard	Broadſtreet-Ward
Sir Robert Jefferies	Cordweyner-Ward
Sir Thomas Stamp	Cripplegate *within and without.*
Sir John Fleet	Langbourn-Ward
Sir William Aſhurſt	Billingſgate-Ward
Sir Thomas Lane	Candlewick-Ward
Sir John Houblon	Cornhill-Ward
Sir Edward Clarke	Breadſtreet-Ward
Sir Humphrey Edwin	Towerſtreet-Ward
Sir Peter Daniel	Bridge-Ward *within*
Sir Samuel Daſhwood	Aldgate-Ward
Sir John Parſons	Baſiſhaw-Ward
Sir Richard Levett	Bridge-Ward *without*
Sir Thomas Cooke	Queen hithe-Ward
Sir James Houblon	Alderſgate *within and without.*
Sir Thomas Abney	Vintry-Ward
Sir William Hedges	Port ſoaken-Ward
Sir Owen Buckingham	Biſhopſgate *within and without.*
Sir Thomas Rawlinſon	Caſtle Bainard-Ward
Sir Robert Beddingfield	Dowgate-Ward
William Withers, *jun. Eſq;*	Farringdon *within*

Sir William Gore, Sir Joſeph Smart } *Sheriffs.* — Colemanſtreet Ward, Limeſtreet-Ward

Charles Duncomb *Eſq;*, Jeffery Jefferies, *Eſq;* } *Sheriffs Elect.*

Recorder, Sir Salathiel Lovell, *Kt.*

Chief Officers under them

Sir *Thomas Cuddon*, Kt. Chamberlain.
Henry Crisp, Esq; Common-Sergeant.
John Goodscheow, Esq; Town-Clerk.
Nicholas Wilmot, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

Other Officers.

William Man, Esq; Sword-Bearer.
John Haley, Esq; Common-Hunt
John Wells, Esq; Common-Cryer.
Zachary Hiccox, Esq; Water-Baily.

City-Council.

Tanfield Lemmon, Esq;
—— *Richardson*, Esq;
William Lightfoot, Esq;
—— *Major*, Esq;

Attorneys in the Mayor's Court.

Mr. *Gibson*.
Mr. *Edward Smith*.
Mr. *Andrews*.
Mr. *Jackson*.

Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

——*Mundy*, Esq;
Dunkin Dee, Esq;

Secondaries of each Compter.

Of the Poultrey Compter, Mr. *Trotman*.
Of *Woodstreet* Compter, Mr. *Ewell*.

Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

Mr. *Godfrey Woodward*.
Mr. *Hargrave*.
Mr. *Bogun*.
Mr. *Bellamy*.
Mr. *Smith*.
Mr. *White*.
Mr. *Barry*.
Mr. *Short*.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. *Headly*.
Mr. *Thompson*.

Willi

William Page,
William Shaw,
Francis Brown, } Sergeant-Carvers.

Josiah Broom,
Joseph Dike,
Edward Goslin, } Serjeants of the Mace.

Francis Bancroft, Serjeant of the Channel.

Robert Walker,
John Stokes, } Yeomen of the Chamber.

Two Marshals.

Stephen Wats.
John Marshall.

Four Yeomen of the Water-side.

Tho. Huett. | *John Nicke*.
John Colt. | *Matth. Hil*.

William Collins, Yeoman of the Channel.
Robert Horton, Under Water-Bailiff.

Six Young-Men.

Sedgwick Clay. | *Moses Griffith*.
Clement Herne. | *Edward Sorrell*.
William Hull. | *Hugh Roberts*.

John Man, Foreign-Taker, and Clerk of *Newgate*-Market.

James Chambers,
Dashwood, } Yeomen of the Wood-House.

William Cane,
Thomas Chambers, } Meal-Weighers.

A List of the Officers of the Trained Bands of the City of LONDON.

I. The Orange Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Thomas Cuthbert.*
Major, *Nathanael Long.*
First Captain, *Edward Jenkins.*
Second Captain, *John Symon.*
Third Captain, *Robert Gower.*
Fourth Captain, *Henry Coxed.*
Fifth Captain, *Henry Dainty.*

II. *The Yellow Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *William Walker.*
Major, *Thomas Sceley.*
First Captain, *John Hull.*
Second Captain *Samuel Knapp.*
Third Captain, *William Cooke.*
Fourth Captain, *William Hulls.*
Fifth Captain, *Thomas Freeman.*

III. *The White Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *William Ashurst*, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Henry Hatley.*
Major, *John Ayres.*
First Captain, *John Ward.*
Second Captain, *John Wilkes.*
Third Captain, *John Marlow.*
Fourth Captain, *John Heron.*
Fifth Captain, *William Grayhurst.*

IV.

IV. *The Red Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *Thomas Lane*, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *Benj. Dry.*
Major, *Edward Harle.*
First Captain, *Timothy Thornbury*
Second Captain, *Isaac Dighton.*
Third Captain *Daniel Neale.*
Fourth Captain, *William Smith.*
Fifth Captain, *Charles Bainton.*

V. *The Green Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *William Hedges*, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, *James Boddington.*
Major, *Peter Effington.*
First Captain, *Thomas Emms,*
Second Captain, *John Geast.*
Third Captain *Henry Langford.*
Fourth Captain, *Simon Snell.*
Fifth Captain, *John Shorey.*

VI. *The Blue Regiment.*

The Honourable Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir *John Collet*, Kt.
Major, *Samuel Westoll.*
First Captain, *Jeremy Johnson.*
Second Captain, *Daniel Newcomb.*
Third Captain, *Richard Collins.*
Fourth Captain, *Thomas Hardwicke.*
Fifth Captain, *Matthew Pierce.*

A List of the Lieutenancy of the City of London.

SIR Francis Child, *Lord Mayor*
Sir William Ashurst
Sir Robert Clayton
Sir John Moore
Sir William Pritchard
Sir Robert Jeffereys
Sir Thomas Stampe
Sir John Fleet
Sir Salathiel Lovell, *Recorder.*
Sir Jonathan Raymond
Sir Samuel Dashwood
Sir Thomas Lane
Sir John Houblon
Sir Edward Clarke
Sir Humphry Edwin
Sir Richard Levett
Sir William Gore
Sir Thomas Cooke
Sir James Houblon
Sir Thomas Abney
Sir William Hedges
Sir Thomas Holton, } *Baronets*
Sir John Mordant, }
Sir Henry Ashurst, }
Sir Benjamin Newland
Sir John Lethieulier
Sir Peter [illegible]put
Sir William Russell
Sir Jeremy Sambrooke
Sir Gabriel Roberts
Sir Edward Desbovery
Sir Thomas Vernon
Sir William Scawen
Sir John Foche
Sir Stephen Evance
Sir Henry Furnese

Thomas Papillon, *Esq;*
Thomas Frederick, *Esq;*
Nathanael Tench, *Esq;*
Thomas Langham, *Esq;*
Peter Houblon, *Esq;*
William Warren, *Esq;*
John Raley, *Esq;*
Francis Gosfright, *Esq;*
Samuel Powell, *Esq;*
James Denew, *Esq;*
Joseph Scriven, *Esq;*
Daniel Allen, *Esq;*
Robert Raworth, *Esq;*
Thomas Shaw, *Esq;*
William Falkner, *Esq;*
James Boddington, *Esq;*
Henry Hatley, *Esq;*
John Adams, *Esq;*
Benjamin Witchcott, *Esq;*
Charles Chamberlayne, *Esq;*
Richard Allie, *Esq;*
John Nicholls, *Esq;*
William Colson, *Esq;*
Richard Hoare, *Esq;*
James Smith, *Esq;*
Sir Joseph Smart, *Kt.*
Peter Joye, *Esq;*
William Hooker, *Esq;*
Arthur Barron, *Esq;*
Peter Floyer, *Esq;*
John Sawyer, *Esq;*
Jeffery Jeffereys, *Esq;*
Nathanael Hawes, *Esq;*
William Strong, *Esq;*
John Jeffereys, *Esq;*
John East, *Esq;*
Richard Pierce, *Esq;*

Ed.

Edmund Bolter, *Esq;*
John Morrice, *Esq;*
Edward Rudge, *Esq;*
Francis Tiffon, *Esq;*
Richard Briſtow, *Esq;*
John Hammond, *Esq;*
Iſaac Houblon, *Esq;*
Gilbert Heathcott, *Esq;*
John Carey, *Esq;*
Henry Corniſh *Esq;*
George Gooday, *Esq;*
John Morgan, *Esq;*
Thomas Goddard, *Esq;*
George Boone, *Esq;*
Thomas Death, *Esq;*
Robert Foor, *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Cuddon, *Kt.*
Thomas Cuthbert, *Esq;*
John Bickley, *Esq;*
Robert Hatton, *Esq;*
William Gunn, *Esq;*
John Cullum, *Esq;*
Joas Bateman, *Esq;*
William Walker, *Esq;*
Sir Owen Buckingham, *Kt.*
Samuel Stayner, *Esq;*
Michael Rolles, *Esq;*
Edward Creſſener, *Esq;*
Sir William Coles, *Kt.*
Richard Young, *Esq;*
Arthur Shallett, *Esq;*
John Sherbrook, *Esq;*
Sir John Wolf, *Kt.*
Daniel Dorvill, *Esq;*
Richard Gwynne, *Esq;*
Edward Lemmon, *Esq;*
John Gardner, *Esq;*
John Lordell, *Esq;*
Samuel Lock, *Esq;*
Sir Bartholom. Gracedieu, *Kt.*

John Barrett, *Esq; Clerk to the Lieutenancy.*
Joſeph Hyde, *Muſter-Maſter.*
William Bird, *Meſſenger.*

A Liſt of the Officers of the Tower *of* London.

GOvernour of the *Tower*, the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Lucas.*
Deputy Governour, Colonel *John Farewell.*
Gentleman-Porter, *Thomas Sargeant*, Eſq;
Tower-Major, *Marmaduke Seale*, Eſq;

Officers of the Ordnance.

Maſter-General of the Ordnance, the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Rumney.*
Lieutenant-General, the Honourable *Sir Henry Goodrick*, Kt. and Baronet.
Surveyor-General, *John Charleton*, Eſq;

Clerk

Clerk of the Ordnance, *Chr. Musgrave*, Esq;
Keeper of the Stores, *William Meesters*, Esq;
Clerk of the Deliveries, *James Lowther*, Esq;
Treasurer and Pay-Master, the Honourable Colonel *Henry Mordaunt*.
Assistant Surveyor, *William Bolter*, Esq;
Secretary to the Master-General, *John Pulteney*, Esq;
Deputy-Keeper of the Armory, *Charles May*, Esq;
Keeper of the small Guns, *Tho. Gardiner*, Gent.
Chief Engineer, *Sir Martin Beckman*, Kt.
Second Engineer, Colonel *Holcraft Blood*.
Master-Gunner of *England*, Lieutenant-Colonel *George Brown*.

Mates to the Master-Gunner.

Captain *John Leak*. | Captain *Tho. Silver*.
Captain *Tho. Dodge*.

Yeoman of the Tents and Toyles, *Tho. Howard*, Esq;
Chief Fireman, Major *John Henry Hopke*.
Master-Waggoner to the Office, Captain *Charles Ball*.
Proof-Masters, Mr. *John Blake*, Mr. *John Allen*.
Clerk of the Cheque, Mr. *Matthew Blyton*.
Messenger to the Office, Mr. *Edward Snapes*.

Officers of the Mint *within the* Tower.

Warden of the Mint, *Isaac Newton* Esq;
Master-Worker, *Tho. Neale*, Esq;
Chief Clerk and Assistant to the Master-Worker, *Thomas Hall*, Esq;

Comptrollers.

Thomas Molineux, Esq; | *Charles Mason*, Esq;

Assay-Master, *Daniel Brattle*, Esq;
Surveyor of the Melting, *George Evans*, Esq;
Weigher and Teller, *Thomas Fitch*, Esq;
Engineer of the Mint, Mr. *Thomas Doyley*.
Engraver, Mr. *Henry Harris*.
Provost, Mr. *John Brent*.
Melter, Mr. *Jonathan Ambrose*.
Porter to the Mint, Mr. *Richard Dollar*.
Keeper of the Records within the *Tower*, *William Petit*, Esq;
Keeper of the Records of State, *Sir Joseph Williamson*, Kt.

A

A LIST of the present Dean and Prebendaries of WESTMINSTER.

DR. *Tho. Sprat*, the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Killigrew*, Maſter of the *Savoy*.
Dr. *South*, Canon of *Chriſt Church*, *Oxford*.
Dr. *Only*, Miniſter of *St Margarets*.
Dr. *Brevall*, Sub-Dean.
The Honourable Dr. *Anneſly*, Dean of *Exeter*.
Mr. *De Sartre*.
Dr. *Birch*, Miniſter of St. *Brides*.
Mr. *Upman*.
Dr. *Dent*.
Dr. *Barton*.
Dr. *Lucas*.
Dr. *Willis*.
Maſter of the School, Dr. *Tho. Knipe*.

A Liſt of the Officers and others belonging to the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Seven Commiſſioners.

Charles Godolphin, Eſq,
Sir Walter Yonge, Bar.
Samuel Clarke, Eſq;
Benjamin Overton, Eſq;
Robert Henly, Eſq;
Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.
} Each 1000 *l. per Annum.*

Theſe

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, whose Names follow, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Sanson, Secretary	400	00	00
John Bridges, Esq;	800	00	00
George Nicholas, Esq; Surveyor-General	500	00	00
John Knight, Esq; Receiver-General and Cashier	1000	00	00
Rowland Holt, Esq; Comptroller-General of the Accompts,	1000	00	00
Sir Nicholas Crisp, Bar. Collector of the Subsidy outwards,	276	13	04
Richard Miller, Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs Outwards,	277	06	08
Sir John Shaw, Kt. and Bar. Collector of the Subsidy Inward,	466	13	04
Henry Starkey, Esq; Customer of the Petty-Customs Inwards,	62	06	08
Timothy Thornbury, Customer of the Great Customs,	50	00	00
John Needler, Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs,	30	00	00
Edward Backwell, Esq; Comptroller of the Subsidy Inward and Outward,	255	00	00
Richard Breton, Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs Inwards and Outwards,	50	00	00
Sir John Stapeley, Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies, Inwards and Outwards,	300	00	00
John Earl, Register of the Seizures	200	00	00
Sir John Shaw, Kt. Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation,	500	00	00
William Denn, Sollicitor, to take care of Coast-Bonds, and other Services,	50	00	00
Henry Fanshaw, Esq; Register in the King's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds,	240	00	00
Matthew Humberston, Usher of the Custom-House,	004	00	00

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Chief Searcher	120	00	00
Seven Under-Searchers, at 12 *l.* each *per Annum*, In all	80	00	00
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 *l.* each *per Annum*. In all	988	00	00

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners *of his Majesty's* Treasury.

ONE Examiner outwards	030	00	00
One Copying Clerk outwards	030	00	00
One Examiner inwards	060	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
Receiver for the Grand Receipts inwards			
Sir John Shaw, Bar. Receiver for Wines and Currans,			
One Copying Clerk inwards	040	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities,	90	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager	080	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	040	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries.	030	00	00
One Northern Clerk	080	00	00
One Plantation Clerk	056	00	00
One Copying Clerk	000	00	00
Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books	100	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 *l.* each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast Business, and making Bills of Store,	050	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 *l.* is	060	00	00
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Collectors each 60 *l. per Annum*,	360	00	00
One Pay-Master of the Incidents	040	00	00

One

	l.	s.	d.
One Examiner and Computer of Wines and Currans,	040	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 *l.* and a Messenger 30 *l.* In all	040	00	00
Six Watchmen for the House at 25 *l. per Annum* each,	150	00	00
John Davies, Surveyor of the Warehouse,	200	00	00
Warehouse-keeper, for a Clerk,	050	00	00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse,	040	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters,	060	00	00
One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing-Porters on Work,	050	00	00
Twenty five Weighing-Porters at 25 *l.* each. In all,	625	00	00
Gager,	30	00	00
Cooper,	10	00	00
Eight Surveyors of the Land-waiters at 150 *l.* each, makes in all,	1200	00	00
John Dove, Esq; Surveyor of the Searchers,	250	00	00
Six Searchers, at 27 *l.* each, is	162	00	00
John Cook, Register of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office,	030	00	00
Tide-Surveyors, at 60 *l.* each, makes	480	00	00
Thirty one Land-waiters, at 80 *l.* each, makes in all	2480	00	00
Two hundred Tidesmen at 40 and 35 *l. per Annum*, and 3 *s. per diem* each when employ'd,	400	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
Thirteen Land-Carriage Men, at 35 *l.* each whose Buſineſs is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Cuſtoms,	455	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men	080	00	00
Thiry ſix Watchmen at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* each	243	00	00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilſt the other Officers go to Dinner, at 16 *l.* each,	256	00	00
pair of Oars, Eight Pair for the Tide-Surveyors, One for the Surveyor of the Act of Navigation. One for the Searchers. One for the Wood-Office. One for the Surveyor of Searchers, at 60 *l.* each.	720	00	00
Blackwall, one Surveyor,	40	00	00
Graveſend, one Searcher,	40	00	00
Two Pair of Oars there at 30 *l*, each,	60	00	00
Leigh, one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher,	20	00	00
Two Perſons to clean the *Cuſtom-Houſe*,	24	00	00
Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher,	50	00	00
Barkin, one Surveyor,	40	00	00

In the Receiver-General and Caſheer's Office.

	l.	s.	d.
His Aſſiſtant	100	00	00
Three Clerks,	140	00	00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted,	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange,	50	00	00
The *Graveſend* Smack, and five Men, *&c.*	246	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
New England. One Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of his Majesty's Duties in the several Colonies of *New England*,	100	00	00

Patent Officers in the Out-Ports.

Sir *Edward Turner*, Surveyor-General,	366	13	04
Sandwich, *Richard Breton*, Esq; Customer,	72	04	00
One Comptroller,	15	06	08
One Searcher,	10	00	00
Chichester, one Customer,	61	00	00
One Comptroller at 13 *l.* 10 *s.* One Searcher at 10 *l.*	23	10	00
Southampton, one Customer inward,	62	13	04
One Customer outward,	62	13	04
One Comptroller, 45 *l.* Searcher, 10 *l.*	55	00	00
Pool, one Customer,	18	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher 8 *l.*	18	00	00
Exon, one Customer,	83	06	08
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 20 *l.*	30	06	08
Plimouth, one Customer,	38	13	04
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 30 *l.*	40	16	08
Glocester, one Customer,	06	13	04
One Searcher,	08	13	04
Bristol, one Customer outward,	57	00	00
One Customer inward,	57	00	00
One Comptroller,	31	13	04
One Searcher,	34	00	00
Bridgewater, one Customer,	28	00	00
One Comptroller, 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, *id.*	10	13	04
Milford-Haven, one Customer,	15	05	00
One Comtroller, 10 *l.* Searcher, *id.*	20	00	00
Cardiff, one Customer,	16	06	08
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* Searcher, *id.*	20	00	00
Ipswich, one Customer,	55	06	08
One Comptroller, 15 *l.* Searcher 8 *l.*	23	00	00
Yarmouth, one Customer,	38	00	00
One Comptroller 10 *l.* Searcher, 8 *l.*	18	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
Lynn Regis, one Customer,	62	07	10
One Comptroller, 15 *l.* 04 *s.* 04 *d.* Searcher, 12 *l.*	27	04	04
Carliſle, one Customer,	32	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 *l.* another 20 *l.*	30	00	00
Boſton, two Customers,	63	13	04
One Comptroller, 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* Searcher, 2 *l.*	14	09	02
Hull, *Sir Matthew Applevard*, Customer,	39	00	00
Comptroller, 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Searcher, 12 *l.*	28	13	04
New Caſtle, two Customers,	54	00	00
One Comptroller, 20 *l.* Searcher,	20	00	00
Cheſter, one Customer,	78	06	08
One Comptroller, 20 *l.* one Searcher, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	23	06	08
Berwick, one Customer,	24	00	00
One Comptroller, 25 *l.* one Searcher, 25 *l.*	50	00	00

An Exact Alphabetical Liſt of the ROYAL-SOCIETY.

A Liſt of the preſent Council, Eleven of which are to be continued till St. Andrew's *Day*, 1699.

HIS Excellency *John* Lord *Somers*, Lord High Chancellour and one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*, Preſident.

His Excellency *Charles Montague*, Eſq; one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*.

Sir Robert Southwell, *Kt.*
James Bridges, *Eſq;*
Mr. Charles Bernard.
Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
William Byrd, *Eſq;*
Sir Godfrey Copley, *Kt. and Bar.*
John Evelyn, *Eſq;*
Thomas Gale, *D. D. Dean of* York.
Robert Hook, *M. D. Pr. Ge. Greſ.*
John Harwood, *L. L. D.*
Thomas Henſhaw, *Eſq;*
Abraham Hill, Eſq;
Sir John Hoskins, *Kt. and Bar.*
Martin Lifter, *M. D.*
Mr. Iſaac Newton, *Mat. Prof Luc.*
Alexander Pitfield, *Eſq;*

Edward Southell, *Esq*;
Hans Sloane, *M. D.*
Richard Waller, *Esq*;
Sir Cyril VVyche, *Kt.*

The rest of the Members.

FRancis Aston, *Esq*;
VVilliam Aglionby, *Esq*;
John Bemde, *Esq*;
Nicholas Bagnal, *Esq*;
Ralph Bathurst, *Dean of Wells.*
Arthur Bayly, *Esq*;
Richard Beaumont, *Esq*;
Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq*;
VVilliam Bridgman, *Esq*;
Orlando Bridgman, *Esq*;
Orlando Bridgman, *Esq*;
Robert Briggs, *A. M. Prof. L. L.*
Edward Brown, *M. D.*
Sir Richard Bulkely, *Kt. and Bar.*
John *Earl of* Carbery.
Henry *Earl of* Clarendon.
St George, *Lord Bishop of* Cloyne.
Edward, *Lord Bishop of* Cork *and* Rosse.
VVilliam Cockburn, *M. D.*
Hugh Chamberlen, *M. D.*
Mr. Dethleus Cleuverus.
Daniel Cox, *M. D.*
John Creed, *Esq*;
Thomas Crisp, *Esq*;
Sir Anthony Dean, *Kt.*
Mr. Samuel Doudy.
Maurice Emmot, *Esq*;
John Flamsted, *Astr. Reg.*
John Fryar, *M. D.*
Thomas Foley, *jun. of* VVitley, *Esq*;
Patrick Gordon, *M. A.*
Sir Robert Gordon, *Kt.*
David Gregory, *M. D.*
Charles Gresham.
Nehemiah Grew, *M. D.*
Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Kt.*
John Herbert, *Esq*;
Edward Haines, *Esq*;
Clopton Havers, *M. D.*
Mr. Edward Haistwell, *Esq*;
John Harris, *A. M.*
John Henley, *Esq*;
Mr. John Houghton.
Charles Howard *of* Norfolk, *Esq*;
Edward Howard *of* Norfolk, *Esq*;
Hugh Howard, *Esq*;
John Hutton, *Med. Reg.*
John Jackson, *Esq*;
Sir Charles Isaac, *Kt.*
Thomas Ifted, *Esq*;
Alexander *Earl of* Kincardin.
Sir Edmund King, *Kt.*
Thomas Kirke, *Esq*;
Robert *Earl of* Lindsey, *Lord Great Chamberlain.*
Joseph Lane, *Esq*;
Edward Laney, *Prof. Theol. Gres.*
John Lock, *Esq*;
Sir John Lowther, *Bar.*
Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*
John Mapletoft, *D. D.*
Roger Meredith, *Esq*;
VValter Mills, *M. D.*
Benjamin Middleton, *Esq*;

Ro-

Robert Molesworth, *Esq;*
Thomas Molineux, *M. D.*
Mr. George Molt.
William Musgrave, *L L. D.*
Henry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl Marshal.*
Edward Norris, *M. D.*
Robert Nelson, *Esq;*
John Newey, *A M.*
Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke, *President* of the Council.
Samuel Pepys, *Esq.*
Henry Petty, *Esq;*
Edward Paget, *A M.*
Mr. James Petiver.
Walter Pope, *M. D.*
Thomas Povey, *Esq;*
Robert Pitt, *M. D.*
Matthew Prior, *Esq;*
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Rochester.
Lord Reay.
John Ray, *A. M.*
Richard Robinson, *M. D.*
Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*
Sir Paul Rycaut, *Kt.*
Joseph Raphson, *M. A.*
Francis Roberts, *Esq;*
Gilbert *Lord Bishop of* Salisbury.
Lord Viscount Seafield.
Sir Jeremy Sambrook, *Kt.*
Frederick Slare *M. D.*
Thomas Smith, *D. D.*
Stanley, *Esq;*
Edward Smith, *Dean of St. Pat.*
William Stanley *D. D.*
George Stepney, *Esq;*
The Lord Viscount Tarbat.
Edward Tyson, *M D.*
Alexander Torriano, *Ast. Prof. Gresh.*
Thomas *Lord Viscount* Weymouth.
Sir Joseph Williamson, *Kt.*
Sir Christopher Wren, *Kt.*
John Wallis, *D. D. Geo. Pr. Sav.*
Sir Paul Whichcote, *Kt. and Bar.*
Sir Thomas Willoughby, *Bar.*
John Woodward, *M. D. P. M. G.*
William Wotton, *A. M.*
Benjamin Woodrose, *D. D.*

Persons of other Nations.

*D*S Georgius Baglivus.
Ds Balthazar Becker, M. D.
Ds Dominicus Bottonus.
Ds. Basnage de Bauval.
Ds. Dominicus Cassini, *Ast. Reg. Pa.*
Ds. Jacobus Cassini.
Ds. Joannes Dolæus, *M. D.*
Ds. Nicolaus Fatio *de Duillier.*
Ds. Stephanus Geoffry.
Ds. Jo. Theodor. Heinson, *Hanov.*
Ds. Urbanus Hiern.
Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, *M. D. Franc.*
Ds. Gothofr. Gul, Libnitius, *J. V. D.*
Ds. Antonius Leuwenhoeck, *Del.*
Ds. Abrahamus de Moivre.
Ds. Joh. Marsigli, *Com. Im. R.*

Ds Dionysius Papin, M. D.
Ds Louis Paul, M D.
Ds Jo. Nicholaus Pechlin, M. D.
Ds Moises Pujolas.
Ds Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti.
Ds Franciscus Spoletus, *Med. Pr. Pr. Pa.*
Ds Ez. de Spanheim.
Ds Jo. Adamus Scramfer.
Ds Franciscus Travigni, *Ph. Ven.*
Ds Raymundus Vieussiens, *M. D.*
Ds Vincentius Vivianus, *Mat. Flor.*
Ds Nicolaus VVitsen, *Cons. Amst.*

The College of Civilians, called Doctors Commons *exercent in* London.

DR. *George Oxenden*, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the most Reverend Father in God, *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop.

Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellour of the Dioceſs of *Rochester*.

Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Thomas Bourchier*, Commissary of the Dioceſs of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *Watkinſon*, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *York*.

Sir Thomas Pinfold, His Majesty's Advocate-General, Chancellour of the Dioceſs of *Peterborough*, and Principal Official to the Archdeacon of *London*, and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*.

Dr. *John Edisbury*, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. *William Oldys* His Majesty's Advocate for the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Chancellour of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *Henry Falconbridge*, Chancellour of the Dioceſs of St. *Davids*.

Dr. *Pepper*, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Norwich*.

Dr. *Henry Newton*, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *London*, and one of the Masters in *Chancery*.

Dr.

Dr. Henry Alworth, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Oxford*.
John Price, Batchellor of Law, and Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Worceſter*.
Charles Baldwin, Eſq; Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Hereford*.
Dr. Thomas Briggs, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Chicheſter*.
Dr. Brookſbank, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Durham*.
Dr. John Cook, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Ely*.
Peter Meres, Batchellor of Laws, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Wincheſter*.
Dr. Powel, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*.
Dr. Richard Parſons, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Gloucester*.
Dr. Henry Jones, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Landaff*.
Dr. Tully, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Carliſle*.
Dr. William Hughs, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Henry Rains, and *William Walmiſly*, Batchellors of Law, and Chancellors of the Dioceſs of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.
Dr. Wainwright, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*.
Dr. Jones, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Briſtol*.
Dr. Pennington, Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Bangor*.
Edward Spencer, M. A. Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Sarum*.

Doctors of Law, who are not Chancellors.

SIR William Trumbal, Kt.
Dr. Charles Davenant.
Dr. John St. John.
Dr. George Bramſtone.
Dr. Stephen Waller.
Dr. Matthew Tindal.
Dr. John Conant.
Dr. Thomas Lane.
Dr. Richard Paget.
Dr. John Harwood.
Dr. William Clement.
Dr. William King.
Dr. John Cooke.
Dr. John Bridges.
Dr. Owen Wynne.
Dr. Thomas Ayloffe.
Dr. William Beau.
Dr Nathanael Lloyd.
Dr. John Exton.

Proctors in the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Samuel Franklin, Esq;	*Mr. John Tomlinson*
Everard Exton, Esq;	*Mr. George Sawyer*
Mr. William Cole	*Mr. Robert Constable*
Mr. John Hill	*Mr. Robert Pierson*
Mr. Richard Newcourt	*Mr. Edward Cooke*
Mr Thomas Smith	*Mr. John Cottle*
Mr. Francis Nixon	*Mr. Thomas Cantrell*
Mr. Thomas Tillot	*Mr. Simon Sandys*
Mr. Thomas Swallow	*Mr. James Bridges*
Mr. Peter Barret	*Mr. Jeffery Glasier*
Mr. Godfrey Lee	*Mr. William Jones*
Mr. Thomas Rock	*Mr. William Hasselfoot*
Samuel Wiseman, Esq;	*Mr. Thomas Rous*
Mr. John Hungerford	*Mr. Thomas Newman*
Mr. John Miller	*Mr. Richard Shaller*
Mr. Thomas Sheppard	*Mr. Samuel Boheme*
Mr. Keate Walker	*Mr. Mark Sayer*
Mr. Edward Shaw	*Mr. Edward Alexander*
Mr. John Lovel	*Mr. Robert Wilmer*
Mr. John Roberts	*Mr. Thomas Willymott*

REGISTERS.

MR. *Richard Crawley* Register to the High-Court of Delegates.

Ludovicus Mawdwell, Register of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Simon Sands, Deputy-Register.

John Bryan, Gent. Actuary of the same.

Thomas Tillot, Deputy-Actuary.

Orlando Gee, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Richard Cranley, Deputy Register.

John Cheek, General-Marshal.

The

The Prerogative-Office, or Regiſtry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury.

Everard Exton, Batchellor of Laws, Regiſter of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.
Mr Thomas Welham, Deputy-Regiſter.

Clerks in the ſaid Office.

Mr. Charles Pinford
Mr. John Cottle
Mr. John Holman.
Mr. Rupert Brown
Mr. William Dew
Mr. George Smith

Officers belonging to the Court-Martial.

His Majeſty's Advocate, *William Oldys*, Doctor of Laws.
Regiſter of the Court, *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws.
Secretary and Seal keeper, *Francis Negus*, Eſq;
Deputy-Regiſter, *Mr. John Cheek.*

PROCTORS.

Samuel Franklin, Eſq; Batchellor of Laws.
Mr. Everard Exton, Batchellor of Laws.
Mr. John Hill.
Mr. Francis Nixon.
Mr. Samuel Wiſeman.
Mr. Keate Waller.
Marſhal of the Court, *Mr. John Curry.*

A Catalogue of the Fellows and other Members of the Royal Colledge of Physicians.

FELLOWS.

SIR *Thomas Millington*, Kt. President
Dr. *Walter Charleton*, Censor
Dr. *Samuel Collins*, Censor
Dr. *Thomas Burwell*
Dr. *Peter Barwick*
Dr. *John Lawson*, Elect.
Dr. *Edward Brown*, Treasurer, Elect Censor
Dr. *Josias Clarke*, Elect.
Dr. *Richard Torlesse*
Dr. *Samuel Morris*
Dr. *Thomas Alvey*
Dr. *Edward Hulse*, Elect.
Dr. *Charles Goodall*
Dr. *Robert Brady*, Prof. Med. Cant.
Dr. *Phineas Fowke*
Dr. *Walter Harris*, Censor
Dr. *William Briggs*
Dr. *Walter Mills*
Dr. *Edward Tyson*
Dr. *Charles Fraiser*
Dr. *Frederick Slare*
Dr. *Richard Darnell*
Dr. *John Bateman*
Dr. *William Johnston*
Dr. *William Dawes*
Dr. *Thomas Gill*, Register
Dr. *Richard Robinson*
Dr. *Lancelot Harrison*
Dr. *Martin Lister*
Dr. *Robert Pit*
Dr. *Richard Field*
Dr *Edmund Dickenson*
Sir *Edmund King*, Kt.
Dr *Christopher Love-Morley*
Dr *Edward Baynard*
Dr *Theodore Colladon*
Dr *Richard Blackburne*
Dr *Christian Harrel*
Dr *Simon Welman*
Dr *George How*
Dr *Nathanael Johnston*
Dr *Robert Pierce*
Dr *Robert Gray*
Dr *Richard Smith*
Dr *Joshua Le Feure*
Dr *Thomas Walsh*
Dr *John Ratcliff*
Dr *John Harrison*
Dr *Hans Sloane*
Sir *Richard Blackmore*
Dr *Tancred Robinson*
Dr *Richard Carr*
Dr *John Hutton*
Dr *James Welwood*
Dr *Peter Gelsthorp*
Dr *William Musgrave*
Dr *Humphrey Ridley*
Dr *William Gibbons*
Dr *William Gould*
Dr *John Hawys*
Dr *Robert Conny*
Dr *Samuel Garth*
Dr *Barnham Soame*
Dr *Hugh Chamberlen*
Dr *William Cole*
Dr *Salusbury Cade*
Dr *Nicholas*

CAN-

CANDIDATES.

Dr *John Nicholſon*
Dr *Thomas Hoy*
Dr *Thomas Sutton*
Dr *Joſeph Gaylard*
Dr *Richard Adams*
Dr *Humphry Brook*
Dr *William Coward*
Dr ——— *Drake*
Dr ——— *Woodard*
Dr ——— *Norris*
Dr ——— *Colebrook*
Dr ——— *Wollaſton*
Dr *Richard Morton*
Dr ——— *Wright*
Dr. ——— *Harvey*

Honorary Fellows

Sir *William Langham*
Dr *Robert Fielding*
Dr *John Windebank*
Dr *John Yardley*
Dr *Henry Sampſon*
Dr *Daniel Cox*
Dr *Nehemiah Grew*
Dr *Thomas Gibſon*
Dr *Peter Alder*

LICENTIATES

Dr *John Feak*
Dr *Praiſe Watſon*
Mr *Iſaac Chauncy*
Dr *Chriſtopher Crell*
Dr *John Groenvelt*
Mr *John Martin*
Dr *Philip Guide*
Dr *Joſhua Palmer*
Dr *Henry Morelli*
Mr *John Peche*
Dr *Thomas Hobbs*
Dr *William Sydenham*
Dr *John Jones*
Dr *Charles Nichols*
Dr *Clopton Havers*
Dr *David Hamilton*
Dr *John Defray*
Mr *William Grimbalſton*
Dr *Caleb Coatſworth*
Dr *Sebaſtian le Feure*
Mr *John Trail*
Mr *Francis Upton*
Mr *Thomas Botterell*
Dr *James Maucleer*
Dr *John Charles*
Dr. *Philip Roſe*
Dr *Thomas Rolfe*
Mr *William Oliver*
Dr *Oliver Horſeman*
Mr *Ralph Hickes*
Dr *Thomas Walker*
Dr *Jodocus Crull*
Dr *Peter Sylveſtre*
Dr *Charles Morton*
Dr *George Fleming*
Dr *Stephen Hunt*
Mr *William Cockburn*
Mr *Thomas Turberville*
Dr *John Crichton*
Dr —— *Short*
Mr *John Colbatch*

A List of the Commissioners, and Other Principal Officers of the Excise.

Edward Clarke, Esq;
Foot Onslow, Esq;
Philip Medows, Esq;
Tho. Everard, Esq;
Sir William Ashurst, Kt.
Christopher Montague, Esq;
John Smith of *Beauford-Buildings*, Esq;
William Carr, Esq;
William Fleming, Esq;
} Chief Commissioners and Governors for the Management of the *Excise*.

Sir *William Honywood*, Bar.
Richard Beake, Esq;
George Dodington, Esq;
Edmund Chaloner, Esq;
John Lock, Gent.
} Commissioners for Appeals.

Mr. *Christopher Tilson*, Register to the Commissioners for Appeals.

Sir *Basil Dixwell*, Bar. Auditor.
Sir *Scroop How*, Kt. Comptroller.
Thomas Hall, Esq; Receiver-General.
George Townsend, Esq; Secretary.
Edward Noel, Esq; *John Thompson*, Esq; Registers.
Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Sollicitor.
Mr. *Dean Montague*, Accomptant-General.

Commissioners of Wine-Licenses.

Sir *Stephen Evance*, Kt.
Nicholas Fenn, Esq;
William Younge, Esq;
Thomas Lake Esq;

A List of the Governours and other Officers of the Royal Post-House *in* Lumbard-Street.

SIR *Robert Cotton*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bar. } Governours.
Secretary to the Governours, *Mr. John Avant.*
His Clerk, Mr. *Chriſtopher Smelt.*

The Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Mr, *Aſhburnham Frowde.*

Clerks.

Mr. Francis Clevitt.
Mr. William Goſlin.
Mr. Adam Francko.
Mr. Daniel Farette.
Mr. Charles Good.
Mr. James Laurence, Alphabet-keeper.
Mr. Peter Motteux.

Inland-Office.

Iſaac Manly, Eſq; Comptroller.
Mr. *Stephen Lilly*, Treaſurer.
Mr. *George Serle*, Accomptant.

Clerks of the Roads.

Mr. *Edmund Sawtell*, Clerk of the *Cheſter*-Road.
Mr. *John Middleton*, Clerk of the North-Road.
Mr. *Francis Garard*, Clerk of the Weſt-Road.
Mr. *William Miners*, Clerk of the *Briſtol*-Road.
Mr. *James Comber*, Clerk of the *Yarmouth*-Road.
Mr. *Charles Jackſon*, Clerk of the *Kent*-Road.
Mr. *George Colley*, Clerk for the *Kent*-Road off by Nights.

Other Clerks.

Mr. —— *Henly*
Mr. —— *Bickerton*
Mr. —— *Toſt*
Mr. —— *Thompſon*

Mr.

Mr. John Harwood
Mr. John Passwater
Mr. William Green
Mr. Thomas Sawtell, jun.
Mr. Arthur Darcey
Mr. John Balduck

Mr. William Hawes
Mr. William Blackstone
Mr. Robert Colecroft
Mr. Martin Buckell
Mr. Thomas Robotham

Mr. Underhill Breez,
Mr. Alexander Say,
Mr. James Walker,
} Windowmen.

A List of the Heads of the Colledges and Halls in the University of Oxford.

HIS Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellour.
University-College, Dr. *Charlett*, Master.
Baliol-College, Dr. *Maunder*, Master.
Merton-College, Dr. *Lyden*, Warden.
Exeter-College, Dr. *Painter*, Rector, and Vice Chancellour.
Oriel-College, Dr. *Royse*, Provost.
Queens-College, Dr. *Halton*, Provost.
New-College, Dr. *Beeston*, Warden.
Lincoln-College, Dr. *Adams*, Rector.
All-Souls College, Dr. *Finch*, Warden.
Magdalen-College, Dr. *Hough*, (Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*) Prefident.
Brazen-Nose-College, Dr. *Mear*, Principal.
Corpus Christi College, Dr. *Turner*, Prefident.
Christ-Church-College, Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean.
Trinity-College, Dr. *Bathurst*, Prefident.
St. *John*'s College, Dr. *Delaune*, Prefident.
Jesus College, Dr. *Edwards*, Principal.
Wadham-College, Dr. *Dunster*, Warden.
Pembroke-College, Dr. *Hall*, (Bishop of *Bristol*) Master.
Worcester-College, Dr. *Woodroff*, Provost.

HALLS.

HALLS.

St. *Edmund*-Hall, Dr. *Mill*, Principal.
St. *Alban*-Hall, Dr. *Bourchier*, Principal.
Hart-Hall, Dr. *Thornton*, Principal.
New-Inn-Hall, Dr. *Baily*, Principal.
St. *Mary*-Hall, Mr. *Wyat*, Principal.
Magdalen-Hall, *Dr. Adams*, Principal.

Magiſtrates.

Chancellour, *James* Duke of *Ormond*.
Vice-Chancellour, Dr. *William Painter*.

Pro-Vice-Chancellours.

Dr. Timothy Halton | *Dr. Arthur Charlett*
Dr. Roger Maunder. | *Dr. Fitz-Herbert Adams*

Proctors.

Mr. *Watkins* of *Magdalen*-College.
M. *Mompeſſon* of New-College.

Profeſſors in the Univerſity.

Dr. *William Jane*, King's Profeſſor of Divinity.
Dr. *Thomas Sykes*, *Margaret* Profeſſor of Divinity.
Dr. *Thomas Hyde*, *Hebrew* and *Arabick* Profeſſor, and Library-Keeper.
Dr. *Humphrey Hody*, King's Profeſſor of *Greek*.
Dr. *Thomas Bourchier*, King's Profeſſor of Law.
Dr. *Thomas Hoy*, King's Profeſſor of Phyſick.

Dr. *John Wallis*, Dr. *David Gregory*, } Savilian Profeſſors in { Geometry / Aſtronomy

Sir *Thomas Millington*, Natural Philoſophy Reader.
Dr. *Charles Aldworth*, Cambden-Profeſſor of Hiſtory.
Dr. *Edward Hannes*, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry.
Mr. *Jacob Robart*, Botanick Profeſſor.
Mr. *Richard Goodſon*, Muſick Profeſſor.

A List of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge, *with the Names of their Governours.*

HIS Grace *Charles* Duke of *Somerset*, Chancellour
Sir *William Dawes*, Baronet, Vice-Chancellour
St. *Peter*'s College, *Dr. Beaumont*, Master.
Clare-Hall, *Dr. Blythe*, Master
Pembroke-Hall, *Dr. Brown*, Master
Corpus Christi, or *Bennett*-College, *Dr. Stanley*, Master
Trinity-Hall, *Dr. Oxenden*, Master
Gonvill and *Gaius* College, *Dr. Brady*, Master
King's College, *Dr. Rotherick*, Provost
Queen's College, *Dr. James*, Master
Katharine-Hall, Sir *William Daws*, Baronet, and Vice-Chancellour, Master.
Jesus-College, *Dr. Saywell*, Master
Christ's College, Dr. *Covell*, Master
St. *John*'s College, Dr. *Gower*, Master
Magdalen-College, Dr. *Evadring*, Master
Trinity-College, Dr *Montague*, Master
Emanuel-College, Dr. *Balderston*, Master
Sidney-Sussex-College, Dr. *Johnson*, Master

Professors in the University.

Dr. Beaumont, *Regius* Professor
Dr. Gower, *Margaret* Professor
Dr. Smalt, Casuistical Professor
Dr. Oxenden, Professor of Law
Dr. Brady, Professor of Physick
Dr. Newton, Mathematical Professor
Dr. Stubbs, *Hebrew* Professor
Dr. Lude, *Arabick* Professor
Mr. *Joshua Barns*, *Greek* Professor.

PROCTOR.

Mr. *Witty*, of St. *Peter*'s College.

The

The Scarlet Gown Days in the University of Oxford, *are as followeth:*

Circumcision, or *New-Years-day.*
Epiphany, or *Twelfth-day.*
Purification, or *Candlemas-day.*
Annunciation, or *Lady-day.*
Sermon at *New-College.*
Ascension, or *Holy-Thursday:*
Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, or the 29th of *May.*
Whit-Sunday, *Trinity-Sunday*, Sermon at *New-College.*
Friday, *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday* and *Tuesday* Morning in the *Act* time, at Sermon and Congregation.
All-Saints-day, the Fifth of *November*, or *Gun-Powder-Treason.*
All publick Thanksgiving-Days.
Christmas-day.

The Habit-Days in the University of *Oxford.*

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellour and Doctors meet at St. *Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.
All Latine Sermons.
Morning Sermons in Term-time.
All Sermons at St. *Peter's* in *Lent.*
Congregation-days.
Scholastica, being the 10th of *February.*
The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is sworn at St. *Mary's* in the Morning by the Senior *Proctor.*

The Scarlet-Days in the University of Cambridge *are as follows:*

ALL-Saints Day.
Christmas-day.
Easter-day.
Ascension-day.
Whit-Sunday.
Trinity-Sunday Commencement.
The twenty ninth of *May*.
At the two Fairs proclaiming, in *June* and *September*.
The Feast of St. *Michael*
The Fifth of *November*.

To Funerals, *Clerum*, and Supplication, all Doctors go as to Congregations; that is, in their Robes.

A List of Ambassadors, Envoys *and* Consuls.

CHarles Earl of *Manchester*, appointed for France.
at the *Hague*.
William Lord *Paget*, at the *Port*.

ENVOYS.

Alexander Stanhope, Esq; in *Spain*.
Paul Methwen, Esq; in *Portugal*.
Richard Hill, Esq; in *Flanders*.
George Stepney, Esq; at the Court of *Brandenburgh*.
James Cressett, Esq; at the Courts of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*.
Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Kt. in *Tuscany*.
Philebert d'Hervart, Baron *de Heuningen*, to the *Swiss-Cantons*.

RESI-

RESIDENTS.

Dr. *John Robinſon*, in *Sweden*.
Sir *Paul Ryeaut*, Kt. at *Hamburgh*.

Secretaries and Miniſters.

Robert Sutton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Secretary at *Vienna*.
Hugh Greg, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Denmark*.

CONSULS.

Oſtend, Nieuport, *and* Bruges, —— *Bruce*, Eſq;
Cadiz, , *Martin Weſtcomb*, Eſq;
Alicant, *Nicholas Herne*, Eſq;
Sevill, —— *Goodſhall*, Eſq;
Teneriff, *Edmund Smith*, Eſq;
Malaga, *Nicholas Hollaway*, Eſq;
Corunna, *John Parker*, Eſq;
Lisbon, —— *Earle*, Eſq;
St. Sebaſtians, *William Frankland*, Eſq;
Rotterdam, —— *Keck*, Eſq;
O-Porto, —— *Meal*, Eſq;
Marſeilles, *John Burrow*, Eſq;
Barcelona, —— *Shallet*, Eſq;
Cartagena, *Thomas Moore*, Eſq;
Leghorn, *John Burrow*, Eſq; Deputy-Conſul.
Meſſina, *Thomas Chamberlain*, Eſq;
Genoa, *Thomas Kirk*, Eſq;
Venice, *Hugh Broughton*, Eſq;
Naples, Sir *George Davies*.
Zant, *James Paul*, Eſq;
Galari *in* Sardinia, —— *Bonenebi*.
Palermo, —— *Gifford*, Eſq;
Nizza, —— *Boyt*, Eſq;
Algiers, *Robert Cole*, Eſq;
Tunis, *James Chetwood*, Eſq;
Tripoli, *Nathanael Loddington*, Eſq;
Smyrna, —— *Ray*, Eſq;
Aleppo, —— *Haſtings*, Eſq;
Alexandria,
Cyprus,

A List of the Foreign Ministers at present residing in His Majesty's Court.

THE Count *de Tallard*, Embassador Extraordinary from *France*.

Monsieur *Geldermalsen*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Holland*.

The Count *D'Aversberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperour.

Monsieur *De Stucken*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Denmark*.

Don *Louis de Conta*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Portugal*.

The Count *de Dona*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Brandenburg*.

The Baron *Simeoni*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Bavaria*.

The Baron of *Sboulq*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Zell*.

Monsieur *Justiniani*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Genoua*.

The Baron *de Blumberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Courland*.

Monsieur *Hofman*, Resident from the Emperour.

Monsieur *Lyoncroon*, Resident from *Sweden*.

The Signore *Carolo Ottone*, Agent from *Genoua*.

Monsieur *D'arbeau* and Monsieur *D'argon* Commissioners of *France* about Trade.

A List of the Governour, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, *for the Year* 1699.

NAthanael Tench, Governour.
John Ward, Deputy-Governour.

Twenty Four Directors.

Samuel Lethulier
Francis Eyles
Sir Richard Levet, Kt.
Sir William Ashurst, Kt.
Charles Thorold
Sir Thomas Abney, Kt.

Peter

Peter Delme
Sir William Hedges, Kt.
Brook Bridges
Sir William Scawen, Kt.
John Rudge
Nathanael Gould
Robert Briſlow
Jacob Reynardſon
William Dawſon

Peter Gotte
Gilbert Heathcote
Sir James Houblon, Kt.
Robert Raworth
Abraham Houblon
John de Vinck
Richard Perry
Sir Henry Furneſe, Kt.
Samuel Bulteel

The Four and twenty Directors of the Engliſh New Company Trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Mr. Robert Atwood
Mr. Francis Anneſly
Mr. Peter Albert
Mr. John Billers
Brook Bridges, Auditor
Mr. William Benſon
Mr. Samuel Ball
Mr. Henry Carter
Mr. Abraham Chitty
Mr. Thomas Dade
Mr. William Diſher
Mr. William Dawſon

Mr. Edward Darrell
Mr. Nathanael Gould
Sir John Houblon
Mr. William Jolliffe
Mr. Richard Meade
Mr. Peter Renew
Mr. Charles Thorold
John Turvin, Eſq;
Dr. Stephen Waller
Mr. Samuel Watts
Mr. Joſias Wordſworth
Mr. Peter Whitcomb

Commiſſioners of the Stamp Office.

Edw. Lloyd, Eſq;
Henry Harris, Eſq;
James Iſaacſon, Eſq;
Sir John Stanley, Bar.

Henry Corniſh, Eſq;
Jacob Vanderiſh, Eſq;
Colonel Farrington

Com

Commissioners for *Hackney Coaches.*

William Congreve, Esq;
Daniel Blake, Esq;
Charnock Herne, Esq;
Secretary and Receiver, Mr. *Anthony Meeke.*

Commissioners of the Duty upon Glass.

Walter Whitfield, Esq;
Dalby Thomas, Esq;
John Bolles, Esq;
James Misson, Esq;
Their Secretary and Receiver, Mr. *James Deans.*

Commissioners for Registring of *Seamen.*

JOHN Hill, Esq;
Matthew Aylmer, Esq;
John Tinewell, Esq;
———*Breng*, Esq;
Thomas Baker, Esq;

Commissioners of Trade.

JOHN Lord *Somers*, Lord Chancellour of *England.*
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord President of the Council.
John Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal.
Charles Montague, Esq; First Lord Commissioner of the *Treasury.*
John Earl of *Bridgwater*, First Lord Commissioner of the *Admiralty.*
Ford Earl of *Tankerville*, One of the Lords Commissioners of the *Treasury.*

Ed.

Edward Earl of *Jersey*, principal Secretary of State.
James Vernon, Esq; One of the principal Secretaries of State.
Sir *Philip Meadows*, Kt. | *Stepney*, Esq;
William Blaithwait, Esq; | *John Locke*, Esq;
John Polexfen, Esq; | *Abraham Hill*, Esq;
Secretary, *William Popple*, Esq;

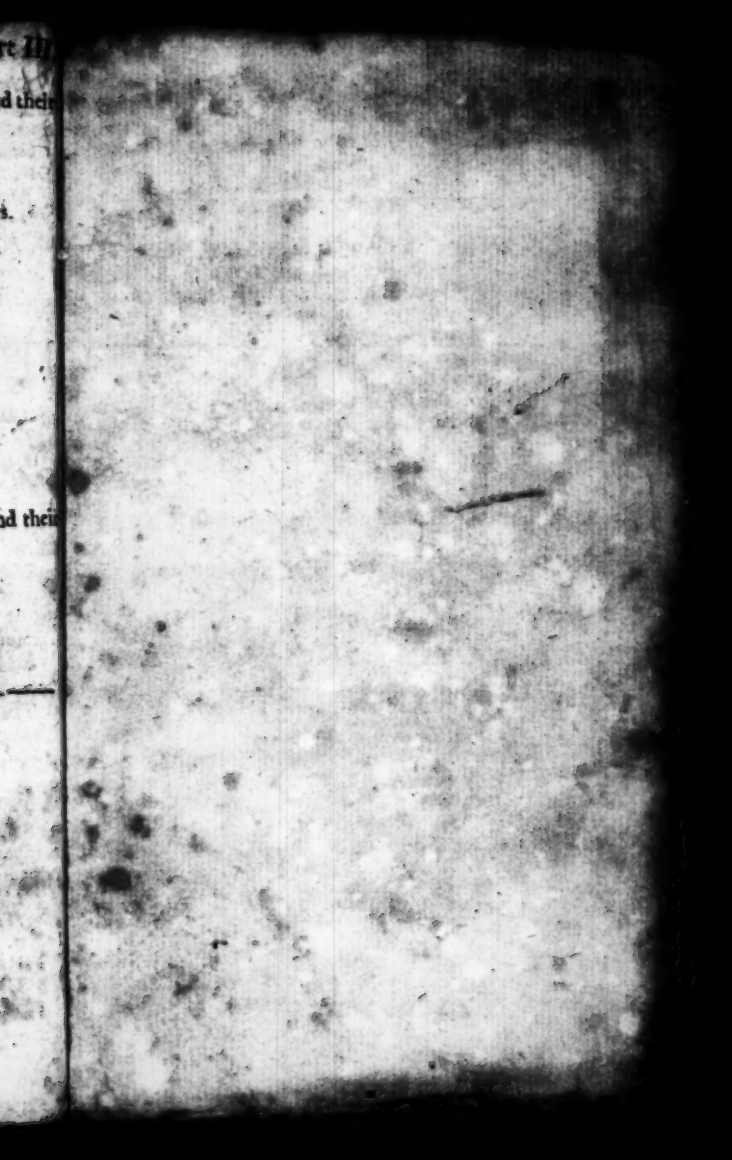
The Names of the Lords Justices of England.

HIS Grace *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
John Lord *Somers*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord President of the Council.
John Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Privy-Seal.
William Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of the Houshold.
John Earl of *Bridgwater*, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.
John Earl of *Marlborough*, Governour to his Highness the Duke of *Gloucester*.
Edward Earl of *Jersey*, One of the principal Secretaries of State.
Charles Montague, Esq; First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

The Degrees and Names of all Men and Women.

1 THE King and Queen.
2 The Prince and Princess of *Wales*.
3 Dukes and Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*, who are the Sons, Brothers, Unkles and Nephews of a King of *England*, as appears by the Statute of 31 *Hen.* VIII. Dutchesses and Princes of the same Blood-Royal.
4 Dukes and Dutchesses.
5 The Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Royal Blood, and their Ladies.
6 Marquesses and Marchionesses.
7 Dukes Eldest Sons and their Ladies.
8 Earls and Countesses.

9. Mar-

9. Marqueſſes Eldeſt Sons and their Ladies.
10 Dukes Younger Sons of the Royal Blood, and their Ladies.
11 Dukes Younger Sons and their Ladies.
12 Viſcounts and Viſcounteſſes.
13 The Eldeſt Sons of Earls and their Ladies.
14 The Younger Sons of Marqueſſes and their Ladies.
15 Barons and Baroneſſes.
16 The Eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts and their Ladies.
17 The Younger Sons of Earls and their Ladies.
18 The Eldeſt Sons of Barons and their Ladies.
19 Privy-Councellors and Judges.
20 The Younger Sons of Viſcounts and their Ladies.
21 The Younger Sons of Barons and their Ladies.
22 Baronets and their Ladies.
23 Knights of the Bath and their Ladies.
24 Knights Batchelours and their Ladies.
25 Sergeants at Law and Doctors.
26 Eſquires and their Wives.
27 Gentlemen and Gentlewomen.
28 Citizens, Yeomen, Husbandmen, Labourers, and their Wives.

FINIS.